Interim Report

Ethnographic Resources in the Grand Canyon Region

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Prepared for

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1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to compile an inventory of known ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon National Park and surrounding region. These ethnographic resources link Native Americans to the Grand Canyon region in the past, present, and future. The places, landscapes, and natural resources that constitute ethnographic resources have been used by Indian tribes for centuries to nurture and sustain their unique cultural lifeways. These ethnographic resources continue to be used in religious pilgrimages and cultural activities that are integral to the continued existence of Indian tribes. Damage to the physical and spiritual integrity of these ethnographic resources will endanger the cultural survival of the tribes they are associated with. As one Southern Paiute elder explained to us during preparation of this report, “If these sites are destroyed, we will no longer culturally exist as a people, they are culturally relevant to our existence.”

The project is divided into two phases. Phase 1, summarized in this report, was to compile an inventory of known ethnographic resources using information available in published literature and technical reports archived at the Grand Canyon Research and Monitoring Center. Phase 2 of the project will entail consultation between the National Park Service and Indian tribes to determine if there are additional ethnographic resources that the tribes would like entered into the database to enhance the management of these cultural resources.

Ethnographic resources are a category of cultural resources recognized by the National Park Service because they are important to peoples traditionally associated with lands incorporated into National Parks. Ethnographic resources include objects, places, sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources that are traditionally imbued with cultural meaning and value by the groups with which they are associated. As such, ethnographic resources are important to a people's sense of purpose or way of life. This gives ethnographic resources a special importance that distinguishes them from other park resources enjoyed by the public. The National Park Service strives to identify and manage ethnographic resources using the viewpoint of associated peoples (http://www.nps.gov/history/ethnography/parks/resources/index.htm).

Many ethnographic resources are traditional cultural properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as significant districts, sites, or objects (National Park Service 2006:157). Traditional cultural properties are significant because they are associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are (1) rooted in that community’s history, and (2) important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (Parker and King 1990).

People traditionally associated with national parks use ethnographic resources to retain and transmit cultural beliefs, traditions, and history. These traditionally associated peoples differ as a group from other park visitors in that they assign significance to ethnographic resources using their own sense of purpose, community existence, and development as culturally distinct peoples. While ethnographic resources have historic attributes that are of important to specific groups, they may not be directly associated with the reason a park was established, or be appropriate for interpretation to the general public. With respect to the Grand Canyon National
Park, the National Park Service recognizes that ethnographic resources located outside the park provide cultural context and meaning for the resources located within the park. It is thus important to document ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon region so that these cultural resources can be managed as integral components of tribal cultural landscapes.

2. STUDY AREA

The geographical focus of Phase 1 research was the Grand Canyon National Park and the surrounding region (Figure 1). This area includes three proposed Mining Withdrawal Areas adjacent to the Grand Canyon National Park. The North Parcel Withdrawal Area lies on the Kanab Plateau, west of Kanab Canyon. The East Parcel Withdrawal Area is situated in House Rock Valley, west of the Colorado River. The South Kaibab Withdrawal Area is located near the south rim of the Grand Canyon on the Kaibab National Forest.

The National Park Service is interested in the ethnographic resources within and near the Withdrawal Areas because they provide a regional context for understanding the cultural resources located within the Grand Canyon National Park. Data about ethnographic resources in the Phase I study area are pertinent to an environmental impact study currently being prepared jointly by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other agencies to investigate withdrawing these areas from future mineral exploration and mining activities. This withdrawal would result in limiting future development within these areas.

![Proposed Withdrawal Areas](image)

Figure 1. Proposed Withdrawal Areas identified by the National Park Service.
3. ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES INVENTORY DATABASE

A database and GIS project provide an Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI) for the Grand Canyon National Park and surrounding region. This database includes information about known sites, structures, objects, landscapes, and natural resources that have cultural meaning and value to peoples traditionally associated with the Grand Canyon National Park. This report provides an interim presentation of data and is subject to revision based on future consultation with Indian tribes. It is anticipated that tribes have knowledge of additional ethnographic resources within the Grand Canyon National Park and the surrounding region. The inventory presented in this report should thus be interpreted as representing the minimal number of ethnographic resources in the study area. It is probable that the actual number of ethnographic resources in the study area is substantially larger than that summarized in this report.

The database was created using three relational tables in Microsoft Access 2007. A table for Locational Information is linked in a one-to-many relationship to a table containing Cultural Information, with the Ethnographic Resource Number used as a primary key (Table 1). The table for Cultural Information contains records pertaining to each tribe associated with a specific ethnographic resource (Table 2). A third table includes the bibliographic citations referenced in the Cultural Information table (Table 3). Fields that have yet to be populated with data (e.g., other site number and NPS determined condition) are not used in this interim report.

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Table 3
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4. ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES INVENTORY GIS PROJECT

The GIS project was prepared using ArcGIS 9.3.1. Ethnographic resources identified in the Access database were mapped using points, lines, and polygons to display their geographical location. Spatial data are organized within a Microsoft Access geodatabase (ethnographic_resources.mdb) that contains six feature datasets organized by tribe, each of which includes one to six feature classes. These feature classes encompass the points, lines, and polygons used to map the various ethnographic resource categories, including places, landscapes, natural resources, and paths. Table 4 summarizes the organization and file names for the feature datasets in the geodatabase. The project coordinate system for all feature datasets is North American Datum 1983 (NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_12N). The geographic coordinate system is GCS_North_American_1983.

Additional spatial data used in the GIS project were obtained from a number of state and federal sources. These include a national elevation dataset (NED) at 1/3 arc second obtained from the Arizona Regional Image Archive (http://ariadata.arid.arizona.edu/browse/dem_ned.asp), a land ownership dataset obtained from the National Map Seamless Server (http://seamless.usgs.gov/); digital topographic maps (DRG) obtained from the Arizona Regional Image Archive (http://aria.arizona.edu/); and Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUC) and associated spatial data obtained from the Arizona Land Resource Information System (http://www.land.state.az.us/alris/data.html).
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<tr>
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<td>Zuni</td>
<td>zuni_place</td>
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5. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY OF THE GRAND CANYON

A total of 175 ethnographic resources were documented within the Grand Canyon National Park and surrounding region (Figure 2). The ethnographic resource numbers for each resource are not labeled on Figure 2 in order to illustrate the geographic distribution of the resources without visual clutter. On subsequent figures, the ethnographic resource numbers are labeled to identify each resource. The ethnographic resources in the study area are associated with six cultural groups, including the Havasupai, Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo, Southern Paiute, and Zuni. Twenty ethnographic resources are associated with multiple tribal groups. Accordingly, the database includes a total of 210 cultural information records. The ethnographic resources are summarized in Appendix 1 and described in Appendix 2. In this section of the report, the geographical distribution of ethnographic resources is described in relation to the three withdrawal areas and the Grand Canyon National Park. The distribution of these resources in relation to specific tribal groups is described in section 6 of the report.

Figure 2. Geographical distribution of ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon National Park and surrounding region.
Figure 2 illustrates that the Grand Canyon region is associated with numerous ethnographic resources in the form of places, landscapes, trails, and waterways that have significant cultural and historical meaning for tribal groups. Many of these ethnographic resources are sacred areas used in tribal religious activities. Other ethnographic resources are historically associated with subsistence activities. The Colorado River, the Little Colorado River, and other waterways in the region figure prominently in oral traditions and cultural practices of tribes. Trails throughout the region connect ethnographic resources and physically integrate them into cultural landscapes. The ethnographic resources of the Grand Canyon region have cultural and historical significance for the Native Americans who have lived in the area since time immemorial.

**Aboriginal Lands as Ethnographic Resources**

The judicially determined aboriginal lands of the Havasupai, Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo, and Southern Paiute tribes constitute significant ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon region (Figure 3).

![Map of Aboriginal Lands in the Grand Canyon Region](image)

Figure 3. Judicially determined aboriginal lands of five tribes in relation to the proposed Withdrawal Areas and the Grand Canyon National Park (Indian Claims Commission 1978).
The aboriginal lands of Indian tribes were determined in litigation of land claims before the Indian Claims Commission of the United States Claims Court (Sutton 1985; Webb 1973). The judicial standard for proving Indian land claims was demonstration that a tribe had actual and continuous exclusive use and occupancy of a tract for a long time prior to the loss of land (Indian Claims Commission 1978:1). Joint use of areas by multiple tribes was not sufficient to establish aboriginal title. The Grand Canyon, which was and continues to be used by multiple tribes, was consequently not determined to be the aboriginal land of any one tribe. When overlapping land use between tribes was found, dockets were consolidated and the Indian Claims Commission reduced the size of claims to the areas proven to have been exclusively used and occupied by single tribes. In general, the Indian Claims Commission (1978:7) found that the extent of use and occupancy usually coincided with the area used for subsistence by the members of a tribe.

The aboriginal lands of tribes constitute cultural landscapes associated with traditional cultural practices and economic activities that are recalled in prayers, stories, and ritual songs. Aboriginal lands comprise homelands associated with the tribal ancestors who continue to be revered in ongoing cultural practices. As such, these aboriginal lands are significant ethnographic resources.

Aboriginal lands are invoked in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 in Section 3, which determines the priority of ownership or control of human remains and cultural items recovered from Federal lands after 1990, and to specify which tribes need notification and consultation regarding intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries (25 USC 3002(a)). The ownership or control of NAGPRA remains and objects is (with priority given in the order listed): in the case of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects, in the lineal descendants of the Native American; or in any case in which such lineal descendants cannot be ascertained, and in the case of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in the Indian tribe on whose tribal land such objects or remains were discovered; or in the Indian tribe which has the closest cultural affiliation with such remains or objects; or if the cultural affiliation of the objects cannot be reasonably ascertained and if the objects were discovered on Federal land that is recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims as the aboriginal land of some Indian tribe, in the Indian tribe that is recognized as aboriginally occupying the area in which the objects were discovered; or if it can be shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a different tribe has a stronger cultural relationship with the remains or objects than the tribe, in the Indian tribe that has the strongest demonstrated relationship.

Under the NAGPRA rule governing the disposition of culturally unaffiliated human remains, museums and federal agencies must offer to transfer control of those human remains to Indian tribes from whose tribal land the human remains were removed or to tribes that are recognized as aboriginal to the area from which the human remains were removed (36 CRF 10.10(c)). Aboriginal occupation may be recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or U.S. Court of Claims. Otherwise, the museum or federal agency may transfer control of culturally unidentifiable human remains to other Indian tribes, or, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to Indian groups that are not federally recognized or they may reinter the remains according to State or other law.
In evaluating aboriginal areas, two factors should be kept in mind. First, the empty space between aboriginal lands depicts areas used by more than one tribe. Although not included within aboriginal lands, these areas have cultural and historical importance for tribes. Second, aboriginal lands encompass the area used and occupied by tribes at the time land was taken in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Accordingly, the area used and occupied by the ancestors of tribes in earlier centuries also must be considered in cultural resources management and historic preservation.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the aboriginal lands of the Southern Paiute tribes (Ethnographic Resource 44) encompass virtually all of the North Parcel and East Parcel Withdrawal Areas, and the aboriginal lands of the Havasupai Tribe (Ethnographic Resource 47) encompass the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area. The Indian Claims Commission (1978:7) found that the extent of aboriginal use and occupancy generally coincided with the area used for subsistence by a tribe in the nineteenth century. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Southern Paiute and Havasupai Tribes identify many ethnographic resources within their aboriginal lands.

The judicially determined aboriginal lands of the Hualapai, Hopi, and Navajo Nation lie within the greater Grand Canyon region southwest, southeast, and east of the proposed Withdrawal Areas respectively. The aboriginal lands of the Zuni Tribe are not illustrated in Figure 3 but they begin on the San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff and extend eastward to encompass much of the drainage of the Little Colorado River. Even though their judicially determined aboriginal lands are located outside the three Withdrawal Areas, the Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo and Zuni tribes maintain significant cultural ties to these areas.

**Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Proposed North Parcel Withdrawal Area**

There are nine known ethnographic resources within the proposed North Parcel Withdrawal Area, all associated with the Southern Paiute tribes (Figure 4, Table 5). These ethnographic resources include the Kanare'uipi or Kanav'uip (Kanab Creek/Canyon) ecoscape (Ethnographic Resource 2), which encompasses an extensive stream and canyon ecosystem located within the regional landscape of the Grand Canyon. According to Stoffle et al. (1997:241), the Kanare'uipi ecoscape is culturally defined by its contribution to the aboriginal adaptation of Southern Paiute people and to the survival of the Southern Paiute as an ethnic group during the historic period. The resource was important in the Ghost Dance movement of the late 1800s (Austin et al. 2005:52,60; Stoffle et al. 1997:241-243; Stoffle et al. 2000). A trail within this landscape (Ethnographic Resource 36) runs along the course of Kanab Creek, leading to the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon.

Ethnographic Resource No. 8 encompasses the spatial extent of Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle 1 as described by Kelly (1964:22-23). The southern portion of this cluster of economic resources falls within the North Parcel Withdrawal Area. This resource was an integral part of traditional Southern Paiute subsistence and facilitated intergroup contact (Kelly 1964:22-23).
Table 5

**Southern Paiute Ethnographic Resources within the Proposed North Parcel Withdrawal Area**

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<tr>
<th>Ethnographic Resource No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Kanare'uipi or Kanav'uip, Kanab Creek/Canyon ecoscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wa'akarerempa, Yellowstone spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tiŋkanivac, Antelope Spring or Moonshine Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kaibab band territory</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Uinkaret band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Trail from Tiŋkanivac to Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Trail along Kanab Creek to the Colorado River</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Subsistence resource locale for antelope procurement</td>
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</table>
Other known ethnographic resources in the proposed North Parcel Withdrawal Area include Wa'akarerempa, or Yellowstone Spring (Ethnographic Resources 6), Tiŋkanivac, also known as Antelope Spring or Moonshine Spring (Ethnographic Resource 7), a subsistence resource locale where the Southern Paiute hunted antelope (Ethnographic Resource 56), and a trail leading from Tiŋkanivac to the Colorado River (Ethnographic Resource 13).

Two Southern Paiute bands had territories that overlapped with the North Parcel Withdrawal Area. The eastern portion of the withdrawal area was part of the Kaibab band territory, while the western portion was part of the Uinkaret band. The full extent of these band territories is illustrated in Figure 17 in the section that summarizes all of the ethnographic resources associated with the Southern Paiute tribes.

There are several ethnographic resources located in the vicinity of the proposed North Parcel Withdrawal Area that are close enough that they may be indirectly impacted by development within the parcel. These include the Old Spanish Trail (Ethnographic Resource 39), a route extensively used between 1829 and 1848 by Santa Fe traders to transport goods to and from California (Stoffle 2008). This trail is believed to follow the route long used by the Southern Paiute and other Indians traveling in the region. There are two Southern Paiute ceremonial landscapes located to the southwest of the North Parcel Withdrawal Area (Stoffle et al. 2005:183-187). The Toroweap ceremonial landscape (Ethnographic Resource 22) is associated with a number of trails, springs, and ritual areas used during a pilgrimage to the Toroweap Overlook (Ethnographic Resources 3, 4, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35). The Vulcan's Anvil ceremonial landscape (Ethnographic Resource 23) is associated with springs, mineral procurement areas, and other ritual places associated with a pilgrimage to Vulcan’s Anvil (Ethnographic Resources 3, 4, 25, 26, 27).

Consultation with the Southern Paiute tribes and other tribes traditionally associated with the Grand Canyon is needed to identify whether there are additional ethnographic resources located within the North Parcel Withdrawal Area and to assess potential impacts to ethnographic resources within and near the area.

**Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Proposed East Parcel Withdrawal Area**

Eight ethnographic resources are known within the proposed East Parcel Withdrawal Area (Figure 5, Table 6). These include the Aesak cultural landscape (Ethnographic Resource 5) that encompasses the House Rock Valley. This landscape was an important part of the Southern Paiute homeland that was used by the San Juan Southern Paiute as a resource procurement area (Austin et al. 2005:10, 54, 57). Economic Clusters/Seasonal Cycles VIII and IX (Ethnographic Resources 9 and 10) were described by Kelly (1964:22-23) as integral components of the subsistence system of local Southern Paiute groups. These economic clusters cover a portion of the East Parcel Withdrawal Area. Pagampiaganti, or Cane Ranch (Ethnographic Resource 21) is located within Economic Cluster IX as described by Kelly (1964:Map 1). A trail (Ethnographic Resource 15) runs from Cane Ranch to the north bank of the Colorado River near the Hopi Salt Mine. Two subsistence resource locales (Ethnographic Resources 17 and 18) used for hunting deer and antelope were identified by Kelly and Fowler (1983:369). The Kaibab band territory encompasses the entire East Parcel Withdrawal Area (Figure 17).
Table 6

**Ethnographic Resources within the East Parcel Withdrawal Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnographic Resource No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aesak cultural landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kaibab band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Trail from Cane Ranch to the Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Subsistence resource locale for antelope hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Subsistence resource locale for deer hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pagampiaganti, Cane Ranch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. Ethnographic Resources in and near the East Parcel Withdrawal Area.
There are several other ethnographic resources located in the vicinity of the proposed East Parcel Withdrawal Area that may be indirectly impacted by development within the parcel. These include Kanių̱nu (Kankwi or Kankwic) (Ethnographic Resource 40) and Tumarapanganti (Timarepaxante) (Ethnographic Resource 41), two springs important to the Southern Paiute. A Southern Paiute subsistence resource locale for deer hunting (Ethnographic Resource 16) is located north of the parcel. The Kaibab Plateau comprises the upland area along the north rim of the Grand Canyon, west of House Rock Valley (Ethnographic Resource 49). This area is important in the Navajo hunter tradition (Luckert 1975:46).

Consultation with all of the tribes traditionally associated with the Grand Canyon is needed to identify whether there are additional ethnographic resources located within the East Parcel Withdrawal Area and to assess potential impacts to ethnographic resources within and near the area.

**Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Proposed South Kaibab Withdrawal Area**

Thirteen known ethnographic resources are associated with the proposed South Kaibab Withdrawal Area (Table 7). These ethnographic resources include Red Butte (Ethnographic Resource 1), a sacred site for the Havasupai, Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni tribes.

The South Kaibab Withdrawal Area is included within the traditional range of the Havasupai Tribe (Ethnographic Resource 174). This territory, encompassing much of the Coconino Plateau (Ethnographic Resource 50), was traditionally used as the winter range for many Havasupai tribal members (Spier 1928:92; see also Hough 1991:216). In addition, the Withdrawal Area includes two known Havasupai winter camps. One camp located near Hull Tank and Buggeln Hill (Ethnographic Resource 139) was associated with piñon collecting. The other camp at Rain Tank (Ethnographic Resource 139 and 142) was a location where trading took place with the Hopi and Navajo (Manners 1974a:106; Wray 1990:19).

The South Kaibab Withdrawal Area is also included within Hopitutskwa (Ethnographic Resource 173), a traditional land use area recognized by the Hopi Tribe (Figure 10). Hopitutskwa, which translates to “Hopi land,” symbolically represents the “plaza” or heartland of the area traditionally used by the Hopi people and their ancestors since time immemorial. In addition, two Hopi trails to the Grand Canyon run through the area (Ethnographic Resources 42 and 43).

The eastern half of the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area is included within the traditional land use area claimed by the Navajo Nation during the Indian Claims Commission (Ethnographic Resource 172). This area is larger than the judicially determined aboriginal lands awarded to the Navajo Nation during the proceedings of the Indian Claims Commission (compare Figure 3 and Figure 14). The Navajo people refer to the general area of the Coconino Plateau (Ethnographic Resource 50), including the area encompassed by the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area, using the specific name for Gray Mountain, Dził Łibáí. Linford (2000:69) reports that the Navajo people entered this area in the middle of the nineteenth century. During the 1850s, Coconino Point was the location of a battle between Navajo and Mexican horse thieves and slave raiders.
Figure 6. Ethnographic Resources in and near the South Kaibab Parcel Withdrawal Area.

Table 7
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnographic Resource No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Red Butte, sacred place for multiple tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Hopi trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Hopi trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Coconino Plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Southern Paiute subsistence locale for deer hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Ndischii adaal’i’i, Navajo trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Gohniini Ha’atiin, Navajo trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Diné yázhí b’aítá, Navajo Enemyway ceremonial site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Havasupai seasonal camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Ha ’a poo’ (Rain Tank), Havasupai seasonal camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Navajo traditional use area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Hopitutskwa, Hopi traditional use area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Havasuapai traditional range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are also two Navajo trails crossing the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area. These trails include Ndíchíí adaal’íí (Ethnographic Resource 89), identified by Roberts et al. (1995:73) as a route “to get to the rim south of Desert View Tower, where it connected with Gohniini Ha’atiin, to get to Havasupai Canyon.” Ndíchíí adaal’íí may also be associated with Changing Woman’s travels (Roberts et al. 1995:74). The second Navajo trail is Gohniini Ha’atiin (Ethnographic Resource 90). As noted by Roberts et al. (1995:74), Gohniini Ha’atiin leads “from the lower Coconino Basin, along the south rim to Havasupai Canyon, following the same trail that people use today to get down to Supai village.” Navajos used the trail on trading expeditions to the Havasupai where rugs and beef were traded for horses and figs (see also Dobyns and Euler 1971:24). Finally, Diné yázhí ba’íítá (Ethnographic Resource 98), a site associated with the Navajo Enemyway ceremony, may be located within the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area (Roberts et al. 1995:91). The precise location of Diné yázhí ba’íítá needs to be determined with additional research.

