

Interim Report

Ethnographic Resources in the Grand Canyon Region

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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.

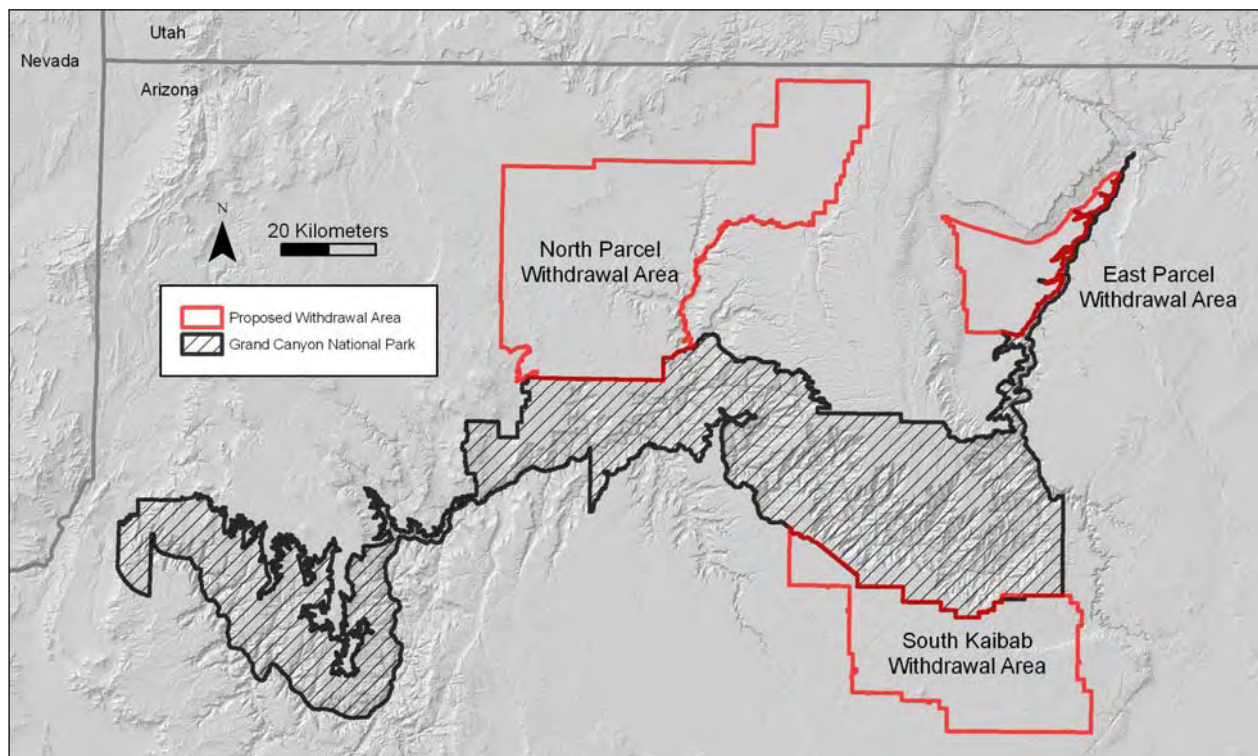


Figure 1. Proposed Withdrawal Areas identified by the National Park Service.

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.

Table 1
Data Fields for Locational Information Table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
ID	AutoNumber	Control number for records
Ethnographic Resource Number	Number	Primary key; unique ERI number
Other Site Number	Text	Other site designation or number
Name on Map	Text	Name on USGS map
Common Name (NPS)	Text	Common name for resource used by NPS
Biotic Community	Text	Biotic community defined by Brown and Lowe (1980)
Hydrologic Unit	Text	Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) of associated watershed
Hydrologic Unit Name	Text	Hydrologic Unit Name from USGS
Land Ownership	Text	BLM, USFS, NPS, tribal, state, or private ownership
North Parcel Withdrawal Area	Yes/No	Ethnographic resource is located within this parcel
East Parcel Withdrawal Area	Yes/No	Ethnographic resource is located within this parcel
South Kaibab Withdrawal Area	Yes/No	Ethnographic resource is located within this parcel
Grand Canyon National Park	Yes/No	Ethnographic resource is located within GRCA
Feature Class Type	Text	Entered in GIS as point, line, or polygon
NPS Determined Condition	Text	Condition of resource determined by NPS

Table 2
Data Fields for Cultural Information Table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
ID	AutoNumber	Control number for records
Ethnographic Resource Number	Number	Foreign key, unique ERI number linked to location
Tribe	Text	Name of tribe associated with resource
Tribal Place Name	Text	Tribal names used to refer to resource
Ethnographic Resource Category	Text	Landscape, place, object, natural resource, or trail
Other Ethnographic Resource	Text	ERI numbers for associated resources
Sacred Site	Yes/No	Resource is a sacred site
Oral Tradition Association	Yes/No	Resource is associated with an oral tradition
References	Text	Bibliographic citation documenting resource
Description	Memo	Short narrative description of resource

Table 3
Data Fields for References Table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
ID	AutoNumber	Control number for records
Author	Text	Name of authors of publication
Date	Text	Date of publication
Reference	Memo	Bibliographic citation of publication

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>).

Table 4
Organization and File Names for GIS Feature Datasets

<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Feature Dataset</i>	<i>Feature Class</i>
Havasupai Tribe	Havasupai	havasupai_landscape havasupai_natural_resource havasupai_path havasuapi_place havasupai_traditional_range havasupai_waterway
Hopi Tribe	Hopi	hopi_landscape hopi_natural_resource hopi_path hopi_place havasupai_waterway hopitutskwa
Hualapai Nation	Hualapai	hualapai_landscape hualapai_natural_resource hualapai_path hualapai_place hualapai_traditional_range hualapai_waterway
Navajo Nation	Navajo	navajo_land_claims_area navajo_landscape navajo_natural_resource navajo_path navajo_place navajo_waterway
Southern Paiute	southern_paiute	paiute_landscape paiute_natural_resource paiute_path paiute_place paiute_waterway southern_paiute_band_territories
Pueblo of Zuni	Zuni	zuni_place

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 record. 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.

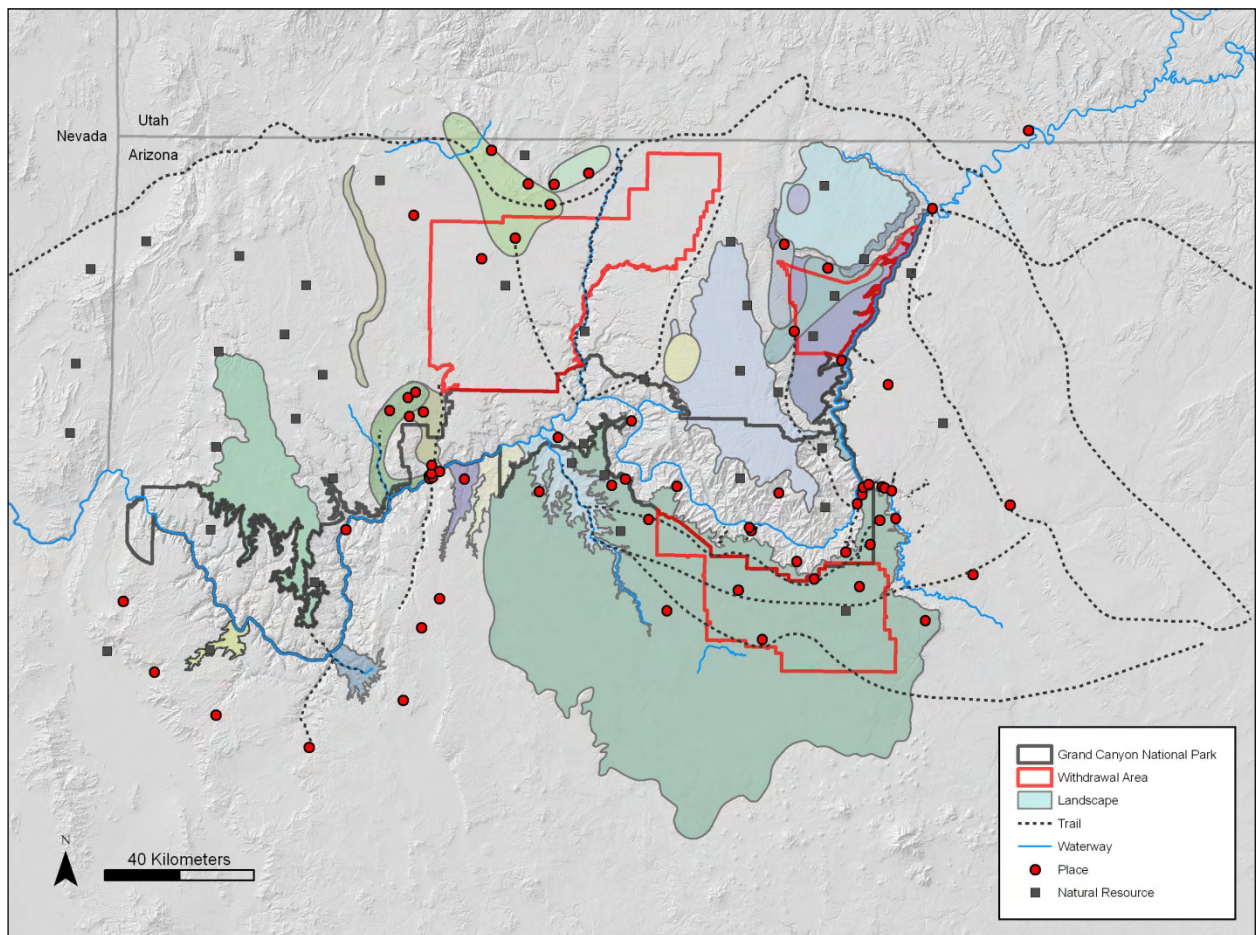


Figure 2. Geographical distribution of ethnographic resources in the Grand Canyon National Park and surrounding region.

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).

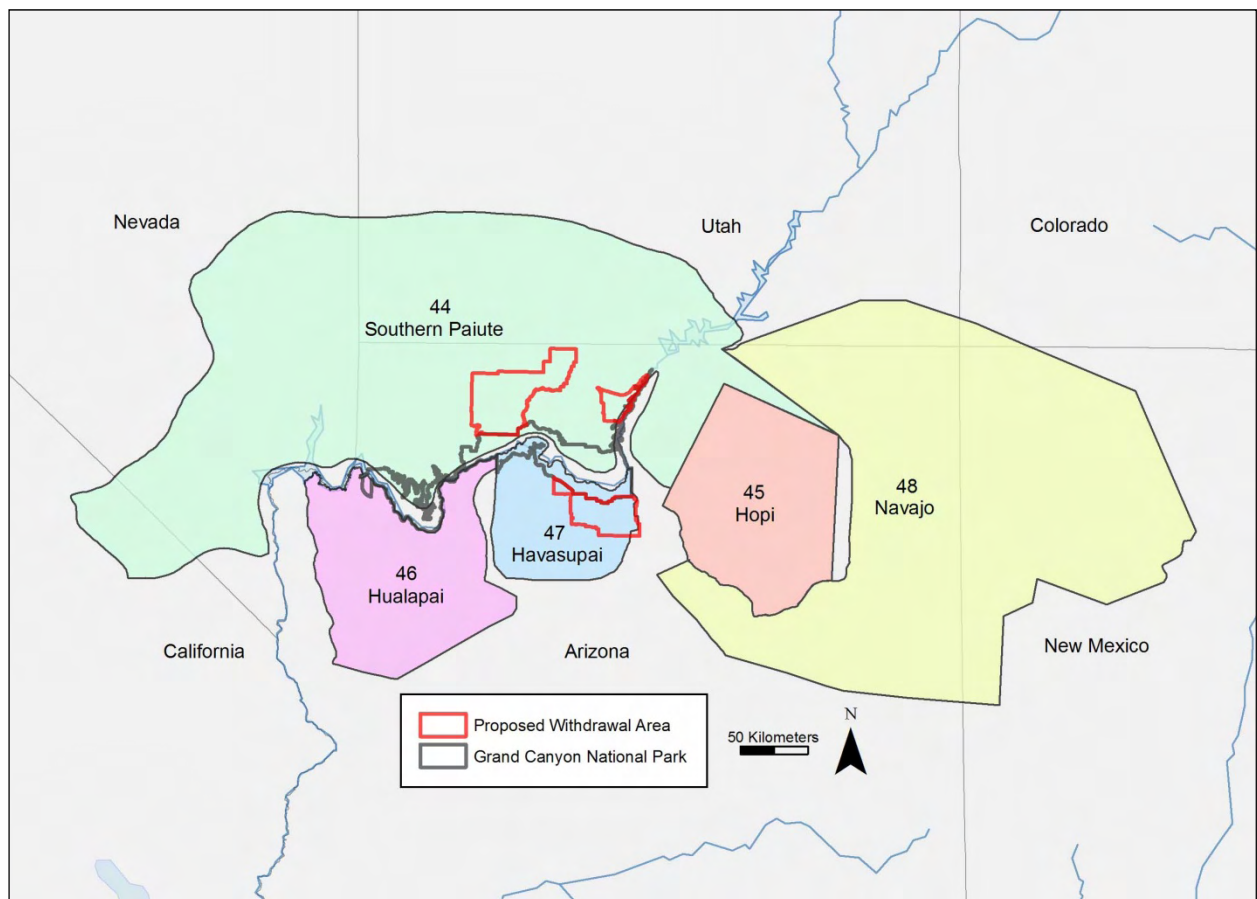


Figure 3. Judicially determined aboriginal lands of five tribes in relation to the proposed Withdrawal Areas and the Grand Canyon National Park (Indian Claims Commission 1978).

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 CFR 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).