A Southern Paiute subsistence locale for deer hunting (Ethnographic Resource 52) is also located within the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area.

Consultation with all of the tribes with traditional associations to the Grand Canyon is needed to identify whether there are additional ethnographic resources within the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area and to assess potential impacts to ethnographic resources within and near the area.

**Ethnographic Resources within Grand Canyon National Park**

There are 60 ethnographic resources documented within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park (Table 8). It is anticipated that consultation with tribes traditionally associated with the Grand Canyon will identify additional ethnographic resources within the Grand Canyon National Park.

The Grand Canyon (Ethnographic Resource 4) and the Colorado River (Ethnographic Resource 3) are ethnographic resources for all of the tribes that are traditionally associated with the Grand Canyon National Park. Additional research undertaken in consultation with these tribes is needed to adequately document the significance of these ethnographic resources.

The Havasupai refer to the Grand Canyon as Wikatata (Atencio 1996; Sinyella 1964). The southern rim of the Grand Canyon marks the northern boundary of traditional Havasupai territory (Schwartz 1983:13). Atencio (1996) notes that the entire south rim of the Grand Canyon is sacred to the Havasupai, and “integral to their beliefs and stories about their creation.” Grandview Point, located within the Grand Canyon, is mentioned in the "Origin Tale" of the Havasupai Indians as narrated by Earl Paya (Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:155-161). Furthermore, Wikatata provided critically important subsistence resources in addition to minerals procured for trade (Atencio 1996; Hirst 2006; Manners 1974; Schwartz 1983; Wray 1990). The Havasupai traditional range (Ethnographic Resource 174) encompasses the area with the Grand Canyon National Park that occurs south of the Colorado River in a stretch between the Little Colorado River and the eastern boundary of the Hualapai Reservation (Figure 8).
Table 8  
**Ethnographic Resources within Grand Canyon National Park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnographic Resource No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grand Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Kaibab band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Uinkaret band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, agave subsistence locale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Toroweap ceremonial landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Vulcan’s Anvil ceremonial landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Toroweap Overlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Lava Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Vulcan’s Anvil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Vulcan’s Throne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Water Baby Peckings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Warm Mineral Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Southern Paute, yellow ochre source and rock shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hopi Salt Mine (also used by other tribes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Navajo, Dził Łibáí landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, agave subsistence locale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, mountain sheep subsistence locale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, agave subsistence locale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, mountain sheep subsistence locale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, agave subsistence locale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Navajo, Áshįį ha’atiin trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Navajo, Tó hajisho’ trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Navajo, Adahįįná trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Navajo, Ndįsići adał’i’i trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Navajo, Gohniini H’a’atiin trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Havasupai and Navajo grazing area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Navajo, spruce gathering area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Navajo, Tsin dah shijaa’ bidáá’ sacred site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Navajo, Dził Lichii’ ditloii sacred site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Sivintuvip plant gathering area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>San Juan Southern Paiute band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Nanangko’uipi (Nankoweap Canyon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Sev-tun-kat (Tapeats Creek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Turup Pikavo (Toroweap Lake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Hopi, Homvi’kya Salt Pilgrimage Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Hopi, Yam’taqa (Vaseys Paradise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Hopi, pictographs (Powell’s Cave)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Beamer’s Cabin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Hopi, Potavey’taqa sacred site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Havasupai, Bright Angel Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Havasupai, Hermit Basin Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Havasupai, Grandview Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Havasupai, seasonal camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Havasupai, Mount Sinyella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Havasupai, bighorn sheep hunting area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Hopi, suuta (hematite) source (also used by other tribes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Hualapai, Mata’va-kopai (north people) band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Zuni, Chimik’yana’kya dey’a (Ribbon Falls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Navajo traditional use area claimed during Ind. Cl. Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Hopi Hopitutskwa traditional land use area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Havasupai traditional territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Southern Paiute, Gunlock/Shivwits/St. George band territory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Havasupai ethnographic resources within the Grand Canyon National Park include camps (Ethnographic Resource 141), trails (Ethnographic Resources 135 and 136), hunting areas (Ethnographic Resource 158), grazing areas (Ethnographic Resource 91), and landmarks (Ethnographic Resources 140 and 147).

One of the Hopi names for the Grand Canyon, Öngtupqa (Salt Canyon), is derived from the fact that the canyon is the destination of a salt pilgrimage associated with the tribal initiation ceremony at Third Mesa villages (Eiseman 1959; Ferguson 1998, Yeatts 1994:2). This pilgrimage follows homvi’kya (ritual trail) that runs from Orayvi to Salt Trail Canyon, where it enters the Little Colorado River Gorge and then proceeds to the confluence of the Colorado River (Pisisvayu), and then westward to the Hopi Salt Mine (Ethnographic Resource 34). The Hopi Salt Mine is also used as a sacred place to gather salt by other tribes associated with the Grand Canyon. Within the Grand Canyon National Park, the Salt Pilgrimage Trail is also associated with Hopi pictographs at Powell’s Cave (Ethnographic Resource 128), and Beamers Cabin (Ethnographic Resource 129), which is associated with oral histories about early twentieth century Hopi pilgrimages to Öngtupqa. Yam’taqa, or Vasey’s Paradise, is associated with Hopi
oral traditions that recount how Catholic Priests during the Spanish period required Hopi men to obtain water for them from this spring (Ethnographic Resource 124). The Hopi Tribe also considers a suuta (hematite) mine to be an ethnographic resource (Ethnographic Resource 161). Like the Hopi Salt Mine, this suuta mine is also used by other tribes traditionally associated with the Grand Canyon. Hopitutskwa, a traditional Hopi land use area (Ethnographic Resource 173), encompasses much of the eastern portion of the Grand Canyon National Park and is associated with a religious pilgrimage. Hopi shrines at Potavey’taqa, or Point Sublime (Ethnographic Resource 130), and Kóoninhaháwpi, or Havasupai Descent Place (Ethnographic Resource 131), mark the northwest boundary of Hopitutskwa (Kuwanwiswma and Ferguson 2010).

The Hopi Tribe considers all ancestral archaeological sites in the Grand Canyon to be traditional cultural properties because they are used in the retention and transmission of Hopi culture from one generation to the next. Hopi elders refer to these archaeological sites when discussing oral traditions with young tribal members. As such, all of these ancestral sites should be treated as ethnographic resources. These archaeological sites are numerous, however, and they are the subject of other reports so they are not enumerated here as ethnographic resources (Fairley et al. 1994; Ferguson 1998; Yeatts 1994).

The Hualapai Reservation runs along a 108-mile stretch of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. The Hualapai call this middle river corridor "Hakataya" or "the backbone of the river" (McGuire 1983:25-26). Three Hualapai band territories abut the Grand Canyon, and one of these, the Mata’va-kopai (north people) band territory (Ethnographic Resource 162), extends into the Grand Canyon National Park (Figure 12) (Kroeber 1935). It is probable that consultation with the Hualapai Nation will identify additional Hualapai ethnographic resources within the Grand Canyon National Park.

The Navajo refer to the Grand Canyon as Tsélchí bikooh (Roberts et al. 1995), and to the Colorado River as Tooh (Roberts et al. 1995) or Tó Nts’ósíkooh (Linford 2000). Tsélchí bikooh is home to Black God, Holy People, Salt Woman, Water Monsters, Water Horses, Plant People, and Humpback (Roberts et al. 1995:79). The traditional land use area claimed by the Navajo Nation during the Indian Claims Commission abuts the eastern edge of the Grand Canyon National Park (Figure 14). This traditional use area is larger than the lands that were judicially determined by the Indian Claims Commission to be the aboriginal lands of the Navajo Tribe. The Salt Mine in the Grand Canyon is known to the Navajo as ‘Áshiih (Ethnographic Resource 34). The Navajo have several ethnographic landscapes or landmarks that encompass parts of the Grand Canyon. Dził Łibáí (Ethnographic Resource 50) is the specific name for Gray Mountain but is also used to refer to the general area of the Coconino Plateau (Linford 2000:69). During the 1850s, Coconino Point was the location of a battle between Navajo and Mexican horse thieves and slave raiders. As noted by Linford (2000:84-85) and Luckert (1975:49, 1979:194), Dził Łibáí is important to the Navajo Coyoteway and Navajo Hunter tradition. Tsin dah shijaa’ bidáá’ (Ethnographic Resource 95) is a sacred area associated with the Blessingway (Roberts et al. 1995:90). According to Navajo traditions, Turquoise Man was born on top of Dził Łichíi’ditloii, or Cedar Mountain (Ethnographic Resource 97).

Several trails connect the Navajo people with the Grand Canyon (Roberts et al. 1995:68-74). These trails include Áshiih ha’atiin (Ethnographic Resource 81) that begins east of the
Desert View Tower and follows Tanner Trail, providing one route to the salt deposits. Áshįį ha’atiin is mentioned in one account of Changing Woman’s westward travel and emergence from the Grand Canyon. Another trail is Tó hajisho’ (Ethnographic Resource 84), and this was used to obtain water for livestock and may have also been connected to Jádí Habitiin, Tsédáą’ N’deetiin, and an associated hunting landscape. The Adahjiiná trail (Ethnographic Resource 85) was used to lead livestock to the Grand Canyon during efforts to evade the U.S. Military in the mid nineteenth century. The Ndischii adaal’i’i trail (Ethnographic Resource 89) was a trading route that connected Desert View Tower area with Havasupai. The Ndischii adaal’i’i trail may also be associated with Changing Woman’s travels. Finally, the Gohniinii Ha’atiin trail (Ethnographic Resource 90) connected the lower Coconino Basin with Havasupai Canyon. Navajos used the Gohniinii Ha’atiin trail on trading expeditions to the Havasupai. There are also two ethnographic resources associated with Navajo and Havasupai grazing (Ethnographic Resource 91), and Navajo spruce gathering area (Ethnographic Resource 94).

Although the Pueblo of Zuni has ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon National Park, information about these cultural properties has not been released in reports available for public research. Chimik’yana’kya dey’a (Ethnographic Resource 4), or the Grand Canyon, is an ethnographic resource. Another known ethnographic resource is the Zuni place of emergence at Ribbon Falls (Ethnographic Resource 171) (Ferguson and Hart 1985:21, 45-49). The Zuni consider fish and other aquatic resources in the Grand Canyon to be ethnographic resources but these are not mapped in this report. It is probable that consultation with the Pueblo of Zuni will produce information about additional Zuni ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon.

The Southern Paiute tribes refer to the Colorado River (Ethnographic Resource 3) as paxa or “big water” or as Piapaxa, meaning “Big River.” From these place-names, Stoffle and his colleagues added the term ‘uipi, the Paiute word for canyon, and transliterated the Paiute name for the Grand Canyon as Piapaxa ‘uipi, or “Big River Canyon” (Austin et al. 2005; Stoffle et al. 1994). Due to research by Southern Paiute tribes, numerous ethnographic resources have been documented in the Grand Canyon National Park. These include the Vulcan’s Anvil Ceremonial Landscape (Ethnographic Resource 23). This landscape includes several discrete ethnographic resources within it (Stoffle et al. 2005:187-192), including Vulcan's Anvil (Ethnographic Resource 26), Vulcan's Throne (Ethnographic Resource 30), Lava Falls (Ethnographic Resource 25), Whitmore Rapids, Water Baby Peckings (Ethnographic Resource 31), Yellow Paint Source (Ethnographic Resource 33), Rockshelter (Ethnographic Resource 33), and Warm Mineral Spring (Ethnographic Resource 32). Other Southern Paiute ethnographic landscapes in the Grand Canyon include Nanangko’uipi (Ethnographic Resource 116), Nankoweap Canyon (Ethnographic Resource 2), Sev-tun-kat (Ethnographic Resource 119), and Pikavo (Ethnographic Resource 120) (Austin et al. 2005). Several Southern Paiute cultural landscapes in the Grand Canyon region figure prominently in ritual songscapes that evoke place-names and landmarks in ritual songs that are integral parts of ceremonies that help sustain tribal culture. For instance, Grass Springs (Ethnographic Resource 164) is a stopping point on the Salt Song trail used by the deceased to travel to the afterlife (Laird 1976:16-18; Stoffle et al. 2000:16). Both the trail and the song are important components of Paiute (and Pai) funeral ceremonies, and the Paiutes today retain the services of Hualapai singers for the Cry (see also Sapir 1912).
There are several Southern Paiute subsistence locales in the Grand Canyon (Austin et al. 2005:3; Kelly and Fowler 1986:370; Stoffel et al. 1994:68). These include areas for gathering agave (Ethnographic Resources 19, 51, 54, 59), collecting willow and sage (Ethnographic Resource 108), and hunting mountain sheep (Ethnographic Resource 53 and 58).

Several trails connect Southern Paiute cultural landscapes (Kelly 1964:88; Stoffle et al. 1994:76-79), including a trail route that follows Whitmore Wash to the Colorado River and Grand Canyon (Ethnographic Resource 35), a trail that extends from Antelope Spring (or Moonshine Spring) to the Colorado River/Grand Canyon west of Kanab Creek (Ethnographic Resource 13), a trail that follows the western edge of the Kaibab Plateau and enters the Colorado River/Grand Canyon east of Kanab Creek (Ethnographic Resource 14), a trail that extends from Cane Ranch to the Colorado River (Ethnographic Resource 15), a trail that follows Kanab Creek and leads to the Colorado River and Grand Canyon (Ethnographic Resource 36), a trail that passes through Toroweap Valley and leads to Prospect Canyon (Ethnographic Resource 37), and a trail that follows Peach Springs Canyon and Diamond Creek Canyon (Ethnographic Resource 38).

There are four Southern Paiute band territories (Figure 17) that abut or extend into the Grand Canyon National Park (Kelly 1934:550; Kelly 1964:Map 1; Kelly and Fowler 1986:369; Van Vlack 2007:57-67). These include the Kaibab (Ethnographic Resource 11), Uinkaret (Ethnographic Resource 12), San Juan Southern Paiute (Ethnographic Resource 113), and Gunlock/Shivwits/St. George band territories (Ethnographic Resource 175).

6. TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

This report section is intended to provide each tribe with a map and list of associated ethnographic resources. This information is provided to facilitate tribal review of the specific information presented in Appendix 2, Interim Ethnographic Resource Inventory Database Records. The information in Appendix 2 needs to be reviewed by tribes for accuracy and completeness. During future consultation with the National Park Service, each tribe will have an opportunity to correct information or to add ethnographic resources to the database to assist in cultural resources management. At present, it is acknowledged that inventory of ethnographic resources in and near the Grand Canyon is not complete. We think that knowledge keepers within tribes know of more ethnographic resources than those that are documented in the public reports and publications that were consulted during the preparation of this report. Consequently, a synthesis of tribal ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon region is premature. That synthesis is deferred until the tribes indicate they are satisfied with the level of detail and completeness of information in the database.

Havasupai Tribe

There are 39 ethnographic resources associated with the Havasupai Tribe, all located south or east of the Colorado River (Figure 7, Table 9). These ethnographic resources include ancestral camps and villages, farming areas, hunting and gathering areas, mineral procurement sites, and cultural landmarks. Several trails connect the Havasupai residing in Cataract Canyon with the
natural and cultural resources in their hinterland. The traditional range of the Havasupai extends eastward along the Colorado River from Cataract Canyon to the Little Colorado River (Figure 8).

Figure 7. Ethnographic resources associated with the Havasupai Tribe.

Table 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Number</th>
<th>Tribal Place Name</th>
<th>Resource Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Butte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wikatata</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>South rim of Grand Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>salt deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td></td>
<td>Toroweap Valley to Prospect Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peach Springs Canyon; Diamond Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Trial</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hopi Mesas to Havasu Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>judicially determined aboriginal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>hunting and gathering area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Hak tha e’la</td>
<td>eastern boundary of traditional range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Indian Gardens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Cataract Canyon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Chikora’ma</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>National Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Whal tov gio’va</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Mohawk Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Matwidita</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Matwidita Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Bright Angel trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Hermit Basin Trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>red pigment source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Ke oo’ta</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Gray Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>seasonal camp location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Grandview Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Tonto Plateau seasonal camps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Ha ’a poo’</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Rain Tank winter camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Wawila kowa’a</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Red Dike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Ma ten yo’a; Thauv tuvi jula, Mañufu</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Pasture Wash winter camps and summer garden area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Esplanade springs and camps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Great Thumb peninsula ritual site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Mount Sinyella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Havsuwa</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>stop during migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Oya Kelapa and Wi ke sai oya</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Bishop Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Hata ge’vo</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Laguna Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Haks’a</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Pine Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Hwai des tui’va</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Robbers Roost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Ha ik stuhe’va</td>
<td>Place, Natural Resource</td>
<td>Red Horse Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Natural Resource</td>
<td>Cedar Ridge collection piñon area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Natural Resource</td>
<td>Moqui and Big Tank piñon area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Natural Resource</td>
<td>deer hunting area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Natural Resource</td>
<td>bighorn sheep hunting area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Natural Resource</td>
<td>bighorn sheep hunting area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Havasupai traditional range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hopi Tribe

There are 26 ethnographic resources associated with the Hopi Tribe, most of which are located south or east of the Colorado River (Figure 9, Table 10). These ethnographic resources are primarily associated with cultural activities, including the Salt Pilgrimage to the Hopi Salt Mine in the Grand Canyon and a pilgrimage or hom’vikya associated with Hopitutskwa. Hopitutskwa is a traditional demarcation of Hopi land that is closely associated with ritual activities on Second Mesa (Figure 10). There are also several trails traditionally used by the Hopi during trading expeditions to the Havasupai and for other regional travel. The ethnographic resources of the Hopi Tribe are integral elements of a cultural landscape that is used in the retention and transmission of Hopi culture from one generation to the next.
Figure 9. Ethnographic resources associated with the Hopi Tribe.

Table 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Number</th>
<th>Tribal Place Name</th>
<th>Resource Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Qawinpi</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Red Butte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pisisvayu</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Öngtupqa</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Grand Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Öönga</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Hopi Salt Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Hopi-Havasupai trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Hopi-Havasu Canyon trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>judicially determined aboriginal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Paayu</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Little Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Neneqpi Wunasivu and Yamaqwpi</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Lees Ferry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Sakwavayu</td>
<td>Place, Natural Resource</td>
<td>Blue Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Pongyatuyqa</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Shinamu Altar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>Trail Oravyi-Lees Ferry trail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Homvi’kya Trail</td>
<td>Orayvi-Echo Cliffs trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Vasey’s Paradise</td>
<td>Natural Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Shrine at head of Salt Trail Canyon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Hopi Salt Pilgrimage trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Place, Natural Resource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Salt source on Little Colorado River</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Hopi pictographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Point Sublime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Beamers cabin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Point Sublime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Havasuapi descent place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Petroligphs on Salt Pilgrimage Trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>hematite mine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Hopi traditional land use area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 10. Hopitutskwa (“Hopi Land”).
Hualapai Nation

There are 17 ethnographic resources associated with the Hualapai Nation, all located south of the Colorado River (Figure 11, Table 11). These include ancestral villages, farming areas, hunting areas, and landmarks. The band territories of the Mata’va-kopai, Ko’o’u-kopai, and Nyav-kopai abut or extend into the Grand Canyon National Park (Figure 12). These band territories formed traditional subsistence ranges for three social groups that are today incorporated into the Hualapai Nation. Given the cultural importance of the Grand Canyon for the Hualapai people, it is anticipated that there are many Hualapai ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon region that have not been disclosed to the National Park Service. Consultation with the Hualapai Nation is needed to determine whether the tribe would like additional ethnographic resources added to the National Park Service database.