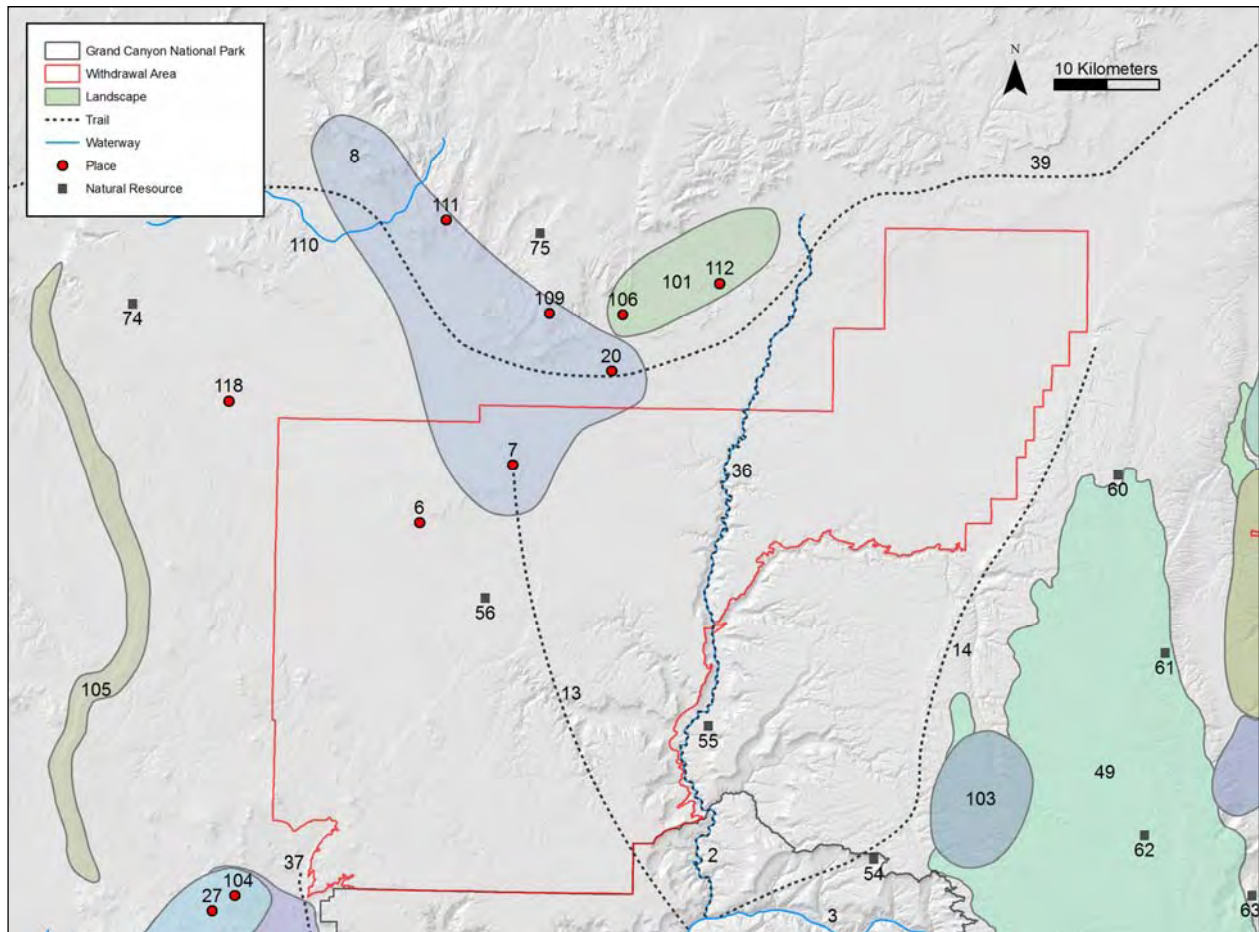


Figure 4. Ethnographic Resources in and near the North Parcel Withdrawal Area

Table 5
Southern Paiute Ethnographic Resources within the Proposed
North Parcel Withdrawal Area

<i>Ethnographic Resource No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
2	Kanare'uipi or Kanav'uip, Kanab Creek/Canyon ecoscape
6	Wa'akarerempa, Yellowstone spring
7	Tiŋkanivac, Antelope Spring or Moonshine Spring
8	Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I
11	Kaibab band territory
12	Uinkaret band territory
13	Trail from Tiŋkanivac to Colorado River
36	Trail along Kanab Creek to the Colorado River
56	Subsistence resource locale for antelope procurement

Other known ethnographic resources in the proposed North Parcel Withdrawal Area include Wa'akarerempa, or Yellowstone Spring (Ethnographic Resources 6), Tin'kanivac, 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 Tin'kanivac 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).

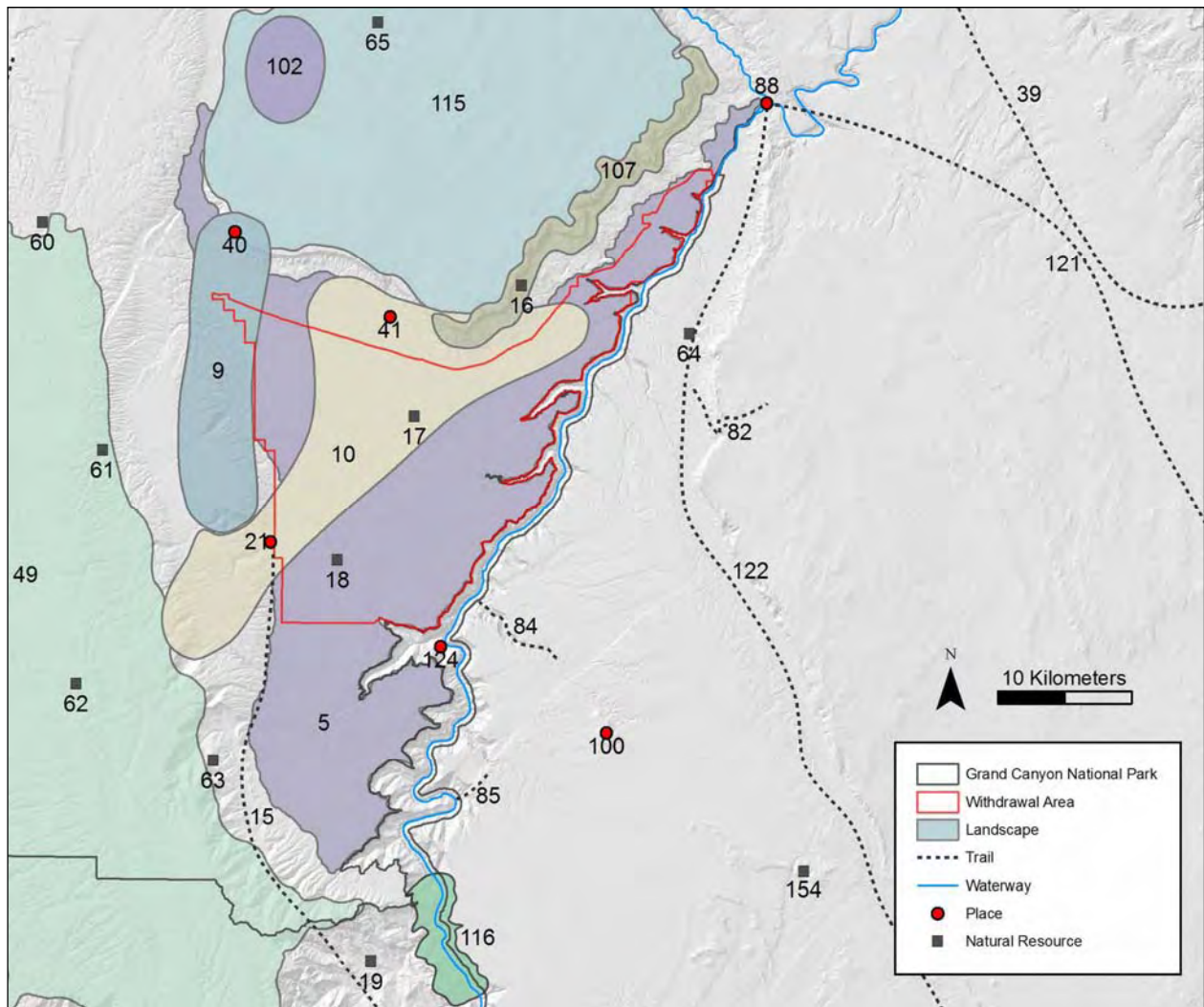


Figure 5. Ethnographic Resources in and near the East Parcel Withdrawal Area.