Figure 11. Ethnographic resources associated with the Hualapai Nation.
Table 11  
**Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Hualapai Nation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Number</th>
<th>Tribal Place Name</th>
<th>Resource Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Landscape Colorado River</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Landscape Grand Canyon</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Grand Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Trail Toroweap-Prospect Canyon</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Toroweap-Prospect Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Trail Peach Springs-Diamond Cr.</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Peach Springs-Diamond Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Landscape judicially determined aboriginal lands</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>judicially determined aboriginal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Mattawedita Landscape Mattawedita Canyon</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Mattawedita Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Haks’a’ Place, Natural Resource Pine Spring and village</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Pine Spring and village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Whala Tev Giova Landscape Mohawk Canyon</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Mohawk Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Landscape Mata’va-kopai band territory</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Mata’va-kopai band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Landscape Ko’o’u-kopai band territory</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Ko’o’u-kopai band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Landscape Nyav-kopai band territory</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Nyav-kopai band territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Place Grass Springs</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Grass Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Hel Place Ko’o’u-kopai village</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Ko’o’u-kopai village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Hadu’ba Place Mata’va-kopai village</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Mata’va-kopai village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Hake-takwi’va Place Nyav-kopai village</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Nyav-kopai village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Landscape Diamond Creek farm area</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Diamond Creek farm area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Place, Natural Resource bighorn sheep hunting area</td>
<td>Place, Natural Resource</td>
<td>bighorn sheep hunting area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 12. Hualapai Nation band territories (following Kroeber 1935).
Navajo Nation

There are 29 ethnographic resources associated with the Navajo Nation (Figure 13, Table 12). These include ceremonial sites, landscapes, grazing areas, plant and mineral collection areas, and trails. During the Indian Claims Commission, the Navajo Nation claimed a traditional land use area larger than that awarded to the tribe as its judicially determined aboriginal lands (Figure 14). This traditional land use area constitutes an ethnographic resource. The ethnographic resources of the Navajo Nation have significant historical and cultural meaning for the Navajo people.

Figure 13. Ethnographic resources associated with the Navajo Nation.
Table 12
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Navajo Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Number</th>
<th>Tribal Place Name</th>
<th>Resource Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tse zhin 'e'ahi</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Red Butte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tooh, Tó Nts’ósíkooh</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tséłchíí bikooh</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Grand Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>'Áshiih (Linford 2000)</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>salt source on Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>judicially determined aboriginal lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Tobacco Mountain, Kaibab Plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Nát'oh Dził , Nát’oh Dziil</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Coconino Plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Dził Libáí</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Little Colorado River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Tooh, Tólchí’ikooh</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Áshjhí ha’atiin</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Desert View-Tanner Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Jádí Habitiin</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Bitter Springs hunting trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Tsédáá’ N’deetiin</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Crossing of the Fathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Tó hajisho’</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>livestock trail and hunting area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Adahjiíná</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>livestock trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Tó bichj’o’ooldon</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>livestock trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Tó bihoooyéé</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>livestock trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Tsináa eel Dah Si’á</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Colorado River crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Ndíschíí adaal’i’í</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Desert View-Havasupai trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Gohniinii Ha’atiin</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Coconino Basin-Havasupai trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>grazing and farming area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Tó dootl’izh</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Blue Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Havasu Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Ch’ó</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>spruce gathering area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Tsin dah shijaa’ bidáá’</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>ceremonial site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Dził Líchíí’ dilkooh</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Gold Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Dził Líchíí’ ditloii</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Cedar Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Diné vázhí ba’iitá</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>ceremonial site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Dził dilhil</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>ceremonial site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Dził Líchíí́</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>grazing area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>traditional land use area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are only three known ethnographic resources associated with the Pueblo of Zuni (Figure 15, Table 13). These include the place of origin at Ribbon Falls, a ceremonial landmark at Red Butte, and the Grand Canyon itself. The dearth of information about Zuni ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon region is due in part to the Pueblo of Zuni’s decision to keep their ethnohistorical reports produced for the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Program confidential documents not available to the public. Consultation with the Pueblo of Zuni is needed to determine if there are additional ethnographic resources that the tribe wants to make available at this time.
There are 95 ethnographic resources associated with the Southern Paiute (Figure 16, Table 14). These ethnographic resources are located both north and south of the Colorado River. The relatively detailed knowledge we have of Southern Paiute ethnographic resources is related in large part to their active participation in cultural resources management studies, many of which have been accomplished in collaboration with researchers at the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology at the University of Arizona (Austin et al. 2005; Stoffle et al. 1994, 1997, 2005).
Figure 16. Ethnographic resources associated with the Southern Paiute.

Table 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Number</th>
<th>Tribal Place Name</th>
<th>Resource Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kanare'uipi, Kanav'uip</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Kanab Creek/Canyon ecoscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Southern Paiute ethnographic resources include springs, economic clusters of natural resources, mineral collection areas, hunting and gathering areas, historical sites, trails, and ceremonial landscapes and songscapes. These ethnographic resources form a significant cultural landscape that situates the Southern Paiute in their traditional homeland.

The aboriginal lands of the Southern Paiute tribes are divided into fifteen band territories (Figure 17). As defined by anthropologists, bands are social groups exhibiting a sense of solidarity among inhabitants of a well-defined territory (Kelly 1934; 1964:Map 1; Kelly and Fowler 1986:369; Steward 1937:628, Van Vlack 2007:57-67). The Southern Paiute bands had village organizations associated with the social and economic activities of small groups engaged in hunting and gathering. As Steward (1938:261) observed, the sociopolitical groups designated as bands were conditioned to a large extent by human ecology. The natural resources and geography of the study area made it physically impossible for the Southern Paiute bands to remain in one place for any considerable amount of time, or for more than a few families to remain in permanent association with a single area. The Southern Paiute population was consequently relatively mobile, with some people moving between band territories over time. Band territories are associated with numerous ethnographic resources used for hunting, gathering, and small-scale horticultural activities, and they collectively constitute the traditional land use area of the Southern Paiute.
The Southern Paiute tribes emerged from the earlier bands as a result of historical processes associated with interaction with the United States. The federally recognized tribes closest to the Grand Canyon include the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, the Paiute Tribe of Utah, and the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe. These tribes often collaborate as a consortium on cultural resources management projects.

Figure 17. Southern Paiute band territories.
7. CONCLUSION

Indian tribes in the Grand Canyon region are associated with 175 ethnographic resources representing a wide range of land use activities. These ethnographic resources include sacred sites, named places, subsistence locales for hunting and gathering, landmarks, and trails. These tangible resources form unique ethnographic landscapes for each tribe that are steeped in culture, history, and tradition. The ethnographic landscapes in the Grand Canyon region are interconnected with animals, plants, and water resources. When sacred sites and the natural resources associated with them are adversely impacted by development the cultural practices of tribes are put at risk. According to tribal representatives, the preservation and continued use of these ethnographic resources is connected to the cultural survival of tribes as peoples associated with the Grand Canyon.

The information presented in this report represents a minimum knowledge of the actual ethnographic resources that exist in the Grand Canyon region. This information was primarily drawn from published and archival reports prepared by anthropologists and does not completely represent the knowledge maintained by elders and cultural experts within the tribes associated with the Grand Canyon. It is anticipated that these knowledge keepers know about additional ethnographic resources. The Havasupai, Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo, Southern Paiute, and Zuni tribes need to be consulted to determine the accuracy of the information in this report and to find out if they would like additional ethnographic resources entered into the NPS database so they can be managed by federal agencies.
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Laird, Carobeth

Linford, Laurance D.

Luckert, Karl W.

Manners, Robert A.


McGuire, Thomas R.

National Park Service

Parker, Patricia L., and Thomas F. King

Paya, Earl

Reno, Philip

Roberts, Alexa, Richard M. Begay, and Klara B. Kelley

Sapir, Edward

Schwartz, Douglas W.
Sinyella, Juan

Smithson, Carma Lee, and Robert C. Euler

Spier, Leslie

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Stoffle, Richard W., David B. Halmo, Michael J. Evans, and Diane E. Austin

Stoffle, Richard W., Lawrence Loendorf, Diane E. Austin, David B. Halmo, and Angelita Bulletts

Stoffle, Richard W., Kathleen Van Vlack, Alex K. Carroll, Fletcher Chmara-Huff, and Aja Martinez

Stoffle, Richard W., Kathleen A. Van Vlack, Rebecca S. Toupal, Sean M. O’Meara, Jessica L. Medwied-Savage, Henry F. Dobyns, and Richard W. Arnold
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Van Valkenburgh, Richard F.  

Van Vlack, Kathleen A.  

Webb, Harry E.  

Whiting, A. F.  

Winter, Werner  

Wray, Jacilee  

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**APPENDIX 1:**

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APPENDIX 2:

INTERIM ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCE INVENTORY DATABASE RECORDS
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 1

*Name on Map:* Red Butte

*Land Ownership:* Forest Service

*Hydrologic Unit Code:* 15010004

*Hydrologic Unit Name:* Havasu Canyon

*Biotic Community:* Great Basin Conifer Woodland

*GIS Feature Type:* Point

☐ *North Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *East Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☒ *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*

☐ *Grand Canyon National Park*

**Tribe:** *Navajo Nation*

*Tribal Place Name:* Tse zhin e'ahi

*Ethnographic Resource Category:* Place

*Other Resource Association:*

☐ *Sacred Site:*

☒ *Oral Tradition Association:*

*References:* Cleeeland et al. 1992; Van Valkenburgh and Kluckhohn 1974:106

*Description:* Red Butte is known to the Navajo as Tse zhin e'ahi. It is associated with the Blessingway hunting ceremony.

**Tribe:** *Hopi Tribe*

*Tribal Place Name:* Qawinpi

*Ethnographic Resource Category:* Place

*Other Resource Association:* 42

☐ *Sacred Site:*

☐ *Oral Tradition Association:*

*References:* Barlett 1940; Colton 1964; Ferguson 1998:196-203

*Description:* The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office identifies Qawinpi as a traditional cultural property in government-to-government
consultation with the USFS. Oral history identifies Red Butte as a place where significant events in Hopi history took place. Red Butte is also a landmark and stopping point along the historic trading route that connected the Havasupai and Hopi people.

Red Butte continues to serve an important role in the traditional culture of the Hopi Tribe. Hopis continue to make offerings of prayer feathers and prayer sticks at one ceremonial shrine within the boundary of the Red Butte traditional cultural property. One Hopi tribal member reports that Hopis gather turkeys, deer, pinyon nuts, and sacred herbs in the general area of Red Butte (USDA 1986:69). Additionally, Red Butte lies within the traditional eagle collecting area for the Hopi Greasewood clan. Greasewood clan members retain knowledge of one eagle nest at Red Butte, although it is not known if the nest remains active. Greasewood clan members indicate they continue to make prayer offerings for “the Butte, the eagle, the nest, shrine and gathering areas” and are currently planning an upcoming pilgrimage to Red Butte.

The trail running by Red Butte appear on an 1888 Rand McNally map, and is subsequently marked on maps by Barlett (1940), Colton (1964), and Ferguson (1998:196-203).

**Tribe:** Pueblo of Zuni

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:** ✓

**Oral Tradition Association:** ✓

**References:** Dongoske 2009

**Description:** Red Butte plays a continuing role in the cultural identity of the Zuni people, especially members of the Galaxy, Big Fire, and Sword Swallower fraternities. Red Butte is mentioned in the traditional songs of the Galaxy Fraternity. It is also a pilgrimage destination for the Zuni people for purposes of leaving prayer offerings and collecting botanical resources.

**Tribe:** Havasupai Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**
Red Butte is mentioned in the "Origin Tale" of the Havasupai Indians as narrated by Earl Paya (Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:155-161). This account describes a flood that extended to Red Butte and Grand View Point, which deposited a girl who eventually married and conceived sons that settled in Supai Canyon. Manners (1974:138) notes that a number of Havasupai maintained winter residences and summer gardens near Red Butte (between Red Butte and Gray Mountain). Furthermore, the area was thought to be an important source of eagle feathers.

References:
- Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:157
- Manners 1974:138
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  2

**Name on Map:** Kanab Creek/Canyon

**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010003

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Kanab

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Kanare'uipi (Austin et al. 2005), Kanav'uip (Stoffle et al. 1997)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:** 3, 4

**Sacred Site:**

- Yes

**Oral Tradition Association:**

- Yes

**References:** Austin et al. 2005:52,60; Stoffle et al. 1997:241-243; Stoffle et al. 2000

**Description:** This resource is one of the most extensive stream and canyon ecosystems located within the greater Grand Canyon Regional Landscape. According to Stoffle et al. (1997:241), the ecoscape is "culturally defined by its contribution to the aboriginal adaptation of Southern Paiute people and to their ethnic groups' survival during the historic period." The resource was particularly important to the Ghost Dance movement of the late 1800s.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  3

**Name on Map:**  Colorado River

**Land Ownership:**  National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010002

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Line

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hualapai Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**  4

**Sacred Site:**  [x]

**Oral Tradition Association:**  [x]

**References:**  McGuire 1983:25-26

**Description:**  The Colorado River marks the northern boundary of traditional Hualapai territory. The river also figures prominently in Hualapai origin mythology (McGuire 1983:25-26).

**Tribe:**  Hopi Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**  Pisisvayu (Ferguson 1998)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**  4

**Sacred Site:**  [x]

**Oral Tradition Association:**  [x]

**References:**  Ferguson 1998

**Description:**  The Hopi name for the Colorado River is Pisisvayu (Ferguson 1998).
This name was first documented by anthropologists in late 19th century (Stephen 1936:1155). Pisisvayu may be an archaic word, and its etymology is not entirely clear. The last half of the word, “vayu” means river. One Hopi cultural advisor suggested Pisisvayu means “water flowing through two high walls,” which is descriptive of the canyon setting for the Colorado River downstream of the Glen Canyon Dam. According to the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, Pisisvayu is an important river because of its association with the Grand Canyon and its enormous size. The Hopi generally conceptualize water in terms of rain and clouds, so the vast amount of water in the Colorado River is awesome. From the Hopi perspective, the Colorado River (and its sister, the Little Colorado River) are “alive” because they are continually flowing.

**Tribe:** Navajo Nation

**Tribal Place Name:** Tooh (Roberts et al. 1995), Tó Nts’ósíkooh (Linford 2000)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Sacred Site:** ✓

**Oral Tradition Association:**

**References:** Roberts et al. 1995:62

**Description:** The Navajo consider the Colorado River a living being and protector of the Navajo people. Numerous prayer offering locations are situated along the river and canyon rim. Furthermore, the Colorado River serves as a natural boundary for Navajo territory (Roberts et al. 1995:62).

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Paxa’ (Austin et al. 2005), Piapaxa (Stoffle et al. 1994)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Sacred Site:** ✓

**Oral Tradition Association:**

**References:** Austin et al. 2005; Stoffle et al. 1994

**Description:** Paxa or “big water” is the name for the Colorado River used by the Kaiparowits Band in the 1930s, as documented by Isabel
Kelly. In 1992, a Kaibab Paiute tribal member referred to the Colorado River as Piapaxa, meaning “Big River.” From these various sources, Stoffle and his colleagues added the term ‘uipi, the Paiute word for canyon, and transliterated the Paiute name for the Grand Canyon as Piapaxa ‘uipi, or “Big River Canyon.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  4

**Name on Map:** Grand Canyon

**Land Ownership:** National Park Service, Hualapai Nation, Havasupai Tribe

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010001, 15010002

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Grand Canyon

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Polygon

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Havasupai Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:** Wikatata (Atencio 1996; Sinyella 1964)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:** 3, 4, 140

**Sacred Site:**

- [x]

**Oral Tradition Association:**

- [x]

**References:**


**Description:**

The southern rim of the Grand Canyon marks the northern boundary of traditional Havasupai territory (Schwartz 1983:13). Atencio (1996) notes that the entire south rim of the Grand Canyon is sacred to the Havasupai, and “integral to their beliefs and stories about their creation.” Grandview Point, located within the Grand Canyon, is mentioned in the "Origin Tale" of the Havasupai Indians as narrated by Earl Paya (Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:155-161). Furthermore, Wikatata provided critically important subsistence resources in addition to minerals procured for trade (Atencio 1996; Hirst 2006; Manners 1974; Schwartz 1983; Wray 1990).

**Tribe:** Pueblo of Zuni
Tribal Place Name: Tribal Place Name: 

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ✓

Oral Tradition Association: ✓

References: Ferguson and Hart 1985:21, 45-49

Description: Zuni accounts of chimik'yakona penane (tribal origin and migration) place Chimik'yana'ka deya (Zuni place of emergence) within the Grand Canyon (Ferguson and Hart 1985:21). The Grand Canyon was also used traditionally for plant and mineral collection (Ferguson and Hart 1985:45-49).

Tribe: Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name: Öngtupqa (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association: 3

Sacred Site: ✓

Oral Tradition Association: ✓

References: Ferguson 1998

Description: The Hopi use several names in referring to the Grand Canyon (Ferguson 1998:34, 47). Sometimes the Grand Canyon is simply referred to by the name for the river, Pisisvayu. Alternately, there are a number of prefixes added to the Hopi word tupqa, meaning “deep canyon,” that are used to describe different stretches of the Grand Canyon, e.g., wuukotupqa or “big canyon.” The Hopi word for salt is öönga, so the stretch of the Grand Canyon in the vicinity of the Hopi Salt Mine is often referred to as Öngtupqa (“Salt Canyon”). The Grand Canyon is a sacred religious landscape for the Hopi people, and Maski, the location where Hopi spirits dwell after death. Öngtupqa is honored in prayer offerings made at the Hopi villages. Many Hopi clans are said to have migrated through the Grand Canyon on their journey to the Hopi Mesas. Numerous petroglyphs depicting Hopi clan symbols are located throughout the area. Öngtupqa provides numerous minerals used in religious ceremonies throughout the Hopi Mesas. Important minerals include öönga (salt), pavisa (yellow pigment), suuta (red hematite), saqwa (blue-green copper carbonate), yalaha.
(specular hematite), ru’pi (crystal), and tuuwa/pisa (colored sand) (Ferguson 1998:221-226). Additionally, Öngtupqa is home to a large number of plants, game animals, birds, and fish that are important to Hopi culture. At least 77 plants with Hopi names grow within the Grand Canyon. Many are used for food, medicine, and ritual purposes (Ferguson 1998:227-242).

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Pxa’uipi (Austin et al. 2005; Stoffle et al. 1994)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:** 3

**Sacred Site:** ☑

**Oral Tradition Association:** □

**References:** Austin et al. 2005; Stoffle et al. 1994

**Description:** Pxa’uipi is the Southern Paiute name for the Grand Canyon; "Uipi" is the Southern Paiute term for canyon.

**Tribe:** Navajo Nation

**Tribal Place Name:** Tséchíí bikooh (Roberts et al. 1995)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:** ☑

**Oral Tradition Association:** ☑

**References:** Roberts et al. 1995:79

**Description:** Tséchíí bikooh is the Navajo name for the Grand Canyon, the home to Black God, Holy People, Salt Woman, Water Monsters, Water Horses, Plant People, and Humpback (Roberts et al. 1995:79).

**Tribe:** Hualapai Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:** ☑

**Oral Tradition Association:** ☑
The Grand Canyon is a Traditional Cultural Property of the Hualapai Nation.

**Ethnographic Resource Number**  5

**Name on Map:** House Rock Valley

**Land Ownership:** National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010001

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

**GIS Feature Type:** Polygon

- [x] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [✓] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Aesak (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- [ ] Sacred Site
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association

**References:** Austin et al. 2005:10, 54, 57

**Description:** House Rock Valley is part of the Kaibab Paiute homeland and was seasonally used by the San Juan Southern Paiute for resource gathering.
Ethnographic Resource Number  6

Name on Map: Yellowstone Spring

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Kanab

Biotic Community:  Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☑ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name: Wa'akarerempa (Austin et al. 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Austin et al. 2005:52, 79

Description: This spring, labeled Yellowstone Spring and Wa'akarerempa by Austin et al. (2005:52,79), is located approximately five km southeast of the Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I boundary. However, the spring is not specifically mentioned by Kelly (1964).
Ethnographic Resource Number  7

Name on Map: Moonshine Spring

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name: Kanab

Biotic Community: Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type: Point

☑ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name: Ti’kanivac (Kelly 1964)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place, Natural Resource

Other Resource Association: 8, 13?

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kelly 1964:8, 12, Map 1

Description: This spring is labeled as Ti’kanivac and Antelope Spring by Kelly (1964:8). According to Kelly (1964:12), Ti’kanivac was associated with Puisari (eye dog) and frequently visited by people from Miʔ’tiŋ-wogaip-paganti, Miʔ’tiŋwawa (Pipe Spring), and Pačpikaína (other water sources within Economic/Seasonal Cluster I). As mapped and described by Kelly (1964:8, Map 1), Ti’kanivac is located southwest of Pipe Spring within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I. However, according to the Pipe Valley, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic map, the spring situated at this approximate location is named Moonshine Spring rather than Antelope Spring. As displayed on the Lost Spring Mountain West, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic map, Antelope Spring is located approximately 40 km northeast of Moonshine Spring, well outside of Kelly’s (1964) informal Economic/Seasonal Cycle I boundary. The location provided herein mirrors that of Moonshine Spring as displayed on the Pipe Valley, Arizona
1:24,000 scale topographic map.
Ethnographic Resource Number  8

Name on Map:  

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Kaibab Reservation, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010003, 15010009

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Kanab, Fort Pierce Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☑ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:  7, 20, 109, 110, 111

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly 1964:10-12, 22-23, Map 1

Description:  Approximate location of informal Economic/Seasonal Cluster I as described by Kelly (1964:11-12, Map 1). This resource, loosely organized around the location of springs and seasonal food staples, was an integral part of Southern Paiute subsistence and facilitated intergroup contact. According to Kelly (1964:10-12, Map 1), Economic Cluster I contains 11 water sources associated with individual Southern Paiute band members. These are described as follows: “4-8 (Siumpac, Atankwinti [Cottonwood Spring], Sovinokwint [Short Creek], Muivac, and Paganktonič [Canepatch Creek]), owned by Čaŋa (bull lizard), apparently a shaman...in summer harvested seeds about 6; in fall, gathered pine nuts on mesa to northwest...united with people from neighboring springs (9, 10-12, 13) for hunting trip to Kaibab Plateau...9 (Oavac), owned by Oavanapun (alkali man), a
shaman...spring 9 occupied continuously save for annual trip to Kaibab Plateau and occasional winter or spring visit to Colorado Canyon for mescal...10-12 (Miʔ’tiŋ-wogaip-paganti, Miʔ’tiŋwava [Pipe Spring], and Pacpiaina [Moccasin Spring]), owned by Pačakwi...local chief...occupied less continuously than other districts, in spite of excellent water supply...occupied 10-12 only a short time late summer and early fall...introduction of agriculture altered seasonal operations somewhat, resulting in occupation of 12 during summer...13 (Tjįkanivac [Antelope Spring]), owned by Puisari (eye dog)...13 visited almost continuously by people from 10-12...” (Kelly 1964:12). Kelly (1964:Map 1) provides approximate locations for the eleven springs/water sources included within Economic/Seasonal Cluster I. True locations for five such water sources were acquired from the U.S. Geological Survey Colorado City, Lost Spring Mountain East, Pipe Spring, and Pipe Valley, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. These five water sources are included herein as ethnographic resource numbers 7 (Moonshine Spring), 20 (Pipe Spring), 109 (Moccasin Spring), 110 (Short Creek), and 111 (Cottonwood Spring).
Ethnographic Resource Number  9

Name on Map:  

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

✔ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:  5, 40

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ✔

References:  Kelly 1964:18-19, 22-23, Map 1

Description:  Approximate location of informal Economic/Seasonal Cluster VIII as described by Kelly (1964:18-19, Map 1). This resource, loosely organized around the location of springs and seasonal food staples, was an integral part of Southern Paiute subsistence and facilitated intergroup contact. According to Kelly (1964:18-19, Map 1), Economic Cluster VIII contains three water sources associated with individual Southern Paiute band members. These three water sources are described as follows: “55 (Kankwi, Kankwic [House Rock Spring]), owned by Tasiaci (early morning)...did not winter at 55...gathered seeds on flats on base of Vermillion Cliffs...for deer, went to Kaibab Plateau near Jacob Lake...in fall moved to Paria Plateau west of Housersock Valley for pinenuts...after harvest, went to winter base at 56. Actually camped little at 55 except in summer...at death of Tasiaci, 55 became joint property of Kwaganti and Keno (crooked elbow), a shaman...56 (Mukuvac), owned by Sakic (crackling step)...Sakic
and others of 56 wintered at 59, living in a cave. Made frequent trips (day’s journey) to 56 for seed stores left there. In summer returned to 56, gathering seeds (Chenopodium, Epicampes, Oryzopsis), and caching them in rock shelter…in late summer, to Kaibab Plateau for deer and pinenuts…when pinenut crop insufficient, went to Colorado Canyon for mescal; returned to 59 for winter…at death of Sakic, spring passed to his yss s, Kwaganti… Kwaganti maintained same seasonal cycle as predecessor…59 (Oariŋkanivac [Cane Ranch]), probably same ownership as 56; at least used extensively by people from there and eventually owned by Kwaganti …” (Kelly 1964:18-19). Kelly (1964:Map 1) provides approximate locations for the three springs/water sources included within Economic/Seasonal Cluster VIII. The rue location for one such water source was acquired from the U.S. Geological Survey House Rock Spring, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic map. This water source is included herein as ethnographic resource number 40 (House Rock Spring).
Ethnographic Resource Number  10

Name on Map:  Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, State, Private
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland
GIS Feature Type:  Polygon
☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☑ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape
Other Resource Association:  5, 21, 41
Sacred Site:
☐
Oral Tradition Association:
☐

References:  Kelly 1964:10-11, 19-20, 22-23, Map 1

Description:  Approximate location of informal Economic/Seasonal Cluster IX as described by Kelly (1964:19-20, Map 1). This resource, loosely organized around the location of springs and seasonal food staples, was an integral part of Southern Paiute subsistence and facilitated intergroup contact. According to Kelly (1964:10-11,19-20, Map 1), Economic Cluster IX contains two uninhabited or rarely used watering places and four water sources associated with individual Southern Paiute band members. The four water sources associated with individual Southern Paiute band members are described as follows: “60-61 (Tumarapaganti and Winorumpac), owned by Niwarimpi (snow heel), a shaman... Niwarimpi stayed mostly at 60...in fall, Niwarimpi moved to 61 to collect pasi (Artemisia) and kwakwe (Epicampes) seeds...gathered pinenuts on Paria Plateau...regular fall trips to Kaibab Plateau for deer...67 [Pagampiaganti [Cane Ranch]], owned by Kisaici (mouth
open); camped alone. In separate camps [were] Saitimpi (white-spot mouth), with one [daughter]...and his [brother] Kwiuinimpi (crooked feet), with one [son]...these two brothers were shamans...[they] wintered just below rim of Colorado Canyon, sometimes east of southern tip of Kaibab Plateau, sometimes crossing plateau to mouth of Kanab Canyon. In spring returned to 67 with mescal. Remained there through summer seed (Oryzopsis, Chenopodium, Mentzelia) harvest...in fall, hunted on Kaibab Plateau...68 (Kwiavac)...owned by Kwinivac (stands straight), a ‘big’ chief; was chief not only for his own spring but for people of 60-61 as well...camped at 68 in spring; in summer moved to east base of Kaibab Plateau, near 67, for seeds; in fall returned to Kaibab Plateau to hunt; in winter went below rim Colorado Canyon, near southeast base of Kaibab Plateau (Kelly 1964:19-20). Kelly (1964:Map 1) provides approximate locations for the six springs/water sources included within Economic/Seasonal Cluster IX. True locations for two such water sources were acquired from the U.S. Geological Survey Cane and Emmett Hill, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. These two water sources are included herein as ethnographic resource numbers 21 (Cane Ranch) and 41 (Jacobs Pool).
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 11

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Kaibab Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 14070007, 15010001, 15010002, 15010003, 15010009

15010003, 15010009

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Hualapai Wash, Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Grand Canyon, Kanab, Fort Pierce Wash

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:**

**Oral Tradition Association:**

**References:** Kelly 1934:551; Kelly 1964:Map 1; Kelly and Fowler 1986:369; Van Vlack 2007:57-67

**Description:** The Kaibab Band Territory mapped by Van Vlack (2007:60) is a refinement of the band territory as defined by Kelly (1964:Map 1) and Kelly and Fowler (1986:369). Kelly (1934:551) states: "South of the Panguitch and southwest of the Kaiparowits are the Kaibab, relatively well known, in name at least, through Powell's reports. Their territory extended from the southern terminals of the high plateaus to the Grand canyon, and from Paria river and Marble gorge on the east to Uinkaret plateau on the west. Actually the western boundary reached the Colorado at a point just below the mouth of Kanab creek, therefore somewhat east of Uinkaret plateau."
Ethnographic Resource Number  12

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002, 15010003, 15010009

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon, Kanab, Fort Pierce Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☑ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☑

Oral Tradition Association:  ☑

References:  Kelly 1934:551; Kelly 1964:Map 1; Kelly and Fowler 1986:369; Van Vlack 2007:57-67

Description:  The Uinkaret Band Territory as mapped by Van Vlack (2007:60) is refined from earlier work by Kelly (1964:Map 1) and Kelly and Fowler (1986:369). Kelly (1934:551) states: "To the west of the Kaibab are Powell's Uinkaret. Today they are extinct, so far as I could determine, and boundaries have been assigned on evidence from adjacent bands. Their territory appears to have been pear-shaped, with its base along the Colorado, its apex just south of the west-flowing Virgin. The western bound is definitive: Whitmore wash and the prominent scarp of Hurricane cliffs. The eastern bound is less marked but skirted the Shinarump cliffs to project into Antelope valley, whence it continued south to the Colorado."
Ethnographic Resource Number  13

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002, 15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon, Kanab

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Line

✔ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail

Other Resource Association:  7?, 8

Sacred Site:  □

Oral Tradition Association:  □

References:  Kelly 1964:88; Stoffle et al. 1994:76

Description:  This trail route extends from Antelope Spring (Moonshine Spring?) to the Colorado River/Grand Canyon, entering west of Kanab Creek.
Ethnographic Resource Number  14

Name on Map:  

Land Ownership:  National Park Service, Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Kanab

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  

✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Kelly 1964:88; Stoffle et al. 1994:76

Description:  This trail route follows the western edge of the Kaibab Plateau and enters the Colorado River/Grand Canyon east of Kanab Creek.
Ethnographic Resource Number  15

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service, Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type:  Line

☑️ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☑️ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☑️ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly 1964:89; Stoffle et al. 1994:76

Description:  This trail extends from Cane Ranch to the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon, following the eastern edge of the Kaibab Plateau and entering south of the Little Colorado River.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  16

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010001

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:**  ☐

**Oral Tradition Association:**  ☐

**References:**  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

**Description:**  This precontact subsistence resource locale (deer) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  17

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☑ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (antelope) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  18

*Name on Map:*

*Land Ownership:*  Bureau of Land Management

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010001

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

*Biotic Community:*  Plains and Great Basin Grassland

*GIS Feature Type:*  Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [x] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

*Tribal Place Name:*

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Natural Resource

*Other Resource Association:*

- Sacred Site:  [ ]
- Oral Tradition Association:  [ ]

*References:*  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

*Description:*  This precontact subsistence resource locale (deer) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number   19

Name on Map: 

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:    15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☒ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name: 

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: 

☐

Oral Tradition Association: 

☐

References: Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description: This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 20

**Name on Map:** Pipe Spring

**Land Ownership:** National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010003

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Kanab

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Point

- □ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- □ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- □ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- □ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Miʔtiʔwawa (Kelly 1964), Metengwvaa (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place, Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:** 8

**Sacred Site:** □

**Oral Tradition Association:** □

**References:** Kelly 1964:12, Map 1

**Description:** Miʔtiʔwawa (Pipe Spring) is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I as described by Kelly (1964:12, Map 1). As noted by Kelly (1964:12), Miʔtiʔwawa was associated with Pačakwi, a local chief, who occupied the locale primarily during late summer and early fall.
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 21

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010001

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

**Biotic Community:** Plains and Great Basin Grassland

**GIS Feature Type:** Point

- [x] **North Parcel Withdrawal Area**
- **East Parcel Withdrawal Area**
- [ ] **South Kaibab Withdrawal Area**
- [ ] **Grand Canyon National Park**

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Pagampiaganti (Kelly 1964)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place

**Other Resource Association:** 10, 15

**Sacred Site:** [ ]

**Oral Tradition Association:**

**References:** Kelly 1964:10, 19-20, Map 1; Stoffle et al. 1994:61

**Description:** Cane Ranch is located along the east base of the Kaibab Plateau, within Economic Cluster IX as described by Kelly (1964:19-20, Map 1). According to Kelly (1964:20), Cane Ranch was associated with Kisaici, who camped alone. Kwiiuinimi and his brother Saitimpi, both shamans, maintained a separate camp with their children. Together they wintered below the rim of Colorado Canyon, returning to Cane Ranch in the spring with mescal.
Ethnographic Resource Number  22

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership: National Park Service
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape
Other Resource Association:  3, 4, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35
Sacred Site:  ☑
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐
References:  Stoffle et al. 2005:183-187
Description:  The Toroweap Local/Ceremonial Landscape is defined by Stoffle et al. (2005:183-187). This cultural landscape is used during a pilgrimage to Toroweap Overlook, and encompasses Nixon Springs, Nampaweap, Toroweap Valley, and Vulcan's Throne.
Ethnographic Resource Number  23

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:  3, 4, 25, 26, 27

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

References:  Stoffle et al. 2005:187-192

Description:  The Vulcan's Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscape is described by Stoffle et al. (2005:187-192). This cultural landscape is used during a pilgrimage to Vulcan's Anvil, and encompasses Nixon Springs, Lava Falls, Whitmore Rapids, Water Baby Peckings, Yellow Paint Source/Rockshelter, and Vulcan's Anvil.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  24

**Name on Map:**  Toroweap

**Land Ownership:**  National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010002

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Mohave Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

☐ **North Parcel Withdrawal Area**

☐ **East Parcel Withdrawal Area**

☐ **South Kaibab Withdrawal Area**

✔ **Grand Canyon National Park**

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place

**Other Resource Association:**  3, 4, 22

**Sacred Site:**

✔

**Oral Tradition Association:**

☐

**References:**  Stoffle et al. 2005:187

**Description:**  The Toroweap Overlook is located on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, providing a clear view of Vulcan's Anvil, Lava Falls, and the Colorado River. The overlook is located within the Toroweap Local/Ceremonial Landscape.
Ethnographic Resource Number  25

Name on Map:  Lava Falls  
Land Ownership:  National Park Service  
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002  
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon  
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub  
GIS Feature Type:  Point  
☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
☑ Grand Canyon National Park  

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place  
Other Resource Association:  3, 4, 23  
Sacred Site:  ☑  
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐  
References:  Stoffle et al. 2005:187-192  
Description:  Lava Falls is a ceremonial feature located within the Grand Canyon. It is part of the Vulcan's Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscape defined by Stoffle et al (2005:187-192).
Ethnographic Resource Number  26

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  3, 4, 23

Sacred Site:

☑

Oral Tradition Association:

☐


Description:  Vulcan's Anvil is a unique volcanic rock that protrudes from the waters of the Colorado River within the Grand Canyon. Vulcan's Anvil is a key ceremonial feature located within the Vulcan's Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscape defined by Stoffle et al (1997:244) and Stoffle et al (2005:187-192).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  27

**Name on Map:**  Nixon Spring

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010009

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Fort Pierce Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place

**Other Resource Association:**  3, 4, 22, 23, 26, 28

**Sacred Site:**  ☑

**Oral Tradition Association:**

**References:**  Stoffle et al. 2005:183-192

**Description:**  Nixon Spring is located within the Toroweap and Vulcan's Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscapes. The Nixon Spring area was used as a camp by families during religious pilgrimages to the Mount Trumbull area for ceremonial purposes (Stoffle et al. 2005:185).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  28  

**Name on Map:** Little Spring  

**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management  

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010002  

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Grand Canyon  

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub  

**GIS Feature Type:** Point  

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  

☐ Grand Canyon National Park  

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute  

**Tribal Place Name:**  

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place  

**Other Resource Association:** 3, 4, 23, 27  

**Sacred Site:** ☑  

**Oral Tradition Association:** ☐  

**References:** Stoffle et al. 2005:183-192  

**Description:** Little Springs Lava Flow is a relatively recent basaltic lava flow and spring located southwest of Mount Trumbull. The spring is located within the Toroweap Local/Ceremonial Landscape and was used for cleansing prior to ceremonial pilgrimages (Stoffle et al. 2005:186).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  29

**Name on Map:** Nampaweap  
**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management  
**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010002  
**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Grand Canyon  
**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Conifer Woodland  
**GIS Feature Type:** Point  
  - North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
  - East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
  - South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
  - Grand Canyon National Park  

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place  
**Other Resource Association:** 3, 4, 22, 27  
**Sacred Site:** ✔  
**Oral Tradition Association:** ☐

**References:** Stoffle et al. 2005:183-187

**Description:** Nampaweap is a small basaltic canyon that contains a rock shelter, spring, and a series of petroglyphs. Nampaweap is located within the Toroweap Local/Ceremonial Landscape defined by Stoffle et al. (2005:183-187).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  30

*Name on Map:*  Vulcan's Throne  
*Land Ownership:*  National Park Service  
*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010002  
*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Grand Canyon  
*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertsrub  
*GIS Feature Type:*  Point  

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- **Grand Canyon National Park**

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute  

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place  
*Other Resource Association:*  3, 4, 22, 27, 28, 29  
*Sacred Site:*  ✓  
*Oral Tradition Association:*  □  

**References:**  Stoffle et al. 2005:183-187

**Description:**  Vulcan’s Throne is a basaltic cinder cone located near Toroweap Overlook. The southern edge of the volcano affords a view of both Lava Falls and Vulcan’s Anvil. Vulcan's Throne is located within the Toroweap Local/Ceremonial Landscape (Stoffle et al. 2005:187).
Ethnographic Resource Number  31

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association: 3, 4, 23, 26, 27, 32

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

References: Stoffle et al. 2005:187-192

Description: Water Baby Peckings contains three peckings or petroglyphs. It is located within the Vulcan’s Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscape defined by Stoffle et al. (2005:187-192). Pilgrims visited this location to offer prayers of introduction and to request protection while crossing the river.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  32

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010002

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place

**Other Resource Association:**  3, 4, 23, 26, 27, 31, 33

**Sacred Site:**  ✔

**Oral Tradition Association:**  □

**References:**  Stoffle et al. 2005:187-192

**Description:**  The Warm Mineral Spring is a natural spring used for prayer and purification. The spring is located within the Vulcan's Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscape (Stoffle et al. 2005:190).
Ethnographic Resource Number  33

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribes:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:  3, 4, 23, 26, 27, 31

Sacred Site:  ☑

Oral Tradition Association: □

References:  Stoffle et al. 2005:187-192

Description:  This site comprises a yellow paint source (yellow ochre) and rock shelter located within the Vulcan's Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscape. The yellow ochre was used in ceremonies conducted at Vulcan's Anvil (Stoffle et al. 2005:191).
Ethnographic Resource Number 34

Name on Map:  

Land Ownership: National Park Service  

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010001  

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon  

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub  

GIS Feature Type: Point  

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  

☑ Grand Canyon National Park  

Tribe: Hopi Tribe  

Tribal Place Name: Öönga (Ferguson 1998)  

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place  

Other Resource Association: 123  

Sacred Site: ☑  

Oral Tradition Association: ☑  

References: Ferguson 1998:315-318  

Description: Öönga is a source of salt and destination of a religious pilgrimage. Salt collected from Öönga is considered sacred (Ferguson 1998:315). A number of Hopi clan symbols occur as pictographs on the cliff face above one of the salt caves. Hopi cultural advisors noted that the Honngyam (Bear Clan), Kokyangngyam (Spider Clan), and Piqösngyam (Bearstrap Clan) symbols at the Hopi Salt Mine are stylistically similar to the ones in the Powell Canyon Cave, and executed using the same pigments. Other design elements identified at the Hopi Salt Mine include the Katsinngyam (Katsina Clan), naqwatsveni (friendship sign), and cloud symbols.

Tribe: Navajo Nation  

Tribal Place Name: ‘Áshiih (Linford 2000)  

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place
Sacred Site: [✓]

Oral Tradition Association: [✓]

References: Linford 2000:95; Van Valkenburgh 1974

Description: ‘Áshiih (Salt) is identified by Linford as the "Hopi Salt Mine."

Tribe: havasupai tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: [ ]

Oral Tradition Association: [ ]

References: Smithson and Euler 1994:2

Description: These salt deposits (Hopi Salt Mine) were used by the Havasupai, though the location was not considered sacred (Smithson and Euler 1994:2).

Tribe: southern paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: [✓]

Oral Tradition Association: [ ]


Description: As noted by Stoffle et al. (1994:74,155), Southern Paiute visit the salt cave for ceremonial purposes that include salt collection. The site is considered extremely sacred to Southern Paiute people.
Ethnographic Resource Number  35

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association:  3, 4, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Stoffle et al. 2005:189-190

Description:  Trail route follows Whitmore Wash and leads to the Colorado River and Grand Canyon; the trail is located within the the Vulcan's Anvil Local/Ceremonial Landscape.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  36

*Name on Map:*

*Land Ownership:*  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010003

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Kanab

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub

*GIS Feature Type:*  Line

☑️ *North Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *East Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*

☑️ *Grand Canyon National Park*

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

*Tribal Place Name:*

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Trail

*Other Resource Association:*  3, 4

*Sacred Site:*  ☐

*Oral Tradition Association:*  ☐

*References:*  Stoffle et al. 2005:182

*Description:*  This trail follows Kanab Creek and leads to the Colorado River and Grand Canyon.
Ethnographic Resource Number 37

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☒ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association: 3, 4, 22

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Stoffle et al. 1994:77-79

Description: This trail passes through Toroweap Valley and leads to Prospect Canyon. The trail provides access to the Grand Canyon and facilitated trade between Paiutes and Hualapais.

Tribe: Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association: ☐

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Smithson and Euler 1994:2; Stoffle et al 1994:77-79
Description: This trail passes through Toroweap Valley and leads to Prospect Canyon. The trail provides access to the Grand Canyon and facilitated Paiute-Pai interaction.