Table 6
Ethnographic Resources within the East Parcel Withdrawal Area

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

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 Kaninukwi (Kankwi or Kankwic) (Ethnographic Resource 40) and Tumarapaganti (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 Libáí. 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.

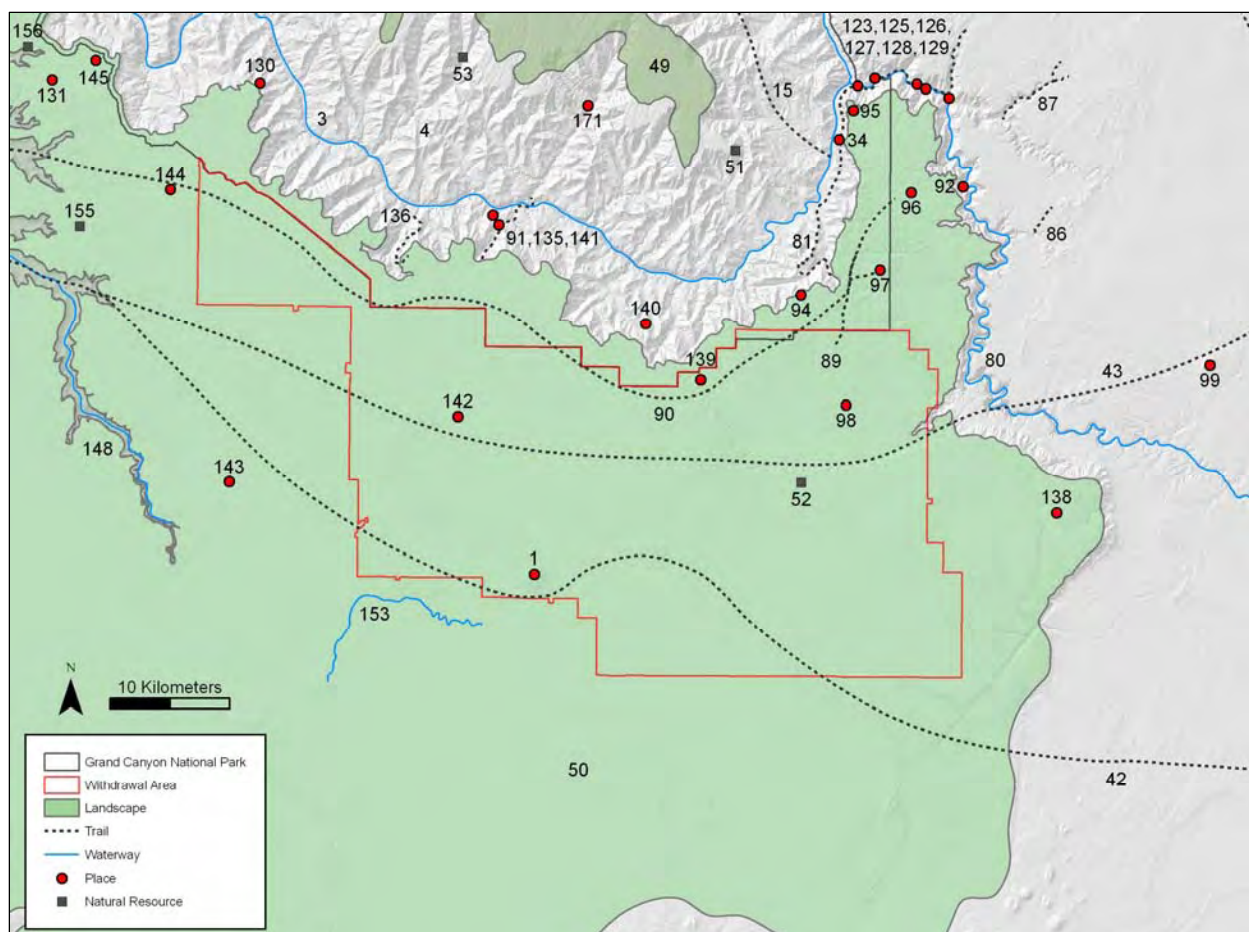


Figure 6. Ethnographic Resources in and near the South Kaibab Parcel Withdrawal Area.

Table 7
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area

<i>Ethnographic Resource No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Red Butte, sacred place for multiple tribes
42	Hopi trail
43	Hopi trail
50	Coconino Plateau
52	Southern Paiute subsistence locale for deer hunting
89	Ŋ́d́schíí adaaf'í'í, Navajo trail
90	Gohniinii Ha'atiin, Navajo trail
98	Diné yázhí ba'ítá, Navajo Enemyway ceremonial site
139	Havasupai seasonal camp
142	Ha 'a poo' (Rain Tank), Havasupai seasonal camp
172	Navajo traditional use area
173	Hopitutskwa, Hopi traditional use area
174	Havasupai traditional range

There are also two Navajo trails crossing the South Kaibab Withdrawal Area. These trails include *Ndíschíí adaal'í'í* (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 Gohniinii Ha’atiin, to get to Havasupai Canyon.” *Ndíschíí adaal'í'í* may also be associated with Changing Woman’s travels (Roberts et al. 1995:74). The second Navajo trail is Gohniinii Ha’atiin (Ethnographic Resource 90). As noted by Roberts et al. (1995:74), Gohniinii 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’ítá* (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’ítá* 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

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

Table 8 (continued)

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

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 Beamer's 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 (Kuwanwisiwma 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 Tséłchíí bikoooh (Roberts et al. 1995), and to the Colorado River as Tooh (Roberts et al. 1995) or Tó Nts'ósíkooh (Linford 2000). Tséłchíí bikoooh 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 Libáí (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 Libáí 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 Łichíí' ditłóii, 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 Áshíìh ha'atiin (Ethnographic Resource 81) that begins east of the

Desert View Tower and follows Tanner Trail, providing one route to the salt deposits. Áshjiih 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, Tsédáá' N'deetiin, and an associated hunting landscape. The Adahjíná 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 Ndíschíí adaal'i'í trail (Ethnographic Resource 89) was a trading route that connected Desert View Tower area with Havasupai. The Ndíschíí adaal'i'í 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; Stoffel 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).

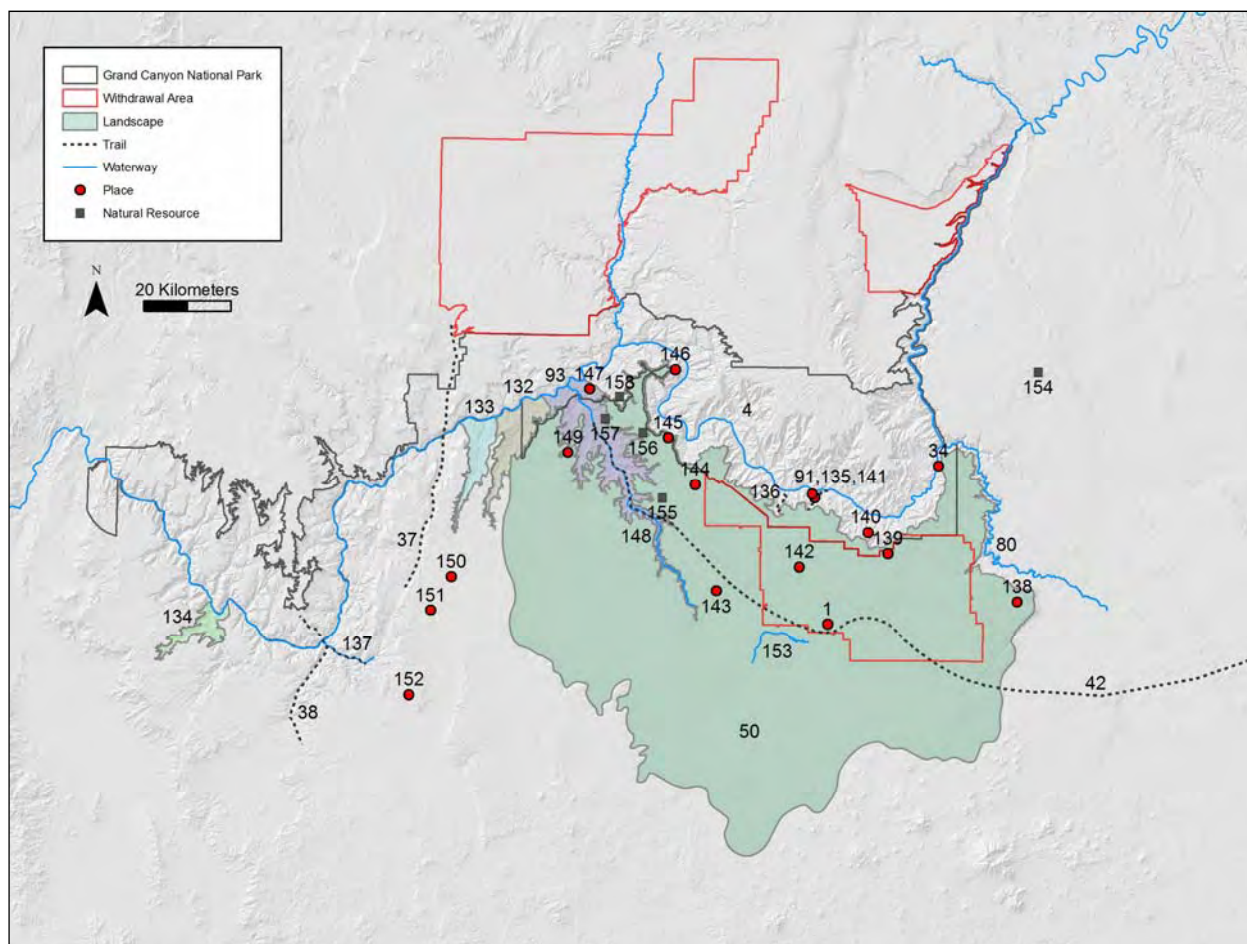


Figure 7. Ethnographic resources associated with the Havasupai Tribe.

Table 9
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Havasupai Tribe

<i>Resource Number</i>	<i>Tribal Place Name</i>	<i>Resource Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Wikatata	Place	Red Butte
4		Landscape	South rim of Grand Canyon
34		Landscape	salt deposits
37		Trail	Toroweap Valley to Prospect Canyon
38		Trail	Peach Springs Canyon; Diamond Cr.
42		Trail	Hopi Mesas to Havasu Canyon
47		Landscape	judicially determined aboriginal lands

Table 9 (continued)

50		Landscape	hunting and gathering area
80	Hak tha e'la	Landscape	eastern boundary of traditional range
91		Place	Indian Gardens
93		Landscape	Cataract Canyon
132	Chikora'ma	Landscape	National Canyon
133	Whal tov gio'va	Landscape	Mohawk Canyon
134	Matwidita	Landscape	Matwidita Canyon
135		Trail	Bright Angel trail
136		Trail	Hermit Basin Trail
137		Place	red pigment source
138	Ke oo'ta	Place	Gray Mountain
139		Place	seasonal camp location
140		Place	Grandview Point
141		Place	Tonto Plateau seasonal camps
142	Ha 'a poo'	Place	Rain Tank winter camp
143	Wawila kowa'a	Place	Red Dike
144	Ma ten yo'a; Thauv tuvi jula, Matñu	Place	Pasture Wash winter camps and summer garden area
145		Place	Esplanade springs and camps
146		Place	Great Thumb peninsula ritual site
147		Place	Mount Sinyella
148	Havsuwa	Place	stop during migration
149	Oya Kelapa and Wi ke sai oya	Place	Bishop Tank
150	Hata ge'vo	Place	Laguna Lake
151	Haksa'	Place	Pine Springs
152	Hwai des tui'va	Place	Robbers Roost
153	Ha ik stuhe'va	Place, Natural Resource	Red Horse Wash
154		Natural Resource	Cedar Ridge collection piñon area
155		Natural Resource	Moqui and Big Tank piñon area
156		Natural Resource	deer hunting area
157		Natural Resource	bighorn sheep hunting area
158		Natural Resource	bighorn sheep hunting area
174		Landscape	Havasupai traditional range

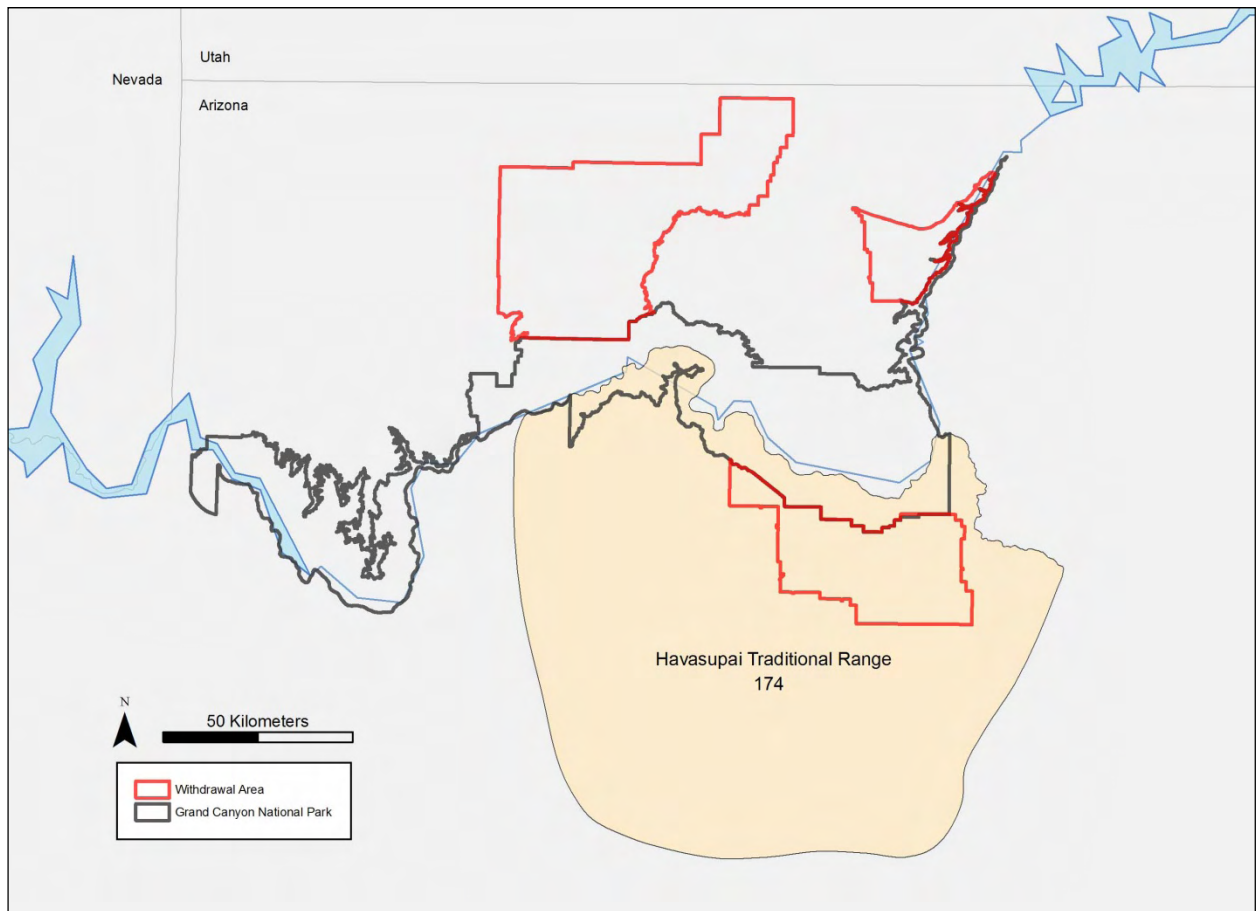


Figure 8. The traditional range of the Havasuapai Tribe.