Tribe: Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Stoffle et al. 1994:77-79

Description: This trail passes through Toroweap Valley and leads to Prospect Canyon. The trail provides access to the Grand Canyon and facilitated Paiute-Pai interaction (Stoffle et al. 1994:77-79).
Ethnographic Resource Number 38

Name on Map: 
Land Ownership: National Park Service, Hualapai Nation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010002
Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type: Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name: 
Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site: ☐
Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Stoffle et al. 1994:76-77

Description: This trail follows Peach Springs Canyon and Diamond Creek Canyon. These two canyons constitute the largest topographical break within the Grand Canyon and allowed Paiutes to easily access the Pai trail system south of the Colorado River (Stoffle et al. 1994:76).

Tribe: Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name: 
Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site: ☐
Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Smithson and Euler 1994:2; Stoffle et al. 1994:76
Description: This trail follows Peach Springs Canyon and Diamond Creek Canyon. These two canyons constitute the largest topographical break within the Grand Canyon and allowed Paiutes to easily access the Pai trail system south of the Colorado River.

Tribe: Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: 

Oral Tradition Association: 

References: Stoffle et al. 1994:76

Description: This trail network follows Peach Springs Canyon and Diamond Creek Canyon, which together constitute the largest topographical break within the Grand Canyon. According to Stoffle et al. (1994:76), “from the Colorado River’s south bank, native trails ascended both canyons at an easy grade...[providing]...Paiutes easy access to the Pai trail network.”
Ethnographic Resource Number  39

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Kaibab Reservation, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  14070006, 14070007, 15010003, 15010009, 15010010

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Wash, Hualapai Wash, Kanab, Fort Pierce Wash, Lower Virgin

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Stoffle et al. 2008

Description:  This is the approximate location of Old Spanish Trail. In their exploration, the Spaniards generally traveled along existing Indian trails, so this route is inferred to be associated with Southern Paiute.
Ethnographic Resource Number  40

Name on Map:  House Rock Spring

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  Kankwi, and Kankwic (Kelly 1964), Kaninukwi (Austin et al. 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  5, 9

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

References:  Austin et al. 2005:60; Kelly 1964:10, 18, Map 1

Description:  This spring is labeled as Houserock Spring, Kankwi, and Kankwic by Kelly (1964:10) and Kaninukwi by Austin et al. (2005:60). According to Kelly (1964:18) Kankwi was associated with Tasiaci (early morning), who did not winter in the area. The spring is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle VIII as described by Kelly (1964:18, Map 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  41

Name on Map:  Jacobs Pool
Land Ownership:  National Park Service
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon
Biotic Community:  Plains and Great Basin Grassland
GIS Feature Type:  Point
  ☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
  ☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
  ☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
  ☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute
Tribal Place Name:  Timarepaxante (Austin et al. 2005), Tumaranpaganti (Kelly 1964)
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place
Other Resource Association:  5, 10
Sacred Site:  ☐
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Austin et al. 2005:76; Kelly 1964:10, 19, Map 1
Description:  As noted by Austin et al. (2005:76), Jacob’s Pool, named after Jacob Hamblin, comprises a small pool located at the base of the Vermillion Cliffs within House Rock Valley. The water source is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle IX as described by Kelly (1964:19, Map 1). Kelly (1964:10, Map 1) labels the corresponding location as Tumaranpaganti, from the plant timari. According to Kelly (1964:19), Tumaranpaganti was associated with a shaman named Niwarimpi (snow heel). The location provided herein mirrors that found on the U.S. Geological Survey Emmett Hill, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic map.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  42

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  National Forest

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010004, 15020016

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Havasu Canyon, Lower Little Colorado

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Line

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [x] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hopi Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Trail

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  
- Oral Tradition Association:  

**References:**  Casanova 1967; Colton 1964; Ferguson 1998:196-199; Manners 1974:132

**Description:**  This trail segment connects the Hopi Mesas with Havasu Canyon. It is generally known as the Moqui Trail or Supai Highway.

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Trail

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  
- Oral Tradition Association:  

**References:**  Casanova 1967; Colton 1964; Manners 1974a:132
**Description:**
This trail segment connects the Hopi Mesas with Havasu Canyon.
It is generally known as the Moqui Trail or Supai Highway.

**Ethnographic Resource Number**  43

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** National Forest

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010004, 15020016, 15020018

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Havasu Canyon, Lower Little Colorado, Moenkopi Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Line

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- **✓** East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- **✓** South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hopi Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Trail

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  
- **☐**

- Oral Tradition Association:  
- **☐**

**References:**  Colton 1964

**Description:**  This trail segment connects the Hopi Mesas with Havasu Canyon.
Ethnographic Resource Number  44

Name on Map:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Kaibab Reservation, State, Private

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Kaibab Reservation, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  14070006, 14070007, 15010001, 15010002, 15010003, 15010005, 15010006, 15010009, 15010010, 15020016, 15020018

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Lake Powell, Paria, Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Grand Canyon, Kanab, Lake Mead, Grand Wash, Fort Pierce Wash, Lower Virgin, Lower Little Colorado, Moenkopi Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☑

References:  Indian Claims Commission 1965

Description:  The aboriginal lands of the Southern Paiute during the period from 1853 to 1880 were determined by the Indian Claims Commission. As a petitioner before the Indian Claims Commission, the Southern Paiute Nation consisted of small local groups or bands living in southwestern Utah, northwestern Arizona, southeastern California, and southeastern Nevada. The Southern Paiute Nation thus included the tribes that are now recognized as the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, the Paiute Tribe of Utah, and the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe. The claim of the Southern Paiute was settled before the exact aboriginal area was determined, so the Indian Claims Commission (1978) depicted
Southern Paiute aboriginal lands using a dashed line. Southern Paiute lands were taken between 1853 and 1880. According to the Indian Claims Commission (1965:619):

"As claimed by the petitioners, the area occupied by the Southern Paiute Nation was bounded on the south by the Colorado River and extended northward. Its westernmost boundary touched upon Death Valley in California. It reached northward into Beaver County of Utah and eastward to the region of the Escalante River in Utah. The area claimed included the Virgin River drainage area, the Muddy River area, and around the present location of the city of Las Vegas, Nevada. Beyond the northern and western boundaries were the Shoshone Indians, and beyond the eastern boundary were the Ute Indians. To the south and southwest were the Navajo and the Havasupai, Walapai and Chemehuevi, the latter on the southwest."
Ethnographic Resource Number  45

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, Navajo Reservation, Hopi Reservation, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  14070006, 14080204, 15020008, 15020012, 15020013, 15020014, 15020016, 15020017, 15020018

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Lake Powell, Chinle, Middle Little Colorado, Corn-Oraibi, Polacca Wash, Jadito Wash, Lower Little Colorado, Dinnebito Wash, Moenkopi Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:  
Sacred Site:  
☐

Oral Tradition Association:  
☐

References:  
Indian Claims Commission 1970a:305-306

Description:  
The aboriginal lands of the Hopi Tribe as of December 16, 1882 were determined during litigation during the Indian Claims Commission (1970a:305-306) to include the following area:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of the 1882 Hopi Executive Order Reservation, 110° W. Longitude and 36° 30’ N. Latitude, thence due south on the 110 W. Longitude to its intersection with the Pueblo Colorado Wash, thence southwesterly following the Pueblo Colorado Wash and the Cottonwood Wash to the Little Colorado River, thence northwesterly along the Little Colorado River to its intersection with 111° 30’ W. Longitude, thence northeasterly on a line to the intersection of Navajo Creek and 111° W. Longitude, thence southeasterly to the place of
beginning."
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  46

**Name on Map:**  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Hualapai Reservation, State, Private

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Hualapai Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010005, 15010002, 15010007, 15010014, 15030103, 15030201, 15060201

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lake Mead, Grand Canyon, Hualapai Wash, Detrital Wash, Sacramento Wash, Big Sandy, Big Chino-Williamson Valley

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hualapai Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  ✓
- Oral Tradition Association:  ✓

**References:**  Indian Claims Commission 1962:456

**Description:**  The aboriginal lands of the Hualapai Nation as of January 4, 1883, were determined during the Indian Claims Commission (1962:456) to encompass the following area:

"Commencing at a point on the southern shore of the Colorado River marked by extending a line projected northward from the northernmost tip of the plateau ridge between Prospect Valley and Mohawk Canyon; thence southward along the crest of said ridge (or the top edge of the western rim of Mohawk Canyon) to the top edge of the Aubry Cliff escarpment; thence along said escarpment’s top edge to its southern end in T 23 N, R 6W (see solid red line on petitioner’s map, Pet. Ex. 116); thence southeast to Piacacho Peak; thence south to Indian Peak (Kulchi Pawo);"
thence southwest to Camp Wood Mountain; thence in a direct line southwest to Signal, Arizona; thence in a direct line northwestwardly to Crossman Peak (Kokame); thence north to the Buck Mountains; thence northwestwardly to the southern tip of the Black Mountains; thence generally northward along the crest of said Black Mountains to Mount Wilson; thence in a direct northeasterly line to the southern shoreline of the Colorado River; thence in a general eastwardly direction along said southern shoreline of the Colorado River to the place of beginning."
Ethnographic Resource Number  47

Name on Map:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Havasupai Reservation, State, Private

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Havasupai Reservation, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001, 15010002, 15010004, 15020016, 15060201

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Grand Canyon, Havasu Canyon, Lower Little Colorado, Big Chino-Williamson Valley

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ✓

Oral Tradition Association:  ✓

References:  Indian Claims Commission 1968:234

Description:  The aboriginal lands of the Havasupai Tribe as of June 8, 1880, were determined by the Indian Claims Commission (1968:234) to encompass the following area:

"Beginning at the point of intersection of the midstream of the Colorado River and the line of the eastern boundary of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, south along said boundary to the Reservation corner in T28NR6W, thence southerly to Trinity Mountain, thence southeasterly to Mount Floyd, thence easterly to Sitgreaves Mountain, thence northeasterly to Kendrick Peak, thence northerly to the southwest corner of the Navajo Indian Reservation in R6E, thence northerly along the western boundary of the Navajo Reservation to its intersection with the Little..."
Colorado River, thence westerly downstream along the center of the Little Colorado and Colorado Rivers to the point of beginning."
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  48

**Name on Map:**  

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Navajo Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  14070006, 14080105, 14080106, 14080201, 14080204, 14080205, 15020004, 15020007, 15020008, 15020009, 15020011, 15020012, 15020013, 15020014, 15020015, 15020016, 15020018

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Lake Powell, Middle San Juan, Chaco, Lower San Juan-Four Corners; Chinle, Lower San Juan, Zuni, Lower Puerco, Middle Little Colorado, Leroux Wash, Cottonwood Wash, Corn-Oraibi, Polacca Wash, Jadito Wash, Canyon Diablo, Lower Little Colorado, Moenkopi Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Navajo Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  

- Oral Tradition Association:  

**References:**  

Indian Claims Commission 1970b:272

**Description:**  

The aboriginal lands of the Navajo Nation as of July 25, 1868, were determined by Indian Claims Commission (1970b:272) to encompass the following tract of land, except for Spanish or Mexican grants:

"Beginning at the intersection of the Colorado and San Juan Rivers in the present state of Utah; thence on a line northeasterly to Bears Ears; thence easterly to Blanding, Utah, thence southeasterly to Cortez Colorado; thence, southeasterly to
Allison, Colorado; thence southerly to San Miguel Mountain in the present State of New Mexico; thence southerly to the highest point of Mesa Prieta; thence to the northwest corner of the Nuestra Senora de la Lus de las Laganita Grant; thence southwesterly to Mount Taylor; thence northwesterly to Powell Mountain; thence southerly to Lookout Mountain; then westerly to Ramah, New Mexico; thence southerly to Quemado, New Mexico; thence westerly to the highest point of Mesa Redondo in Arizona; thence westerly to Snowflake, Arizona; thence westerly to Chevelon Butte; thence northwesterly to Sunset Crater; thence northeasterly to where the Dinnebeto Wash enters the Little Colorado River; thence southeasterly up the Little Colorado River to Cottonwood Wash; thence northeasterly up Cottonwood Wash and Pueblo Colorado Wash to Greasewood Trading Post; thence northerly to Steamboat Canyon Trading Post; thence northerly to Yale Point; thence northwesterly to the northeast corner of the 1882 Executive Order Reservation; thence northwesterly on a line through Navajo Mountain to the Colorado River; thence northwesterly up the Colorado River to the place of beginning."
Ethnographic Resource Number  49

Name on Map: Kaibab Plateau

Land Ownership: National Park Service, Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010001, 15010002, 15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Grand Canyon, Kanab

Biotic Community: Subalpine Grassland, Petran Subalpine Conifer Forest, Petran Montane Conifer Forest

GIS Feature Type: Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name: Ná́tʼoh Dzíl (Linford 2000), Ná́tʼoh Dzíl (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Linford 2000:100; Luckert 1975:46

Description: Ná́tʼoh Dzíl (Tobacco Mountain, Kaibab Plateau) comprises the upland area along the north rim of the Grand Canyon, west of House Rock Valley. This area is important in the Navajo hunter tradition (Luckert 1975:46).

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name: Kaivavitsi (Austin et al. 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Austin et al. 2005:41; Kelly and Fowler 1986:Figure 1
The Kaibab Plateau encompasses a large portion of the Kaibab Paiute homeland (Austin 2005:41) and includes a number of precontact subsistence resource locales as identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  50

*Name on Map:*  Coconino Plateau

*Land Ownership:*  National Park Service, Forest Service, Havasupai Reservation, Navajo Reservation, State, Private

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010004, 15020016

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Havasu Canyon, Lower Little Colorado

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

*GIS Feature Type:*  Polygon

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [x] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Navajo Nation

*Tribal Place Name:*  Dził Łibáí (Linford 2000)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Landscape

*Other Resource Association:*  

- [ ] Sacred Site
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association


*Description:*  The Navajo people refer to the general area of the Coconino Plateau using the specific name for Gray Mountain, Dził Łibáí. Linford (2000:69) reports that the Navajo people entered this area in the middle of the nineteenth century. During the 1850s, Coconino Point was the location of a battle between Navajo and Mexican horse thieves and slave raiders. As noted by Linford (2000:84-85) and Luckert (1975:49, 1979:194), Dził Łibáí is important to the Navajo Coyoteway and Navajo Hunter tradition.

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe

*Tribal Place Name:*  

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Landscape
Traditional Havasupai subsistence relied upon plants (e.g. piñon, mesquite, and prickly pear), and animals (e.g. deer, antelope, and bighorn sheep) found on the Coconino Plateau (Manners 1974; Schwartz 1983:15; Spier 1928; Wray 1990:16-19). According to Manners (1974:140), Havasupai use of plateau lands was “essential in one way or another to their survival. The area provided them not only with animal and vegetable foods but with the animal skins which played such a vital role in their trading activities.” Plateau subsistence generally began in October (Schwartz 1983:15). “For most of the fall, winter, and early spring [the Havasupai] lived in semi-permanent camps and wandered throughout the plateau lands hunting deer and pronghorn and gathering piñon nuts and other foods” (Atencio 1996:3). In addition to seasonal hunting and gathering, a number of Havasupai families also maintained agricultural plots on the Coconino Plateau at places such as Drift Fence, Dripping Springs (on the Esplanade), and Indian Gardens (Wray 1990:32). Whiting (1985:9) identifies the plateau as “the real home of the Havasupai.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  51

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010001

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- ✔ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

- [ ] Sacred Site:
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association:

**References:**  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

**Description:**  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  52

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☑ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (deer) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  53

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:   15010002
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  
Oral Tradition Association:  

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number   54

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:   15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  55

Name on Map:
Land Ownership:  Forest Service
Hydrologic Unit Code:   15010003
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Kanab
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub
GIS Feature Type:  Point
☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute
Tribal Place Name:
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  
☐
Oral Tradition Association:  
☐
References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3
Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  56

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010003

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Kanab

**Biotic Community:**  Plains and Great Basin Grassland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

☑️ **North Parcel Withdrawal Area**

☐ **East Parcel Withdrawal Area**

☐ **South Kaibab Withdrawal Area**

☐ **Grand Canyon National Park**

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:**

☐

**Oral Tradition Association:**

☐

**References:**  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

**Description:**  This precontact subsistence resource locale (antelope) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  57

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  58

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description: This precontact subsistence resource locale (mountain sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  59

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010005

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lake Mead

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

☐ **North Parcel Withdrawal Area**

☐ **East Parcel Withdrawal Area**

☐ **South Kaibab Withdrawal Area**

✔ **Grand Canyon National Park**

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place, Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:**

☐

**Oral Tradition Association:**

☐

**References:**  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3; Stoffle et al. 2005:85

**Description:**  As noted by Stoffle et al. (2005:85), Twin Point was likely an important agave collection locale for the Southern Paiute (see also Kelly and Fowler 1986:Figure 1). According to Stoffle et al. (2005:85), Paiutes may have crossed the Colorado River near Twin Point to interact with the Hualapai.
Ethnographic Resource Number   60

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Kanab

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (deer) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  61

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Petran Montane Conifer Forest

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

Oral Tradition Association:  

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (piñon) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  62

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Kanab

Biotic Community:  Petran Subalpine Conifer Forest

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (deer) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number 63

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description: This precontact subsistence resource locale (piñon) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  64

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Navajo Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010001

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  
- Oral Tradition Association:  

**References:**  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

**Description:**  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  65

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  14070007

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Hualapai Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (piñon) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 66

_Name on Map:_

_Land Ownership:_ Bureau of Land Management

_Hydrologic Unit Code:_ 15010006

_Hydrologic Unit Name:_ Grand Wash

_Biotic Community:_ Great Basin Conifer Woodland

_GIS Feature Type:_ Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

_Tribal Place Name:_

_Ethnographic Resource Category:_ Natural Resource

_Other Resource Association:_

_Sacred Site:_

☐

_Oral Tradition Association:_

☐

_References:_ Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

_Description:_ This precontact subsistence resource locale (mountain sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  67

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010006

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  68

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010010

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Virgin

Biotic Community:  Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mountain sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number 69

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010006

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Wash

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description: This precontact subsistence resource locale (mountain sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  70

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010009

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Fort Pierce Wash

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

- [ ] Sacred Site:
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association:

**References:** Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

**Description:** This precontact subsistence resource locale (antelope) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  71

**Name on Map:**

*Land Ownership:*  Bureau of Land Management

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010009

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Fort Pierce Wash

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

*GIS Feature Type:*  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

*Sacred Site:*  ☐

*Oral Tradition Association:*  ☐

**References:**  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

**Description:**  This precontact subsistence resource locale (piñon) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  72

Name on Map:  

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management  

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010009  

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Fort Pierce Wash  

Biotic Community:  Plains and Great Basin Grassland  

GIS Feature Type:  Point  

□ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  

□ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  

□ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  

□ Grand Canyon National Park  

Tribe:  Southern Paiute  

Tribal Place Name:  

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource  

Other Resource Association:  

Sacred Site:  □  

Oral Tradition Association:  □  

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3  

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  73

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description: This precontact subsistence resource locale (antelope) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number 74

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010009

Hydrologic Unit Name: Fort Pierce Wash

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: 

Oral Tradition Association: 

References: Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description: This precontact subsistence resource locale (mountain sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  75

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010009

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Fort Pierce Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (piñon) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  76

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010010

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Virgin

Biotic Community:  Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  ☐ Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (piñon) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  77

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010006

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Mohave Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  
- Oral Tradition Association:  

**References:**  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

**Description:**  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mescal) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  78

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010006

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Wash

Biotic Community: Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: □

Oral Tradition Association: □

References: Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description: This precontact subsistence resource locale (mountain sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  79

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010007

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Hualapai Wash

Biotic Community:  Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Kelly and Fowler 1986:370, Figure 1; Austin et al. 2005:3

Description:  This precontact subsistence resource locale (mountain sheep) was identified by Kelly and Fowler (1986:Figure 1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  80

Name on Map: Little Colorado River

Land Ownership: Navajo Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsacle

GIS Feature Type: Line

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name: Tooh (Roberts et al. 1995), Tólchí’ikooh (Linford 2000)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ✔

Oral Tradition Association: ✔

References: Linford 2000:105; Roberts et al. 1995:63

Description: The Little Colorado River is referenced in stories of the Blessingway, Navajo Windway, Shootingway, and stories of the Emergence and Changing Woman’s westward journey. The river is also associated with ceremonial procedures to ward off bad dreams (Linford 2000:105; Roberts et al. 1995:63).

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name: Oavaxa (Austin et al. 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: □

Oral Tradition Association: □

References: Austin et al. 2005:65
**Description:**

Oavaxa is the Southern Paiute toponym for the Little Colorado River.