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.

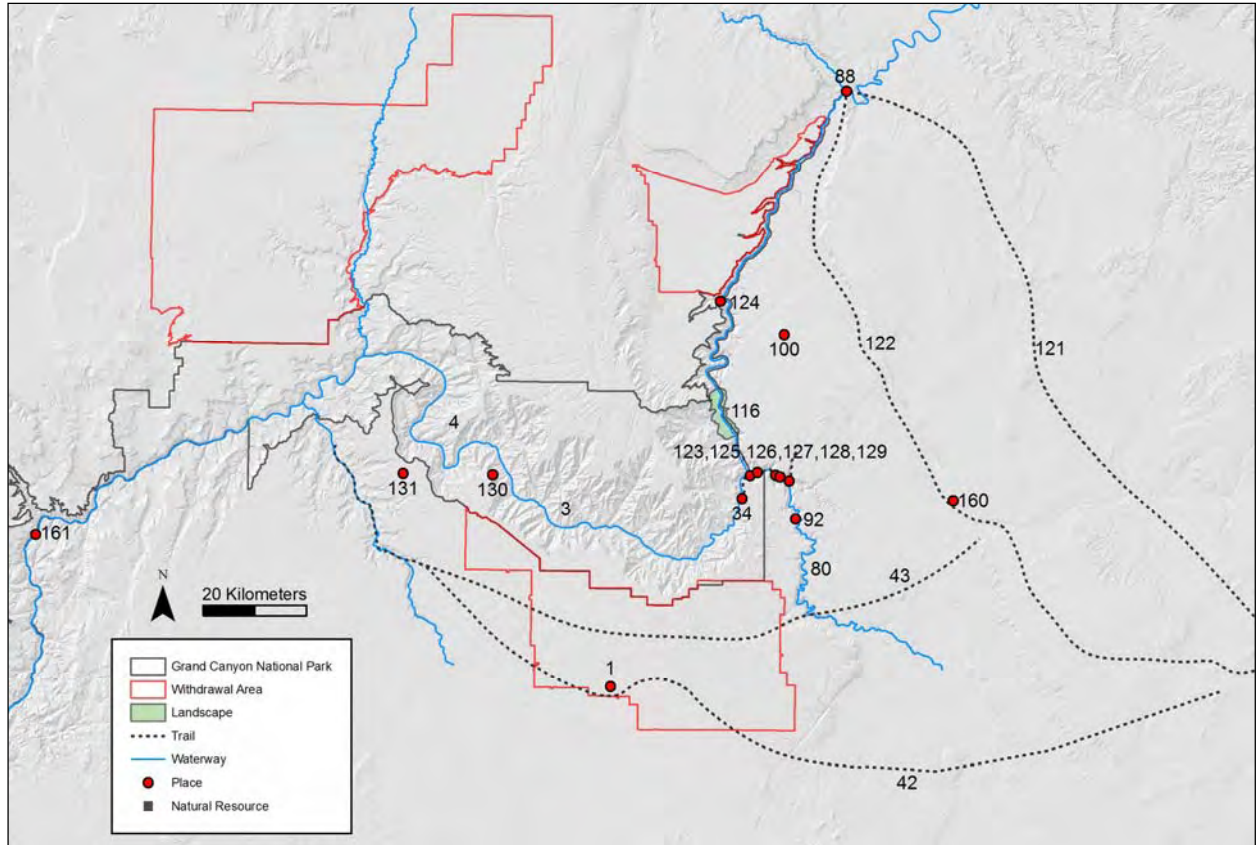


Figure 9. Ethnographic resources associated with the Hopi Tribe.

Table 10
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Hopi Tribe

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

Table 11 (continued)

116		Landscape	Nankoweap Canyon
121		Trail	Oravyi-Lees Ferry trail
122		Trail	Orayvi-Echo Cliffs trail
123	Homvi'kya	Trail	Hopi Salt Pilgrimage trail
124	Yam'taqa	Place, Natural Resource	Vasey's Paradise
125	Tatatsiwqtömuy Kiiam	Place	Shrine at head of Salt Trail Canyon
126	Hawiönga	Place	salt source on Little Colorado River
127	Sípàapuni	Place	shrine
128		Place	Hopi pictographs
129		Place	Beamers cabin
130	Potavey'taqa	Place	Point Sublime
131	Kóoninhaháwpi	Place	Havasupi descent place
160	Tutuveni	Place	Petroglyphs on Salt Pilgrimage Trail
161		Place	hematite mine
173	Hopitutskwa	Landscape	Hopi traditional land use area

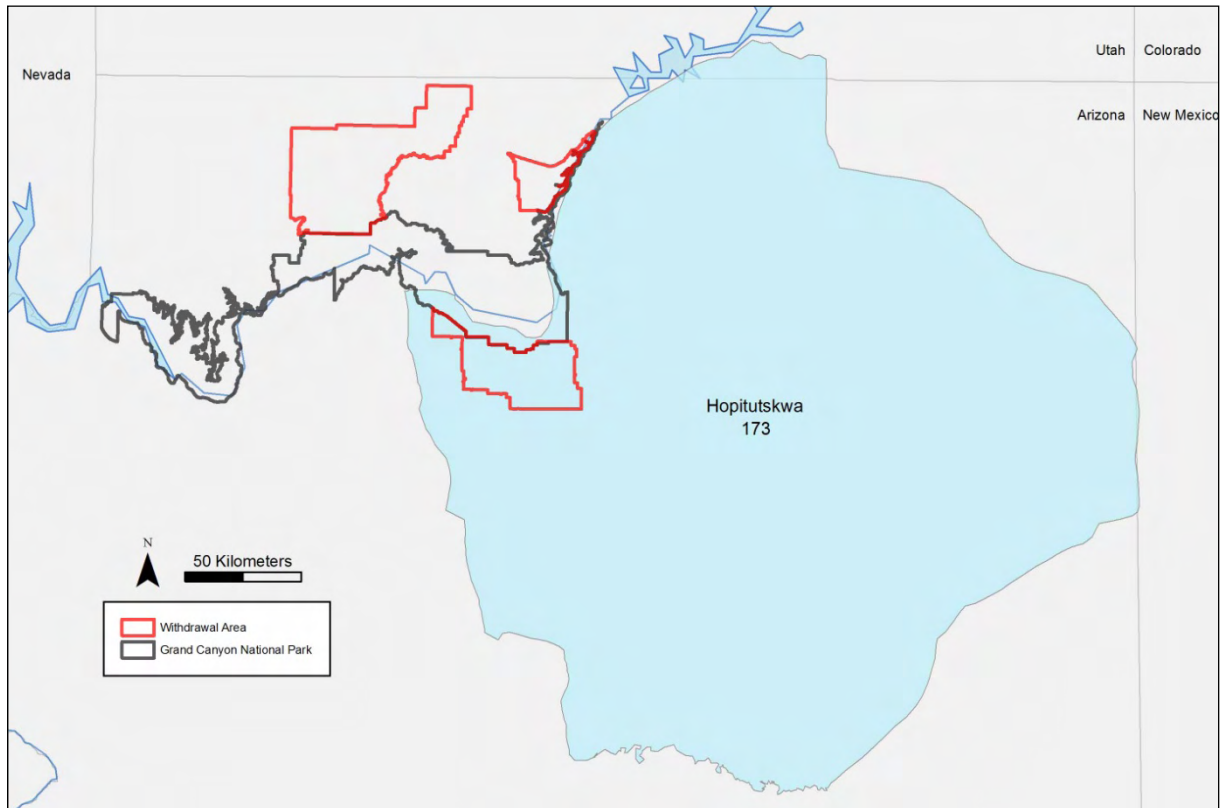


Figure 10. Hopitutskwa ("Hopi Land").

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.

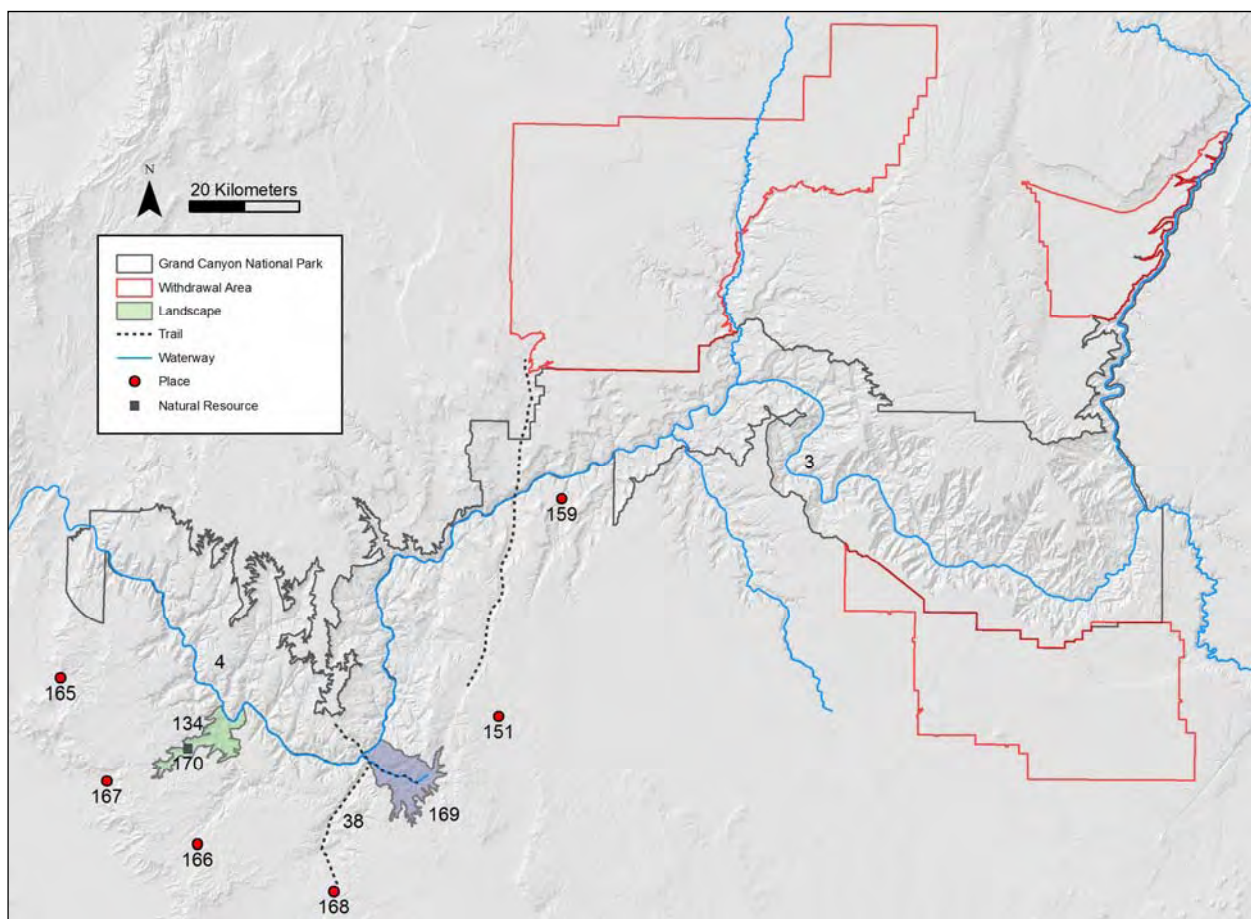


Figure 11. Ethnographic resources associated with the Hualapai Nation.

Table 11
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Hualapai Nation

<i>Resource Number</i>	<i>Tribal Place Name</i>	<i>Resource Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
3		Landscape	Colorado River
4		Landscape	Grand Canyon
37		Trail	Toroweap-Prospect Canyon
38		Trail	Peach Springs-Diamond Cr.
46		Landscape	judicially determined aboriginal lands
134	Mattawedita	Landscape	Mattawedita Canyon
151	Haksa'	Place, Natural Resource	Pine Spring and village
159	Whala Tev Giova	Place	Mohawk Canyon
162		Landscape	Mata'va-kopai band territory
163		Landscape	Ko'o'u-kopai band territory
164		Landscape	Nyav-kopai band territory
165		Place	Grass Springs
166	Hel	Place	Ko'o'u-kopai village
167	Hadu'ba	Place	Mata'va-kopai village
168	Hake-takwi'va	Place	Nyav-kopai village
169		Landscape	Diamond Creek farm area
170		Place, Natural Resource	bighorn sheep hunting area