**Tribe:**

**Hopi Tribe**

**Tribal Place Name:**

Paayu (Ferguson 1998)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**

Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

123, 127

**Sacred Site:**

✓

**Oral Tradition Association:**

✓

**References:**

Ferguson 1998; Yeatts 1995

**Description:**

The Hopi name for the Little Colorado River is Paayu, meaning “Little Water.” Paayu is the sister to Pisisvayu. Because the Sípàapuni is situated along Paayu and the Hopi Salt Mine is part of the ecosystem of Pisisvayu, the confluence of the two rivers is an important ritual area for the Hopi. Another Hopi name for the Little Colorado River is Palavayu. Paayu is a focus of Hopi spirituality and identity. The Little Colorado River gorge contains important religious features, including the Hopi Salt Pilgrimage Trail (and associated shrines) and Sípàapuni (Yeatts 1994:2). As noted by Ferguson (1998:88), a number of Hopi clans lived in sites along Paayu before moving to the Hopi Mesas.

**Tribe:**

**Havasupai Tribe**

**Tribal Place Name:**

Hak tha e´la (Manners 1974a)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**

Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

174

**Sacred Site:**

☐

**Oral Tradition Association:**

☐

**References:**

Atencio 1996; Dobyns and Euler 1960:49; Whiting 1985:6; Wray 1990:1

**Description:**

Hak tha e´la marks the approximate eastern boundary of traditional Havasupai territory (Atencio 1996; Dobyns and Euler 1960:49; Whiting 1985:6; Wray 1990:1).
Ethnographic Resource Number  81

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland
GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation
Tribal Place Name:  Āshjh ha’atiin (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:
☐
Oral Tradition Association:  ☑

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:64-65

Description:  This trail begins east of the Desert View Tower and follows Tanner Trail. As reported by Roberts et al. (1995:64), Āshjh ha’atiin was used by inhabitants of the Upper Coconino Basin when they traveled to the salt deposits. Āshjh ha’atiin is mentioned in one account of Changing Woman’s westward travel and emergence from the Grand Canyon.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  82

*Name on Map:*  
*Land Ownership:*  Navajo Reservation

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  14070006, 15010001

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Lower Lake Powell, Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

*GIS Feature Type:*  Line

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  
*Navajo Nation*

*Tribal Place Name:*  Jádí Habitiin (Roberts et al. 1995)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Trail

*Other Resource Association:*  
*Sacred Site:*  
*Oral Tradition Association:*  

*References:*  Roberts et al. 1995:67

*Description:*  Roberts et al. (1995:67) report that Jádí Habitiin is an old hunting trail that begins near Bitter Springs and parallels highway 89 before leading to the top of Coalmine Mesa.
Ethnographic Resource Number  83

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  14070006

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Lake Powell

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Tsédáá’ N’deetiin (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:68

Description:  This crossing (also known as Crossing of the Fathers) has been used by Navajos when traveling to the Kaibab Plateau to hunt deer and horses (Roberts et al. 1995:68).

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  Parovi (Kelly 1964), Parovu (Stoffle et al. 1994)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:  Stoffle et al. 1994:58, 79

Description:  As noted by Stoffle et al. (1994:58,79), both San Juan Paiutes and
Navajo travelers crossed the Colorado River at this location, known as parovu, “crossing,” or Crossing of the Fathers.

**Ethnographic Resource Number**  84

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** National Park Service, Navajo Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010001

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Line

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [✓] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Navajo Nation

**Tribal Place Name:** Tó hajisho’ (Roberts et al. 1995)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Trail

**Other Resource Association:** 82, 83

**Sacred Site:**

- [ ]

**Oral Tradition Association:**

- [ ]

**References:** Roberts et al. 1995:68-69

**Description:** This trail was used to obtain water for livestock and may have also been connected to Jádí Habbitiin, Tsédáá’ N’deetiin, and the associated hunting landscape (Roberts et al. 1995:68-69).
Ethnographic Resource Number  85

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: National Park Service, Navajo Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name: Adahjiíná (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Roberts et al. 1995:69

Description: Navajos used this trail to lead livestock to the Grand Canyon during efforts to evade the U.S. Military in the mid nineteenth century (Roberts et al. 1995:69).
Ethnographic Resource Number  86

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership: Navajo Reservation
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado
Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub
GIS Feature Type:  Line
☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation
Tribal Place Name:  Tó bichj’ooldon (Roberts et al. 1995)
Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail
Other Resource Association:  
Sacred Site:  
☐
Oral Tradition Association:  
☐
References:  Roberts et al. 1995:69
Description:  This trail has long been used when driving livestock to water sources (Roberts et al. 1995:69).
Ethnographic Resource Number  87

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  Navajo Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Tó bíhooyéé (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:69-70

Description:  Tó bíhooyéé consists of a trail and spring located within a tributary of the Little Colorado River. The trail was constructed to provide a route to drive livestock to water and was used when water was particularly scarce (Roberts et al. 1995:69-70). According to Roberts et al. (1995:170), there is also a trail that connects Tó bíhooyéé to the Salt Mine located in the Little Colorado River Corridor.
Ethnographic Resource Number  88

Name on Map:  Lee's Ferry

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  14070006, 14070007

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Lake Powell, Hualapai Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Tsinaá eel Dah Si’á (Linford 2000)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:71

Description:  This location served as a popular Colorado River crossing for the Navajo long before a ferry was established (Roberts et al. 1995:71).

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  Parove (Austin et al. 2005), Pari (Stoffle et al. 1994)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:  Kelly 1964:89; Stoffel et al. 1994:58, 79; Stoffle et al. 2005:163

Description:  According to Stoffle et al. (1994:58,79), San Juan Paiutes crossed
the Colorado River at its intersection with the Paria River, a location known as Lee’s Ferry or pari, which means “intersection of rivers” (see also Kelly 1964:89). In addition, an historic San Juan Paiute homestead, occupied in the 1930s, is located in the vicinity of Lee’s Ferry (Stoffle et al. 2005:163).

Tribe: Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name: Neneqpi Wunasivu and Yamaqwpi (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐


Description: As noted by Ferguson (1998:194-195), “the existence of Hopi shrines at [Yamaqwpi] is evidence that the Hopis have been traveling to this stretch of the Colorado River since time immemorial.” The Hopi collect cottonwood, used to construct katsina dolls, prayer sticks, and other ceremonial paraphernalia, from the Neneqpi Wunasivu vicinity (Ferguson 1998:227). Neneqpi Wunasivu is a Hopi traditional cultural property (Ferguson 1998:285).
Ethnographic Resource Number  89

Name on Map:  Land Ownership: National Park Service, Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland
GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
✔ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Ñdischíí adaal’í’í (Roberts et al. 1995)
Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail
Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  □
Oral Tradition Association:  ✔

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:73-74

Description:  This trail has been identified as a trading route leading from Desert View Tower to Havasupai. According to Roberts et al. (1995:73), the trail was used “to get to the rim south of Desert View Tower, where it connected with Gohniini Ha’atiin, to get to Havasupai Canyon.” The trail may also be associated with Changing Woman’s travels (Roberts et al. 1995:74).
Ethnographic Resource Number 90

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: National Park Service, Forest Service, Havasupai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010004, 15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name: Havasu Canyon, Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type: Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☑ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name: Gohniini Ha’atiin (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Roberts et al. 1995:74

Description: As noted by Roberts et al. (1995:74), Gohniini Ha’atiin leads “from the lower Coconino Basin, along the south rim to Havasupai Canyon, following the same trail that people use today to get down to Supai village.” Navajos used the trail on trading expeditions to the Havasupai where rugs and beef were traded for horses and figs (for trade with the Havasupai see also Dobyns and Euler 1971:24).

162
Ethnographic Resource Number   91

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  National Park Service
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland
GIS Feature Type:  Point
 □ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
 □ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
 □ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
 ✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation
Tribal Place Name:
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  □
Oral Tradition Association:  □
References:  Roberts et al. 1995:74
Description:  Navajo and Havasupai families kept livestock at this location, where they also planted crops during the mid nineteenth century (Roberts et al. 1995:74).

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe
Tribal Place Name:
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  □
Oral Tradition Association:  □
References:  Hughes 1977:44; Sinyella 1964; Wray 1990:21-22
Description:  Havasupai families lived and farmed at Indian Gardens (Hughes
1977:44). According to Sinyella (1964), salt and red clay were obtained from a secret cave located nearby. In addition, trade with the Hopi (and occasional associated dances) occurred at Indian Gardens (Wray 1990:21-22).
Ethnographic Resource Number  92

Name on Map:  Blue Spring

Land Ownership:  Navajo Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Tó dootl’izh (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☑

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:79

Description:  The Navajo gather ceremonial water from Tó dootl’izh (Blue Spring) (Roberts et al. 1995:79).

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  Sakwavyu (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place, Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☑

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Ferguson 1998:218-219

Description:  Sakwayyu is a sacred spring located along homvi’kya of the Hopi Salt Pilgrimage Trail.
Ethnographic Resource Number  93

Name on Map:  Havasu (Cataract) Canyon
Land Ownership:  Havasupai Reservation
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010004
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Havasu Canyon
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub
GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation
Tribal Place Name:
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  ☐
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐
References:  Roberts et al. 1995:83
Description:  Navajos passed through Havasu Canyon via Gohniini H’a’atiin (Havasupai Trail) while trading with the Havasupai. Additionally, Roberts et al. (1995:83) report that several Navajo families lived with the Havasupai in Havasupai Canyon during the mid to late nineteenth-century.

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe
Tribal Place Name:
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  ☑
Oral Tradition Association:  ☑
References:  Atencio 1996:3; Hirst 2006:51; Manners 1974a:57; Whiting
Most Havasupai resided in Havasu (Cataract) Canyon during summer months, when the area provided a well-watered environment for crop cultivation (Atencio 1996:3; Hirst 2006:51; Manners 1974a:57). Whiting (1985:7) identifies Havasu Canyon as the most important Havasupai farming location. However, a number of Havasupai families also maintained agricultural plots on the Coconino Plateau at places such as Drift Fence, Dripping Springs (on the Esplanade), and Indian Gardens (Wray 1990:32). The upper branches of Havasu Canyon were also optimal for agave/mescal harvesting (Whiting 1985:49).
Ethnographic Resource Number  94

Name on Map:  

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Ch’ó (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:93,101

Description:  Navajo people use this location to gather spruce for ceremonial purposes (Roberts et al. 1995:93,101).
Ethnographic Resource Number 95

Name on Map: Cape Solitude

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name: Tsin dah shijaa’ bidáá’ (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☑

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Roberts et al. 1995:90

Description: As reported by Roberts et al. (1995:90), Blessingway and other protection prayers were performed at this location.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  96

Name on Map: Gold Hill

Land Ownership: Navajo Nation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type: Point

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name: Dził Łichíí’ dilkooh (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association: 97

Sacred Site: ✓

Oral Tradition Association: ✓

References: Roberts et al. 1995:90

Description: According to Cameron Chapter residents, Turquoise Woman was born on top of Dził Łichíí’ dilkooh (Gold Hill) and...Turquoise Man was born on top of Dził Łichíí’ ditłóoi (Cedar Mountain). Roberts et al. 1995:90) report that “both places are considered holy, and no one should go up on top of either one without preparing by saying the proper prayers. The landform between the two hills is also sacred, as together they all form part of a body.”
Ethnographic Resource Number  97

Name on Map:  Cedar Mountain

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

✓ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Dził Łíchííʼ ditłóoi (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  96

Sacred Site:  ✓

Oral Tradition Association:  ✓

References:  Roberts et al. 1995:90

Description:  According to Cameron Chapter residents, Turquoise Woman was born on top of Dził Łíchííʼ dilkooh (Gold Hill) and...Turquoise Man was born on top of Dził Łíchííʼ ditłóoi (Cedar Mountain). Roberts et al. (1995:90) report that “both places are considered holy, and no one should go up on top of either one without preparing by saying the proper prayers. The landform between the two hills is also sacred, as together they all form part of a body.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  98

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Forest Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15020016

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Little Colorado

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

☐ **North Parcel Withdrawal Area**  
☐ **East Parcel Withdrawal Area**  
☑ **South Kaibab Withdrawal Area**  
☐ **Grand Canyon National Park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe:</th>
<th>Navajo Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Place Name:</td>
<td>Diné yázhí ba’íítá (Roberts et al. 1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnographic Resource Category:</td>
<td>Place</td>
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<td>Other Resource Association:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacred Site:</td>
<td>☑</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oral Tradition Association:</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>Roberts et al. 1995:91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Diné yázhí ba’íítá is associated with the Enemyway ceremony (Roberts et al. 1995:91). (approximate location)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  99

**Name on Map:**  Shadow Mountain  

**Land Ownership:**  Navajo Nation  

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15020018  

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Moenkopi Wash  

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub  

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point  

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  

**Navajo Nation**  

**Tribal Place Name:**  Dził dilıł (Roberts et al. 1995)  

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place  

**Other Resource Association:**  

- Sacred Site:  ✔️  
- Oral Tradition Association:  ☐  

**References:**  Roberts et al. 1995:92  

**Description:**  As noted by Roberts et al. (1995:92), Dził dilıł is associated with the Coyoteway, Enemyway, and Mountaintop Way ceremonies.
Ethnographic Resource Number  100

Name on Map:  Shinumo Altar
Land Ownership:  Navajo Nation
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon
Biotic Community:  Plains and Great Basin Grassland
GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Navajo Nation
Tribal Place Name:  Dził Łichíí’í (Roberts et al. 1995)
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  ☐
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐
References:  Roberts et al. 1995:85
Description:  Dził Łichíí’í is considered a good location for grazing horses. The landform may also be associated with Changing Woman’s travels (Roberts et al. 1995:85).

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe
Tribal Place Name:  Pongyatuyqa (Ferguson 1998)
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  ☑
Oral Tradition Association:  ☑
References:  Ferguson 1998:299
Description:  Pongyatuyqa, a prominent landform located east of the Colorado
River, is a Hopi traditional cultural property. As noted by Ferguson (1998:299), “Hopi clans stopped at Pongyatuyqa during the migration. After the Hopis left the area on their journey towards the Hopi Mesas, they continued to return and to use Pongyatuyqa as an altar where religious objects were redeified and renewed.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  101

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Kaibab Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010003

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Kanab

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**  106, 112

**Sacred Site:**  

**Oral Tradition Association:**  

**References:**  Kelly 1964:10-11, 13, 22-23, Map 1

**Description:**  Approximate location of informal Economic/Seasonal Cluster II as described by Kelly (1964:13, Map 1). This resource, loosely organized around the location of springs and seasonal food staples, was an integral part of Southern Paiute subsistence and facilitated intergroup contact. According to Kelly (1964:10-11, 13, Map 1), Economic Cluster II contains four uninhabited or rarely used watering places and five water sources associated with individual Southern Paiute band members. The five water sources associated with individual Southern Paiute band members are described as follows: “15 (Pavuvac [Point Spring]), 18-19 (Uwantič and Aŋavac), owned by Topi (white), a widower living alone...spent summer at 15, fall at 19, winter at 18...joined people from 20-21 for deer hunt on top of Vermillion Cliffs...20 (Tiŋkanivac), 21 (Skumpac [Riggs Spring]), owned by a shaman, Yini mʔ'u, bald-headed (called also Nankapiʔ'ia, hairy ear, and Takta [English, doctor])...winter and spring at 20; in summer
moved about; gathered seeds along base of cliffs...” (Kelly 1964:13). Kelly (1964:Map 1) provides approximate locations for the nine springs/water sources included within Economic/Seasonal Cluster II. True locations for two such water sources were acquired from the U.S. Geological Survey Fredonia and Kaibab, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. These two water sources are included herein as ethnographic resource numbers 106 (Point Spring) and 112 (Riggs Spring).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  102

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  14070007

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Paria

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  [ ]
- Oral Tradition Association:  [ ]

**References:**  Kelly 1964:17, 22-23, Map 1

**Description:**  Approximate location of informal Economic/Seasonal Cluster VII as described by Kelly (1964:17, Map 1). This resource, loosely organized around the location of springs and seasonal food staples, was an integral part of Southern Paiute subsistence and facilitated intergroup contact. According to Kelly (1964:17, Map 1), Economic Cluster VII contains one watering place associated with an individual Southern Paiute band member. This water source is described as follows: “54 (Pagampaci), owned by Tanui (bunion), a shaman. Only 3 camps: Tanui, Čavuiya, and Aŋtitiav. Wintered at 54; in spring, moved across Houserock Valley to lower slopes of Kaibab Plateau, to gather roots; in summer, harvested seeds about 54; in fall, to Kaibab Plateau for deer” (Kelly 1964:17).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  103

*Name on Map:*  Land Ownership:  Forest Service

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010003  

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Kanab  

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Conifer Woodland  

*GIS Feature Type:*  Polygon  

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

*Tribal Place Name:*  

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Landscape

*Other Resource Association:*  

- [ ] Sacred Site:
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association:

*References:*  Kelly 1964:20-23, Map 1  

*Description:*  Approximate location of informal Economic/Seasonal Cluster X as described by Kelly (1964:20-21, Map 1). This resource, loosely organized around the location of springs and seasonal food staples, was an integral part of Southern Paiute subsistence and facilitated intergroup contact. According to Kelly (1964:20-21, Map 1), Economic Cluster X contains one shared watering place and two water sources associated with individual Southern Paiute band members. These three water sources are described as follows: “75-77 (Maavawinjiti, Sinavac, Sagwogoʔacpa), springs at the western base of Kaibab Plateau...seem to have supported a surprisingly large Kaibab population...75, owned by Puntuwaci (swirl)...76, ‘not owned by any one person’ but supported several camps...77, owned by Oaʔčki (yellow squeeze)...people along western base of Kaibab Plateau called Sinwiŋtuniwinį (gravel people). Wintered ‘nearly to Colorado Canyon,’ but not actually within it. In spring returned with mescal to own springs.
Remained there through summer, harvesting seeds and burying stores for following spring. In fall went to Kaibab Plateau for deer, pinenuts, and yucca fruit” (Kelly 1964:20-21).

Ethnographic Resource Number  104

Name on Map:  Mount Trumbull

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Petran Montane Conifer Forest

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  Yewingkarere (Austin et al. 2005), Yuvinkaru (Stoffle et al. 1994)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  22, 23

Sacred Site:  ☑

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Stoffle et al. 2005:183

Description:  As noted by Stoffle et al. (2005:183), “Mount Trumbull is connected to two local landscapes. The first is a ceremonial landscape that focuses on a pilgrimage to Toroweap Overlook (and Vulcan’s Throne) at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. The second local landscape utilizes Mount Trumbull as a power spot on a pilgrimage to a ceremonial landscape at Vulcan’s Anvil at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. Both local landscapes involve trails along the pilgrimage which lead in Mount Trumbull...”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  105

*Name on Map:*  Hurricane Cliffs

*Land Ownership:*  Bureau of Land Management

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010002

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Grand Canyon

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertsrib, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

*GIS Feature Type:*  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

*Tribal Place Name:*  Nuarunkani (Stoffle et al. 1994), Tsingkawihav (Austin et al. 2005)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Landscape

*Other Resource Association:*  

☐ Sacred Site:

☐ Oral Tradition Association:

*References:*  Franklin and Bunte 1993:7; Stoffle et al. 1994:62

*Description:*  As noted by Franklin and Bunte (1993:7) and Stoffle et al. (1994:62), Kaibab elders refer to the Hurricane Cliffs as nuarunkani, meaning “wind house” or “house of the wind” due to a sacred cave located in the area.
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 106

**Name on Map:** Point Spring

**Land Ownership:** Kaibab Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010003

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Kanab

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:** Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Pauuavac (Kelly 1964), Pavo’avatsi (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place, Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:** 101

**Sacred Site:**

- [ ]

**Oral Tradition Association:**

- [ ]

**References:**

- Austin et al. 2005:68; Kelly 1964:13, Map 1

**Description:**

This spring is labeled as Point Spring and Pauuavac by Kelly (1964:8) and Pavo’avatsi by Austin et al. (2005:68). According to Kelly (1964:13), Pauuavac was associated with Topi (white), a widower living alone, who spent his summer months in the area. The spring is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle II as described by Kelly (1964:13, Map 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  107

**Name on Map:**  Vermillion Cliffs

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  14070007, 15010001

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Paria, Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**  Angkar Mukwanikant (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**  10

**Sacred Site:**  

**Oral Tradition Association:**  

**References:**  Kelly 1964:7,18-20

**Description:**  As noted by Kelly (1964:7), “springs occur chiefly in a long, almost continuous line, along the base of the Vermillion Cliffs...here, intermittently during the year, most of the population was concentrated; camps were semipermanent in the sense that the occupants returned to them following hunting and foraging trips.”  Furthermore, a number of water sources located along the Vermillion Cliffs have been associated with individual Southern Paiute band members (Kelly 1964:7,18-20).  For additional information see Ethnographic Resource No.10.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  108

**Name on Map:**  Shivwits Plateau

**Land Ownership:**  National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010002, 15010005, 15010006

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Canyon, Lake Mead, Grand Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- □ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- □ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- □ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- ✔ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**  Sivintuvip (Stoffel et al. 1994), Sivitevipe (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- □ Sacred Site:
- □ Oral Tradition Association:

**References:**  Stoffle et al. 1994:68

**Description:**  As noted by Stoffel et al. (1994:68), “Shivwits elders recall that the plateau was an extensive and important gathering area, rich in willow and sage, as well as wildlife for hunting, before Euroamerican colonization.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  109

*Name on Map:*  Moccasin Spring  

*Land Ownership:*  Kaibab Reservation  

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010003  

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Kanab  

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Conifer Woodland  

*GIS Feature Type:*  Point  

☐ *North Parcel Withdrawal Area*  

☐ *East Parcel Withdrawal Area*  

☐ *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*  

☐ *Grand Canyon National Park*  

**Tribe:**  

**Southern Paiute**  

*Tribal Place Name:*  Pacpikaina (Kelly 1964), Paatsipikain (Austin 2005)  

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Place, Natural Resource  

*Other Resource Association:*  8  

*Sacred Site:*  ☐  

*Oral Tradition Association:*  ☐  

*References:*  Kelly 1964:12, Map 1  

*Description:*  Pacpikaina (Moccasin Spring) is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I as described by Kelly (1964:12, Map 1). As noted by Kelly (1964:12), Pacpikaina was associated with Pačakwi, a local chief, who occupied the locale primarily during late summer and early fall.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  110

**Name on Map:** Short Creek

**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management, Kaibab Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010009

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Fort Pierce Wash

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:** Line

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:** Sovinokwint (Kelly 1964), Sovinukwinte (Austin 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place, Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:** 8

**Sacred Site:** No

**Oral Tradition Association:** No

**References:** Austin et al. 2005:73; Kelly 1964:12, Map 1

**Description:** This spring is labeled as Short Creek and Sovinokwint by Kelly (1964:8) and Sovinukwinte by Austin et al. (2005:73). According to Kelly (1964:12), Sovinokwint was associated with Čaŋa (bull lizard), apparently a shaman. The water source is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I as described by Kelly (1964:12, Map 1).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  111

**Name on Map:** Cottonwood Spring  
**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010009  
**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Fort Pierce Wash  
**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

*GIS Feature Type:*  Point  
☐  North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐  East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐  South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
☐  Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**  Atankwinti (Kelly 1964), Atangukwinte (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place, Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**  8

**Sacred Site:**  ☐

**Oral Tradition Association:**  ☐

**References:**  Austin et al. 2005:58; Kelly 1964:8, 12, Map 1

**Description:**  This spring is labeled as Cottonwood Spring and Atankwinti by Kelly (1964:8) and Atangukwinte by Austin et al. (2005:58). According to Kelly (1964:12), Atankwinti was associated with Čaŋa (bull lizard), apparently a shaman. The spring is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I as described by Kelly (1964:12, Map 1). The location provided herein mirrors that found on the U.S. Geological Survey Colorado City, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic map.
Ethnographic Resource Number  112

Name on Map:  Riggs Spring

Land Ownership:  Kaibab Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010003

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Kanab

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  Skumpac (Kelly 1964), Sikupatsi (Austin et al. 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place, Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:  101

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Austin et al. 2005:72; Kelly 1964:9, 13, Map 1

Description:  This spring is labeled as Riggs Spring and Skumpac by Kelly (1964:9) and Sikupatsi by Austin et al. (2005:72). According to Kelly (1964:13), Skumpac was associated with a shaman named Yini miʔu (bald-headed) (also called Nankapiʔia [hairy ear] and Takta [doctor]). The spring is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle II as described by Kelly (1964:13, Map 1). The location provided herein mirrors that found on the U.S. Geological Survey Fredonia, Arizona 1:24,000 scale topographic map.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  113

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management, Navajo Reservation, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  14070006, 14080205, 15010001, 15020016, 15020018

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Lake Powell, Lower San Juan, Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Lower Little Colorado, Moenkopi Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  [ ]
- Oral Tradition Association:  [ ]

**References:**  Kelly 1934:550; Kelly 1964:Map 1; Kelly and Fowler 1986:369; Van Vlack 2007:57-67

**Description:**  The San Juan Band Territory as mapped by Van Vlack (2007:60) is refined from earlier work by Kelly (1964:Map 1) and Kelly and Fowler (1986:369). Kelly (1934:550) states: "The easternmost of the Paiute bands may be designated as San Juan, from the river of that name...these Paiute claimed the region between the Monument Valley district, just east of Moonlight creek, and Black spring (falls?), above Cameron, on the Little Colorado. Black Mesa, which they regarded as Navajo, formed the eastern boundary, and uninhabited Moencopi plateau the southern."
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  114

**Name on Map:**  Paria River

**Land Ownership:**  National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  14070007

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Paria

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Line

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**  Paareiapaa, Pareianukwinte (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  
- Oral Tradition Association:  

**References:**  Austin et al. 2005:66

**Description:**  Paareiapaa and Pareianukwinte are Southern Paiute toponyms for the Paria River.
Ethnographic Resource Number  115

Name on Map:  Paria Plateau

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code:  14070007, 15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Paria, Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name:  Pareiakaiv (Austin 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Austin et al. 2005:68

Description:  Pareiakaiv is the Southern Paiute toponym for the Paria Plateau.
Ethnographic Resource Number  116

Name on Map:  Nankoweap Canyon
Land Ownership:  National Park Service
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland
GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☒ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Southern Paiute
Tribe Place Name:  Nanangko’uipi (Austin et al. 2005)
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  
☐
Oral Tradition Association:  
☐
References:  Austin et al. 2005:64
Description:  Nanangko’uipi is the Southern Paiute toponym for Nankoweap Canyon.

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe
Tribe Place Name:  
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  
☐
Oral Tradition Association:  
☐
References:  Ferguson 1998:302-308
Description:  A number of Hisatsinom archaeological sites are located within Nankoweap Canyon and Little Nankoweap Canyon. Each of these
sites is considered to be a Hopi traditional cultural property

**Ethnographic Resource Number**  117

**Name on Map:**  Mount Logan

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010002, 15010009

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Canyon, Fort Pierce Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- **North Parcel Withdrawal Area**
- **East Parcel Withdrawal Area**
- **South Kaibab Withdrawal Area**
- **Grand Canyon National Park**

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**  Yevimpur Wekavika (Austin et al. 2005)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place

**Other Resource Association:**

- **Sacred Site:**  
- **Oral Tradition Association:**  

**References:**  Austin et al. 2005:81

**Description:**  Yevimpur Wekavika is the Southern Paiute toponym for Mount Logan.
Ethnographic Resource Number  118

Name on Map: Chimney Rock

Land Ownership: Bureau of Land Management

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010009

Hydrologic Unit Name: Fort Pierce Wash

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Southern Paiute

Tribal Place Name: Teviwenintsitsi (Austin et al. 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: 

☐

Oral Tradition Association: 

☐

References: Austin et al. 2005:76

Description: Teviwenintsitsi is the Southern Paiute toponym for Chimney Rock.
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 119

*Name on Map:* Tapeats Creek

*Land Ownership:* National Park Service

*Hydrologic Unit Code:* 15010002

*Hydrologic Unit Name:* Grand Canyon

*Biotic Community:* Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Mohave Desertsrub

*GIS Feature Type:* Line

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [X] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Southern Paiute

*Tribal Place Name:* Sev-tun-kat (Austin et al. 2005)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:* Landscape

*Other Resource Association:*

- [ ] Sacred Site
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association

*References:* Austin et al. 2005:72

*Description:* Sev-tun-kat is the Southern Paiute toponym for Tapeats Creek.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  120

*Name on Map:*  Toroweap Lake

*Land Ownership:*  National Park Service

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010002

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Grand Canyon

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertsrub

*GIS Feature Type:*  Point

☐  *North Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐  *East Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐  *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*

☑  *Grand Canyon National Park*

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

*Tribal Place Name:*  Turup Pikavo (Austin et al. 2005)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Place

*Other Resource Association:*

☐  *Sacred Site:*

☐  *Oral Tradition Association:*

*References:*  Austin et al. 2005:78

*Description:*  Turup Pikavo is the Southern Paiute toponym for Toroweap Lake, a pocket of water located north of Vulcan's Throne.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  121

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Hopi Reservation, Navajo Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  14070006, 15020012, 15020017, 15020018

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Lake Powell, Corn-Oraibi, Dinnebito Wash, Moenkopi Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Line

- □ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- □ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- □ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- □ Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hopi Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Trail

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:**  □

**Oral Tradition Association:**  □

**References:**  Ferguson 1998:195

**Description:**  As reported by Ferguson (1998:195), a number of maps document trails from Orayvi to the Colorado River at Lee’s Ferry. One of these trails heads “in a northwesterly direction from Oraibi to ‘Thousand Wells’ (Preston Mesa), and then to skirting the western edge of ‘White Mesa’ (today called Gray Mesa), before arriving at Lees Ferry.”
Ethnographic Resource Number  122

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Hopi Reservation, Navajo Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001, 15020012, 15020016, 15020017, 15020018

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Corn-Oraibi, Lower Little Colorado, Dinnebito Wash, Moenkopi Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertscrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Ferguson 1998:195

Description:  As reported by Ferguson (1998:195), a number of maps document trails from Orayvi to the Colorado River at Lee’s Ferry. One such trail “leaves from Oraibi, heads in a westerly direction to Moenkopi, and then northward along the Echo Cliffs.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 123

**Name on Map:**

*Land Ownership:* National Park Service, Navajo Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010001, 15020016

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Lower Little Colorado

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Line

- ☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- ☑ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- ☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- ☑ Grand Canyon National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tribe:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Hopi Tribe</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Tribal Place Name:</strong></td>
<td>Homvi’kya (Ferguson 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnographic Resource Category:</strong></td>
<td>Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Resource Association:</strong></td>
<td>34, 80, 92, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sacred Site:</strong></td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral Tradition Association:</strong></td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:**


**Description:**

This homvi’kya (ritual trail) is associated with a religious salt pilgrimage (Eiseman 1959:31; Yeatts 1994:2). The pilgrimage trail originates on Third Mesa, descends into Salt Trail Canyon, follows the Little Colorado River west to its confluence with the Colorado River, then runs south along a bench above the Colorado River for approximately two miles before descending to the Hopi Salt Mine (Eiseman 1959:26-29; Ferguson 1998:181-183, 314; Yeatts 1994:2,21). There are thirty-seven shrines along the Salt Pilgrimage Trail, nine of which are in Salt Trail Canyon, The Salt Trail homvi’kya is a Hopi traditional cultural property (Ferguson 1998:314).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  124

*Name on Map:* Vasey's Paradise  
*Land Ownership:* National Park Service  
*Hydrologic Unit Code:* 15010001  
*Hydrologic Unit Name:* Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon  
*Biotic Community:* Great Basin Desertsrub  
*GIS Feature Type:* Point  

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Hopi Tribe  
**Tribal Place Name:** Yam‘taqa (Ferguson 1998)  
**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place, Natural Resource  
**Other Resource Association:**  
- [ ] Sacred Site  
- [x] Oral Tradition Association  
**References:** Ferguson 1998:296-299  
**Description:** Yam‘taqa is a Hopi traditional cultural property. Water from Yam‘taqa is considered sacred and collected by members of religious societies (Ferguson 1998:296). In some Hopi oral narratives, Yam‘taqa was the spring where Hopi men in the seventeenth century were dispatched by Catholic priests to obtain water.
Ethnographic Resource Number  125

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  Navajo Reservation  
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016  
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado  
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub  
GIS Feature Type:  Point  
☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

**tribe:**  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  Tatatsiwqtömuy Kìiam (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  
Sacred Site:  ☑

Oral Tradition Association:  
References:  Ferguson 1998:309

Description:  Tatatsiwqtömuy Kìiam is a shrine near the mouth of Salt Trail Canyon associated with the Kooyemsi (Mudheads) (Ferguson 1998:309). In 1991, Hopi paaho (prayer sticks) associated with Màasaw were observed at this shrine.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  126

*Name on Map:*  
*Land Ownership:*  Navajo Reservation

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15020016

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Lower Little Colorado

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertsrub

*GIS Feature Type:*  Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hopi Tribe

*Tribal Place Name:*  Hawiönga (Ferguson 1998), Hawi-onga (Yeatts 1995)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Place

*Other Resource Association:*  

*Sacred Site:*  

*Oral Tradition Association:*  

*References:*  Yeatts 1995:37-39

*Description:*  Hawiönga is the “going down salt” located adjacent to the Little Colorado River between the mouth of Salt Trail Canyon and the Sípàapuni. It is a salt seep in Muav formation. Hawiönga is a Hopi traditional cultural property recorded by Yeatts (1995:37-39) as site 91-009-2.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  127

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** Navajo Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15020016

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Little Colorado

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

| Tribe: Tribal Place Name: Ethnographic Resource Category: Other Resource Association: Sacred Site: Oral Tradition Association: References: Description: |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The Sípàapuni, comprising a 10 m high travertine dome, is commemorated as the Hopi place of emergence into the Fourth World (Eiseman 1959:27; Yeatts 1995:39). The Sípàapuni is a Hopi traditional cultural property and sacred site (Ferguson 1998:310).
Ethnographic Resource Number  128

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☒ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐


Description:  Hopi pictographs of clan symbols occur in this cave located at the mouth of Powell Canyon above the right bank of the Little Colorado River (Ferguson 1998:312-13; Yeatts 1995:26-30).
Ethnographic Resource Number  129

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  123

Sacred Site:  

Oral Tradition Association:  ✔


Description:  Beamer’s Cabin is located within the Little Colorado River gorge and is featured in Hopi oral traditions about pilgrimages to Öngtupqa (Ferguson 1998:313-314; Yeatts 1995:21).
Ethnographic Resource Number  130

Name on Map:  Point Sublime

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  Potavey’taqá (Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  173

Sacred Site:  

☑

Oral Tradition Association:  

☑

References:  Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010

Description:  Potavey’taqá (Point Sublime), Pisivayu (Colorado River), and Kóoninhaháwpi (Havasupai Descent Place) mark the northwest boundary of Hopitutskwa (Hopi land) as conceptualized by Second Mesa Hopi (Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010). This area is used as a shrine during the Hopituskwa homvi’kya (pilgrimage).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  131

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Havasupai Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010004

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Havasu Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hopi Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**  Kóoninhaháwpi (Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place

**Other Resource Association:**  173

**Sacred Site:**  ✔️

**Oral Tradition Association:**  ✔️

**References:**  Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010

**Description:**  Kóoninhaháwpi (Havasupai Descent Place), Pisivayu (Colorado River), and Potavey’taqa (Point Sublime) mark the northwest boundary of Hopitutskwa (Hopi land) as conceptualized by Second Mesa Hopi (Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010). This area is used as a shrine during the Hopituskwa homvi’kya (pilgrimage).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  132

*Name on Map:* National Canyon

*Land Ownership:* Havasupai Reservation, Hualapai Reservation

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010002

*Hydrologic Unit Name:* Grand Canyon

*Biotic Community:* Great Basin Desertsrub

*GIS Feature Type:* Polygon

☐ *North Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *East Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*

☐ *Grand Canyon National Park*

**Tribe:**  

**Havasupai Tribe**

*Tribal Place Name:* Chikora’ma (Manners 1974a:146)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:* Landscape

*Other Resource Association:*

☐ *Sacred Site:*

☐ *Oral Tradition Association:*

*References:* Manners 1974a:146

*Description:* Chikora’ma is the Havasupai toponym for National Canyon.
Ethnographic Resource Number  133

Name on Map: Mohawk Canyon

Land Ownership: Hualapai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type: Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name: Whal tov gio’va (Manners 1974a)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association: 174

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Manners 1974a:127-128; Wray 1990:1

Description: According to Manners (1974a:127), Mohawk Canyon was a favored Havasupai hunting, gathering, and camping locale. Whal tov gio’va also marks the informal western boundary of traditional Havasupai territory (Wray 1990:1), though occasional hunting and gathering trips were made as far west as Prospect Canyon (Manners 1974:128).
Ethnographic Resource Number  134

Name on Map: Meriwhitica Canyon

Land Ownership: Hualapai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010005

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lake Mead

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type: Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

 Tribe: Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name: Matwidita Canyon (Hirst 2006)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References: Hirst 2006:40

Description: Matwidita figures prominently in Havasupai legend. As noted by Hirst (2006:40), Havasupai tradition tells of a northeastern migration that begins along the Lower Colorado River near Blythe, California. After passing through the area near present-day Kingman, Arizona, “the people stopped in Matwidita Canyon...until a dispute broke out among the groups settled there; subsequently, everyone scattered to new homes, among them the people who would become the Havasupai.”

 Tribe: Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name: Matwita (McGuire 1983), Matewitide (Kroeber 1935), Mattawedit

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐
Oral Tradition Association:  

References:  

Description:  
Matwita is a sacred canyon and figures prominently in Hualapai origin accounts (McGuire 1983:26). As noted by Iliff (1985:39), “after Kathatkanave had created the Indians from the rushes they multiplied until the land of their origin became crowded. So he gathered his people around him and told them that he would guide them to a more spacious land. He led them to Mattawedita Canyon, a garden spot watered by bountiful springs, a canyon beloved by the Walapai to this day.” According to Kroeber (1935:57-58), the Hualapai practiced limited agriculture in “Spencer canyon below Matewitide...the Matewitide gardens were a miniature replica of the Havusupai ones in larger Cataract Canyon.”
Ethnographic Resource Number  135

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Line

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Trail

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Wray 1990:42

Description:  As reported by (Wray 1990:42), the Bright Angel Trail was originally a Havasupai trail, reconstructed by local Euroamerican residents in 1891.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  136

*Name on Map:*

*Land Ownership:*  National Park Service

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010002

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Grand Canyon

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Mohave Desertsrub

*GIS Feature Type:*  Line

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe

*Tribal Place Name:*

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Trail

*Other Resource Association:*

- Sacred Site:  
- Oral Tradition Association:  

*References:*  Wray 1990:42

*Description:*  Wray (1990:42) reports that the Hermit Basin Trail was originally a Havasupai trail, reconstructed by local Euroamerican residents in 1890.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  137

*Name on Map:*  Diamond Creek  

*Land Ownership:*  Hualapai Reservation  

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010002  

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Grand Canyon  

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Desertsrub, Mohave Desertsrub

*GIS Feature Type:*  Line

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe

*Tribal Place Name:*

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Place

*Other Resource Association:*

*Sacred Site:*  

*Oral Tradition Association:*  

*References:*  Manners 1974a:34-40; Spier 1928:196

*Description:*  Spier (1928:196) reports that the Havasupai obtained red pigment, an important trade and ceremonial resource, from a mine located near Diamond Creek (see also Manners 1974:34-40).
Ethnographic Resource Number  138

Name on Map: Gray Mountain
Land Ownership: Navajo Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe
Tribal Place Name:  Ke oo’ta (Manners 1974a)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  ☑
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Manners 1974a:138; Smithson and Euler 1994:2

Description:  According to Smithson and Euler (1994:2), Gray Mountain was considered sacred and thought to contain spirits. Manners (1974a:138) notes that a number of Havasupai maintained winter residences and summer gardens near Gray Mountain (between Red Butte and Gray Mountain).
Ethnographic Resource Number  139

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020016

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Lower Little Colorado

Biotic Community:  Petran Montane Conifer Forest

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☑ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Wray 1990:46

Description:  Wray (1990:46) reports that the area near Hull Tank and Buggeln Hill was a popular Havasupai seasonal camp location. This area was also popular for harvesting piñon.
Ethnographic Resource Number  140

Name on Map: Grandview Point

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☑

References: Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:155-161

Description: Grandview Point is mentioned in the "Origin Tale" of the Havasupai Indians as narrated by Earl Paya (Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:155-161).
Ethnographic Resource Number  141

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  National Park Service
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Mohave Desertsrub
GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☒ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place
Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  
☐
Oral Tradition Association:  
☐
References:  Wray 1990:46

Description:  The Havasupai maintained seasonal camps on the Tonto Plateau between Indian Gardens and Hermit Camp (Wray 1990:46).
Ethnographic Resource Number  142

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Forest Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010004

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Havasu Canyon

Biotic Community:  Petran Montane Conifer Forest

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☑ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  Ha ‘a poo’ (Manners 1974a)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:  Manners 1974a:106; Wray 1990:19

Description:  Several Havasupai families camped at Rain Tank during winter months. Trade with the Hopi and Navajo (mostly skins for blankets) also occurred at this location (Manners 1974a:106; Wray 1990:19).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  143

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010004

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Havasu Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Plains and Great Basin Grassland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**  Wawila kowa’a (Manners 1974a:150)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  [ ]
- Oral Tradition Association:  [ ]

**References:**  Manners 1974a:150

**Description:**  Wawila kowa’a is the Havasupai toponym for Red Dike.
Ethnographic Resource Number  144

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  Havasupai Reservation  
Hydrologic Unit Code:   15010004  
Hydrologic Unit Name:   Havasu Canyon  
Biotic Community:   Great Basin Conifer Woodland  
GIS Feature Type:  Point  
☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
☐ Grand Canyon National Park  

Tribe:   Havasupai Tribe  
Tribal Place Name:   Ma ten yo’a and Thauv tuvi jula (Manners 1974a), Matũ (Hirst 20  
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place  
Other Resource Association:  
Sacred Site:  ☐  
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐  
References:  Hirst 2006:50; Wray 1990:27  
Description:   Many Havasupai maintained winter residences and summer gardens along Pasture Wash in the Drift Fence vicinity (Wray 1990:27). Hirst (2006:50) describes Pasture Wash as an important farming area where potatoes, beans, and corn were harvested.
Ethnographic Resource Number  145

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Havasupai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002, 15010004

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon, Havasu Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Whiting 1985:8-9, 49

Description:  Whiting (1985:8-9) identifies the “Esplanade” as a natural shelf located between Havasu Canyon and the Coconino Plateau. Several reliable springs made the “Esplanade” an optimal place to set up temporary camps in dry weather. In addition, agave/mescal was harvested in the vicinity (Whiting 1985:9,49).
Ethnographic Resource Number  146

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Havasupai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ✔

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Smithson and Euler 1994:2

Description:  According to Smithson and Euler (1994:2), “a certain rock formation underlying the Coconino sandstone at the end of the Great Thumb peninsula in Grand Canyon was visited to make rain.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  147

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** National Park Service

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010002, 15010004

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Grand Canyon, Havasu Canyon

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [✓] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**

**Havasupai Tribe**

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place

**Other Resource Association:**

- [✓] Sacred Site
- [□] Oral Tradition Association

**References:** Smithson and Euler 1994:2

**Description:** Mount Sinyella is an isolated sandstone feature located on the “Esplanade” northeast of Supai Camp. As noted by Smithson and Euler (1994:2), Mount Sinyella is thought to contain spirits capable of producing rain.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  148

**Name on Map:** Havasu (Cataract) Creek  
**Land Ownership:** Havasupai Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010004  
**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Havasu Canyon  
**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub  
**GIS Feature Type:** Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Havasupai Tribe  
**Tribal Place Name:** Havsuwa (Hirst 2006)  
**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place, Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**
- Sacred Site: [ ]
- Oral Tradition Association: [√]

**References:** Hirst 2006:40

**Description:** Havasupai legend identifies Havsuwa as an important destination following departure from Matwidita Canyon (Meriwhitica Canyon). According to Hirst (2006:40), “the people who departed Matwidita continued their migration toward the sunrise until they came upon Havsuwa...there they remained for many generations....”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  149

Name on Map:

**Land Ownership:** Havasupai Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010004

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Havasu Canyon

**Biotic Community:** Plains and Great Basin Grassland

**GIS Feature Type:** Point

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Havasupai Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:** Oya Kelapa and Wi ke sai oya (Manners 1974a:149)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Place

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site: □
- Oral Tradition Association: □

**References:** Manners 1974a:149

**Description:** Oya Kelapa and Wi ke sai oya are the Havasupai toponyms for Bishop Tank.
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 150

*Name on Map:* Laguna Lake

*Land Ownership:* Hualapai Reservation

*Hydrologic Unit Code:* 15010002

*Hydrologic Unit Name:* Grand Canyon

*Biotic Community:* Great Basin Conifer Woodland

*GIS Feature Type:* Point

☐ *North Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *East Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*

☐ *Grand Canyon National Park*

**Tribe:** Havasupai Tribe

*Tribal Place Name:* Hata ge'vo (Manners 1974a:147)

*Ethnographic Resource Category:* Place

*Other Resource Association:*

☐ *Sacred Site:*

☐ *Oral Tradition Association:*

*References:* Manners 1974a:147

*Description:* Hata ge'vo is the Havasupai toponym for Laguna Lake.
Ethnographic Resource Number  151

Name on Map:                                                
Land Ownership:  Hualapai Reservation                        
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15060201                              
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Big Chino-Williamson Valley          
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest
GIS Feature Type:  Point                                    

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area                               
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area                                 
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area                                
☐ Grand Canyon National Park                                  

 Tribe:                                                    Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  Haksa’ (Manners 1974a)                   
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place                      
Other Resource Association:                                 
Sacred Site:                                                ☐
Oral Tradition Association:                                 ☐
References:                                                 Manners 1974a:39; Spier 1928:196
Description:                                                Pine Springs is located near the western boundary of the traditional Havasupai Range. According to (Spier 1928:196), the Havasupai extracted black pigment (matînyádjë) from a trench at Pine Springs. Manners (1974:39) notes that clay for ceramics was also obtained from the Pine Springs area.

 Tribe:                                                   Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Haksa’ (Kroeber 1935)                   
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place, Natural Resource     
Other Resource Association:                                 164
Sacred Site:                                                ☐
Oral Tradition Association:                                 ☐
References:                                                 Kroeber 1935:41, 71
Description: According to Kroeber (1935:41), Haksa’ was a principle village site of the Nyav-kopai (east people) division of Hualapai territory. Additionally, Kroeber (1935:71) notes that deer, antelope, wild turkeys, and piñon were found around Pine Springs.

Ethnographic Resource Number  152

Name on Map:  
Land Ownership:  Hualapai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002, 15060201

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon, Big Chino-Williamson Valley

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  Hwai des tui’va (Manners 1974a:148)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Manners 1974a:148

Description:  Hwai des tui’va is the Havasupai toponym for Robbers Roost.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  153

**Name on Map:**  Red Horse Wash  
**Land Ownership:**  State, Private  
**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010004  
**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Havasu Canyon  
**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Plains and Great Basin Grassland  
**GIS Feature Type:**  Line  

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area  
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  
- Grand Canyon National Park  

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe  

**Tribal Place Name:**  Ha ik stuhe’va (Manners 1974a:147)  
**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place, Natural Resource  

**Other Resource Association:**  

- Sacred Site:  
- Oral Tradition Association:  

**References:**  Manners 1974a:147  
**Description:**  Ha ik stuhe’va is the Havasupai toponym for Red Horse Wash.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  154

*Name on Map:*

*Land Ownership:* Navajo Reservation

*Hydrologic Unit Code:* 15020016

*Hydrologic Unit Name:* Lower Little Colorado

*Biotic Community:* Plains and Great Basin Grassland

*GIS Feature Type:* Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Havasupai Tribe

*Tribal Place Name:*

*Ethnographic Resource Category:* Natural Resource

*Other Resource Association:*

- [ ] Sacred Site:
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association:

*References:* Manners 1974a:129

*Description:* Manners (1974a:129) reports that the Havasupai collected piñon near Cedar Ridge (Siva Tonyaha’took waio’a).
Ethnographic Resource Number  155

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Havasupai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010004

Hydrologic Unit Name: Havasu Canyon

Biotic Community: Plains and Great Basin Grassland

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:  Hirst 2006:50; Wray 1990:17

Description:  Hirst (2006:50) and Wray (1990:17) report that the Havasupai collected piñon between Moqui Tank and Big Tank.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  156

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Havasupai Reservation

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010004

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Havasu Canyon

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

☐ *North Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *East Parcel Withdrawal Area*

☐ *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*

☐ *Grand Canyon National Park*

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Natural Resource

**Other Resource Association:**

**Sacred Site:**  ☐

**Oral Tradition Association:**  ☐

**References:**  Whiting 1985:40

**Description:**  Whiting (1985:40) reports that the Havasupai hunted deer within the wooded areas along the rim east of Havasu Canyon.
Ethnographic Resource Number  157

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Havasupai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010004

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Havasu Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  ☐

Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:  Whiting 1985:40

Description:  Whiting (1985:40) reports that the Havasupai hunted bighorn sheep within Havasu Canyon above Supai.
Ethnographic Resource Number  158

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☑ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Havasupai Tribe

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Whiting 1985:40

Description: Whiting (1985:40) reports that the Havasupai hunted bighorn sheep within the Grand Canyon to the east of Supai.
Ethnographic Resource Number  159

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  Hualapai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Whala Tev Giova (Dobyns and Euler 1976)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:  Dobyns and Euler 1976

Description:  Whala Tev Giova is a rock shelter located in Mohawk Canyon. Further research is necessary to obtain information regarding the shelter’s cultural significance and precise location.
Ethnographic Resource Number  160

Name on Map: 

Land Ownership:  Navajo Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15020018

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Moenkopi Wash

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name:  Tutuveni (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:  

☐

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐

References:  Bernardini 2007; Ferguson 1998:186

Description:  Tutuveni is a petroglyph site located along Hopi Salt Pilgrimage Trail. As noted by Ferguson (1998:186), it is at Tutuveni that Hopi men produce a petroglyph of their clan symbol to mark their participation in a pilgrimage. The petroglyphs at Tutuveni thus provide one measure of the number of Hopi men that have gone to Öngtupqa. (approximate location)
Ethnographic Resource Number  161

Name on Map:
Land Ownership:  National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon
Biotic Community:  Mohave Desertsrub
GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
✔ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hopi Tribe
Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:
Sacred Site:  ☐
Oral Tradition Association:  ☐

References:

Description:  The Hopi collected suuta (hematite) at this location during research conducted for the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies and subsequent projects. Although there is no evidence for the antiquity of Hopi use, its recent use makes it an important ethnographic resource for the Hopi Tribe. (approximate location)
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 162

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Hualapai Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 15010005, 15010007, 15010014, 15030101

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Lake Mead, Hualapai Wash, Detrital Wash, Havasu-Mohave Lakes

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Mohave Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Polygon

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Hualapai Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:** 167

**Sacred Site:**
- [ ]

**Oral Tradition Association:**
- [ ]

**References:** Kroeber 1935:40-44; Manners 1974b:64

**Description:** As reported by Kroeber (1935:40-44), the Mata’va-kopai (north people) Hualapai division occupies the northwest portion of Hualapai territory. The division’s principle village site was located at Hadu’ba or Clay Springs at the top of the escarpment formed by the Grand Wash Cliffs. Manners (1974:64) notes that “there were large perennial springs and easily defensible in this area, while the land to the west of the [Grand Wash] cliffs was dry and barren. Mountain sheep, jackrabbits, antelope, and sele’ seeds were abundant.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  163

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management, Hualapai Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010002, 15010005, 15010007, 15030201

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Canyon, Lake Mead, Hualapai Wash, Big Sandy

**Biotic Community:**  Semidesert Grassland, Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hualapai Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**  166

**Sacred Site:**

**Oral Tradition Association:**

**References:**  Kroeber 1935:40-44; Manners 1974b:65

**Description:**  As reported by Kroeber (1935:40-44), the Ko’o’u-kopai (mesa people) Hualapai division is located south and east of the Mata’va-kopai (north people) division. The division’s largest principle village was Hel (Milkweed Springs), located on the plateau where it slopes towards the Colorado River.
Ethnographic Resource Number  164

Name on Map:  

Land Ownership:  Bureau of Land Management, Hualapai Reservation, Havasupai Reservation, State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002, 15010004, 15010007, 15030201, 15060201  

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon, Havasu Canyon, Hualapai Wash, Big Sandy, Big Chino-Williamson Valley

Biotic Community:  Great Basin Desertsrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Mohave Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type:  Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area  

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area  

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:  

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Landscape

Other Resource Association:  168

Sacred Site:  

☐  

Oral Tradition Association:  

☐  

References:  Kroeber 1935:40-44; Manners 1974b:65

Description:  As reported by Kroeber (1935:40-44), the Nyav-kopai (east people) Hualapai division occupies the area east of the point where Truxton Canyon begins to cut towards the Hualpai Valley.  Manners (1974:66) notes that the area is marked by “a fairly flat-lying, grassy plain, interrupted by small hills upon which were found juniper, piñon, and mescal.  At the eastern and western margins are a few sites with permanent water; the central plain is dry with the exception of a few shallow tanks, which carry water only during certain seasons of the year.  One main village, Haketakwi’va, lay near the present town of Peach Springs, the other, Haksa’ (Pine Springs) on the plateau above the Aubrey Cliffs.”
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  165

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010005

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lake Mead

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland

**GIS Feature Type:**  Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Hualapai Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Place

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:  ✔
- Oral Tradition Association:  ✔

**References:**  Dobyns and Euler 1976:69; McGuire 1983:27; Sapir 1912; Stoffle et al. 1994:83; Stoffle et al. 2000:16

**Description:**  As noted by Stoffle et al. (2000:16), “Grass Springs is an important stopping point on the Salt Song trail, along which, according to Southern Paiute and Hualapai cosmology, the deceased travel to the afterlife. Both the trail and the song are important components of Pai and Paiute funeral ceremonies, and even today Paiute people retain the services of Hualapai singers for the Cry” (see also Sapir 1912). In addition, the Grass Springs locale hosted the first Hualapai Ghost Dance gathering in the fall of 1889 (Dobyns and Euler 1976:69; Stoffle et al. 1994:83). According to McGuire (1983:27) “the Ghost Dance (introduced to the Hualapai by the Southern Paiute) had two goals: the removal of Anglos from traditional Walapai territory, allowing a return to previous subsistence patterns; and the resurrection of dead ancestors...by 1891 the cult began to lose intensity because of repeated failures to revive the dead and expel the Anglos.”
Walapais held their final Ghost Dance in 1895.” (approximate location)

**Ethnographic Resource Number**  166

*Name on Map:*

*Land Ownership:* Hualapai Reservation

*Hydrologic Unit Code:* 15010005

*Hydrologic Unit Name:* Lake Mead

*Biotic Community:* Great Basin Conifer Woodland

*GIS Feature Type:* Point

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [ ] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hualapai Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal Place Name:</strong> Hel (Kroeber 1935)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnographic Resource Category:</strong> Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Resource Association:</strong> 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sacred Site:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oral Tradition Association:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References:</strong> Kroeber 1935:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> According to Kroeber (1935:40), Hel was a principle village site of the Ko’ó’u-kopai (mesa people) division of Hualapai territory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethnographic Resource Number  167

Name on Map:

Land Ownership:  State, Private

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010007

Hydrologic Unit Name:  Hualapai Wash

Biotic Community:  Mohave Desertsccrub

GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:  Hadu´ba (Kroeber 1935)

Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place

Other Resource Association:  165

Sacred Site:  

Oral Tradition Association:  

References:  Kroeber 1935:40

Description:  According to Kroeber (1935:40), Hadu´ba was the principle village site of the Mata´va-kopai (north people) division of Hualapai territory.
Ethnographic Resource Number  168

Name on Map:
Land Ownership:  Hualapai Reservation
Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010002, 15010007
Hydrologic Unit Name:  Grand Canyon, Hualapai Wash
Biotic Community:  Great Basin Conifer Woodland
GIS Feature Type:  Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area
☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe:  Hualapai Nation
Tribal Place Name:  Hake-takwi’va (Kroeber 1935)
Ethnographic Resource Category:  Place
Other Resource Association:  164
Sacred Site:  
☐
Oral Tradition Association:  
☐
References:  Kroeber 1935:41
Description:  According to Kroeber (1935:41), Hake-takwi’va, a principle village site of the Nyav-kopai (east people) division of Hualapai territory, was located near present-day Peach Springs.
Ethnographic Resource Number 169

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Hualapai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code: 15010002

Hydrologic Unit Name: Grand Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertscrib, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Mohave Desertscrib

GIS Feature Type: Polygon

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kroeber 1935:57

Description: According to Kroeber (1935:57), the Hualapai practiced limited agriculture in Diamond creek canyon.
Ethnographic Resource Number  170

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: Hualapai Reservation

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010005

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lake Mead

Biotic Community: Mohave Desertscrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

☐ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place, Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kroeber 1935:72

Description: Kroeber (1935:72) notes that bighorn sheep were abundant at Matewitide.
Ethnographic Resource Number  171

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: National Park Service

Hydrologic Unit Code:  15010001

Hydrologic Unit Name: Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon

Biotic Community: Great Basin Desertsrub

GIS Feature Type: Point

☐ North Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ East Parcel Withdrawal Area

☐ South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

✓ Grand Canyon National Park

Tribe: Pueblo of Zuni

Tribal Place Name: Chimik’yana’kya dey’a (Ferguson 2007)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association: 4

Sacred Site: ✓

Oral Tradition Association: ✓


Description: Chimik’yana’kya dey’a, located at Ribbon Falls along Bright Angel Creek, is the Zuni place of emergence/place of beginning (Ferguson 2007:390; Ferguson and Hart 1985:21; Hart 1995:3).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  172

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Navajo Reservation, Hopi Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  14070006, 14080105, 14080106, 14080201, 14080204, 14080205, 15020004, 15020007, 15020008, 15020009, 15020011, 15020012, 15020013, 15020014, 15020015, 15020016, 15020018

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Lower Lake Powell, Middle San Juan, Chaco, Lower San Juan-Four Corners; Chinle, Lower San Juan, Zuni, Lower Puerco, Middle Little Colorado, Leroux Wash, Cottonwood Wash, Corn-Oraibi, Polacca Wash, Jadito Wash, Canyon Diablo, Lower Little Colorado, Moenkopi Wash

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Navajo Nation

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site:
- Oral Tradition Association:

**References:**  Navajo Land Findings of Fact 1967; Reno 1981:Figure 1

**Description:**  Area Claimed by Navajo Tribe during Indian Claims Commission.
**Ethnographic Resource Number** 173

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:** Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Hopi Reservation, Navajo Reservation, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:** 14070006, 14080204, 15020008, 15020012, 15020013, 15020014, 15020016, 15020017, 15020018

**Hydrologic Unit Name:** Lower Lake Powell, Chinle, Middle Little Colorado, Corn-Oraibi, Polacca Wash, Jadito Wash, Lower Little Colorado, Dinnebito Wash, Moenkopi Wash

**Biotic Community:** Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertsrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertsrub

**GIS Feature Type:** Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:** Hopi Tribe

**Tribal Place Name:** Hopitutskwa (Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010)

**Ethnographic Resource Category:** Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- Sacred Site
- Oral Tradition Association

**References:** Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010

**Description:** Hopitutskwa.
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  174

*Name on Map:*  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Havasupai Reservation, State, Private

*Land Ownership:*  Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, Havasupai Reservation, State, Private

*Hydrologic Unit Code:*  15010001, 15010002, 15010004, 15020016, 15060201

*Hydrologic Unit Name:*  Lower Colorado-Marble Canyon, Grand Canyon, Havasu Canyon, Lower Little Colorado, Big Chino-Williamson Valley

*Biotic Community:*  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

*GIS Feature Type:*  Polygon

- North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Havasupai Tribe

*Tribal Place Name:*  

*Ethnographic Resource Category:*  Landscape

*Other Resource Association:*  

*Sacred Site:*  

*Oral Tradition Association:*  

*References:*  Spier 1928:92; see also Hough 1991:216

*Description:*  “The territory of the Havasupai...comprises the broad drainage of Cataract Canyon and the bottom of that gorge itself...it extends from the east where the benches of Coconino Basin give toward the Little Colorado River, to the Aubrey Cliffs on the west...the northern edge of the area is the rim and the broken ledges of the Grand Canyon: the southern limit is marked by the heights of the San Francisco Peaks and Bill Williams Mountain...this forms a winter range some ninety miles by seventy-five” (Spier 1928:92; see also Hough 1991:216).
**Ethnographic Resource Number**  175

**Name on Map:**

**Land Ownership:**  Bureau of Land Management, State, Private

**Hydrologic Unit Code:**  15010002, 15010005, 15010006, 15010009, 15010010

**Hydrologic Unit Name:**  Grand Canyon, Lake Mead, Grand Wash, Fort Pierce Wash, Lower Virgin

**Biotic Community:**  Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Great Basin Desertscrub, Plains and Great Basin Grassland, Mohave Desertscrub

**GIS Feature Type:**  Polygon

- [ ] North Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] East Parcel Withdrawal Area
- [ ] South Kaibab Withdrawal Area
- [x] Grand Canyon National Park

**Tribe:**  Southern Paiute

**Tribal Place Name:**

**Ethnographic Resource Category:**  Landscape

**Other Resource Association:**

- [ ] Sacred Site
- [ ] Oral Tradition Association

**References:**  Kelly 1934:552; Kelly 1964:Map 1; Kelly and Fowler 1986:369; Van Vlack 2007:57-67

**Description:**  The Gunlock/Shivwits/St. George Territory as mapped by Van Vlack (2007:60) is refined from earlier work by Kelly (1964:Map 1) and Kelly and Fowler (1986:369). As reported by Kelly (1934:552), “The Shivwits adjoin the Uinkaret on the west. Their boundaries followed the borders of Shivwits plateau except to the west, where they included the Grand wash district to the base of the Virgin Mountains...Immediately north of the Shivwits...is a group which held a small section along the Virgin river and the lower waters of Santa Clara creek...the northern and southern limits of the St. George group were respectively the Vermillion cliffs and the scarp of Shivwits plateau...While the St. George group occupied the lower Santa Clara creek, the upper waters were held by another small group, best termed Gunlock, the name of practically the only settlement within its limits...The eastern
boundary of the Gunlock was the crest of the imposing Pine Valley mountains; the western boundary was somewhat indeterminate but presumably was located in the highland country just west of Beaver Dam mountains...”