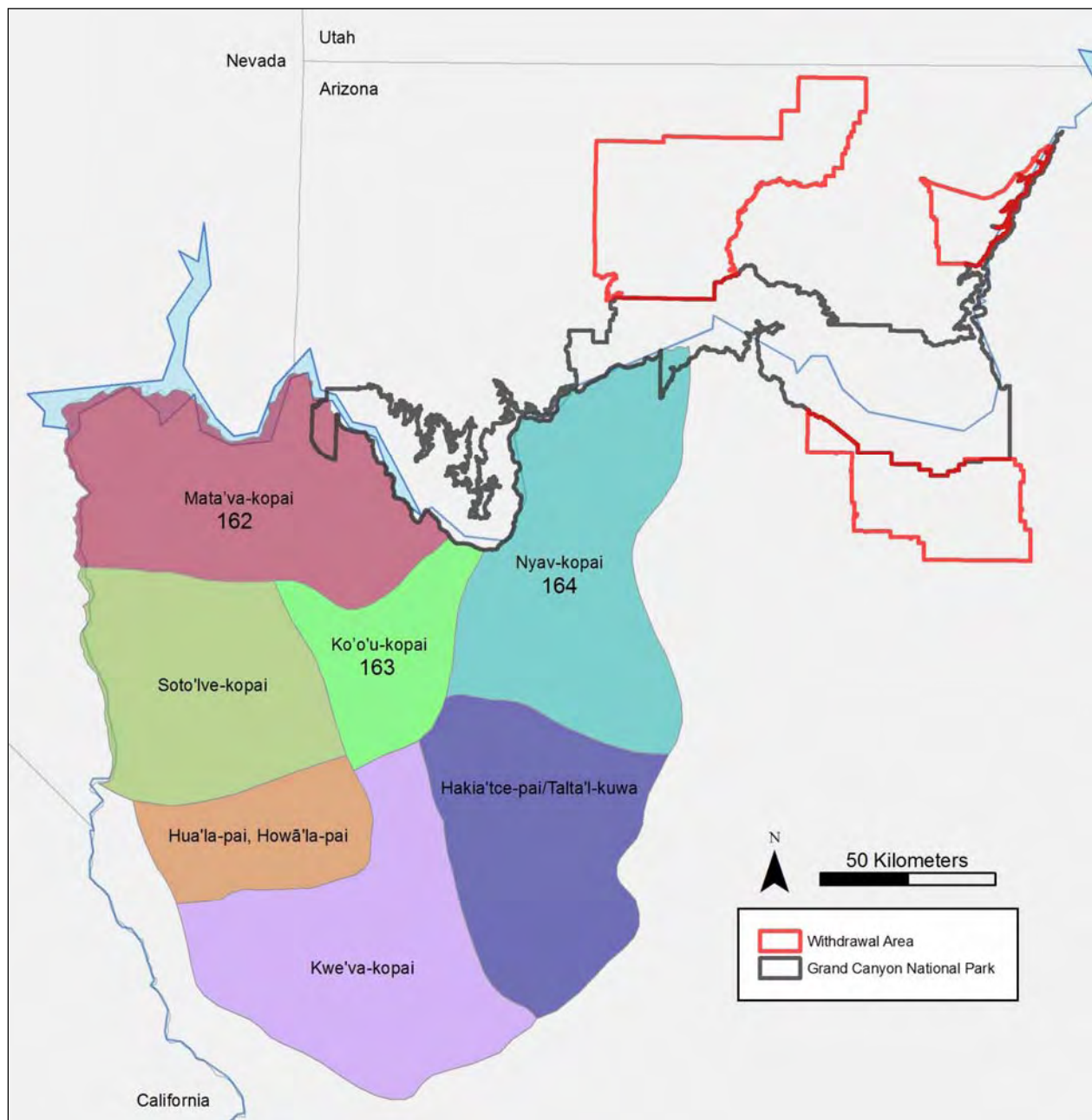


Figure 12. Hualapai Nation band territories (following Kroeber 1935).

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.

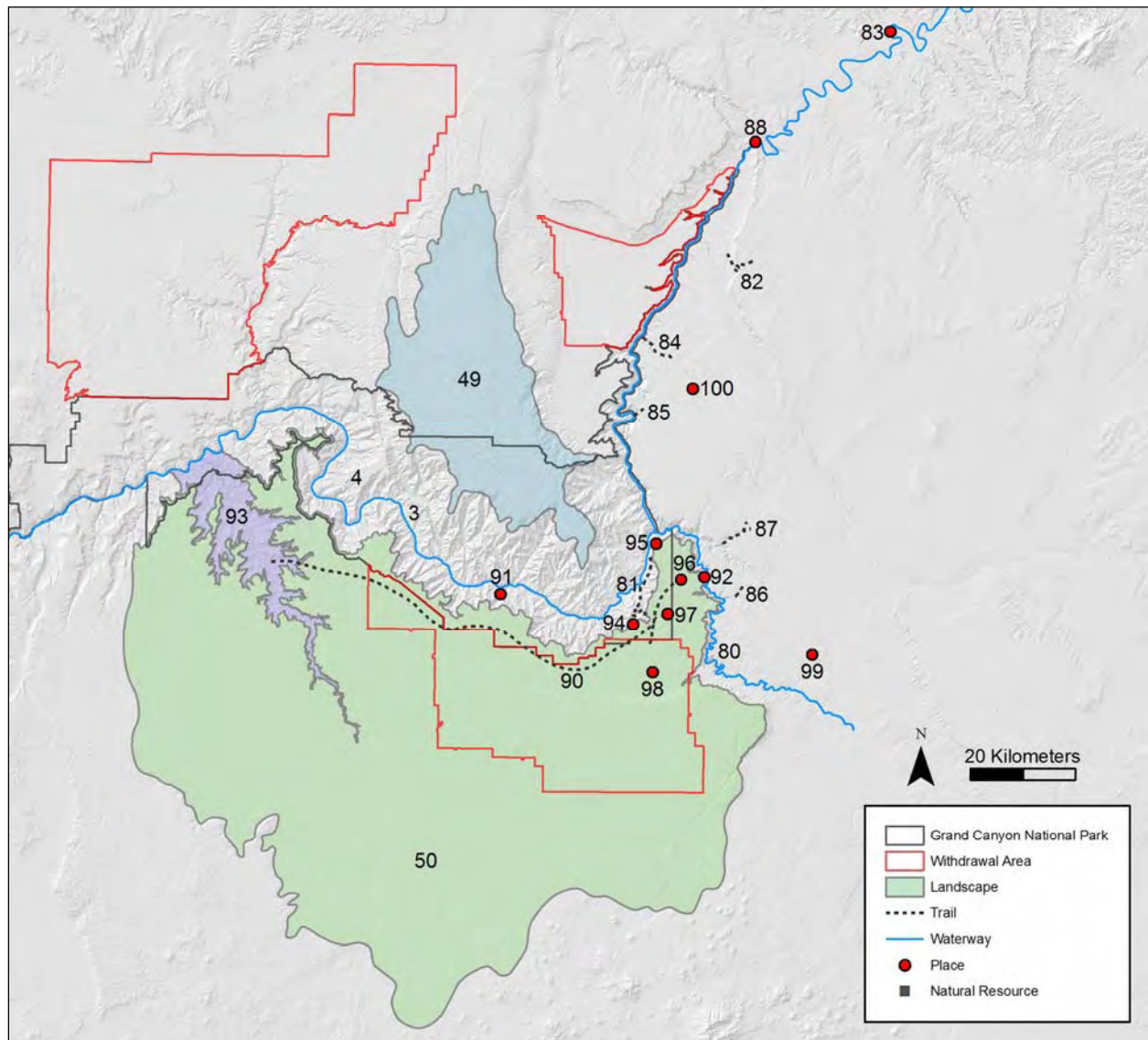


Figure 13. Ethnographic resources associated with the Navajo Nation.

Table 12
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Navajo Nation

<i>Resource Number</i>	<i>Tribal Place Name</i>	<i>Resource Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Tse zhin e'ahi	Place	Red Butte
3	Tooh, Tó Nts'ósíkooh	Landscape	Colorado River
4	Tsélchíí bikooh	Landscape	Grand Canyon
34	‘Áshiih (Linford 2000)	Place	salt source on Colorado River
48		Landscape	judicially determined aboriginal lands
49	Nát'oh Dził , Nát'oh Dził	Landscape	Tobacco Mountain, Kaibab Plateau
50	Dził Łibáí	Landscape	Coconino Plateau
80	Tooh, Tółchí'íkooh	Landscape	Little Colorado River
81	Áshjìh ha'atiin	Trail	Desert View-Tanner Trail
82	Jádí Habitiin	Trail	Bitter Springs hunting trail
83	Tsédáá' N'deetiin	Place	Crossing of the Fathers
84	Tó hajisho'	Trail	livestock trail and hunting area
85	Adahjíiná	Trail	livestock trail
86	Tó bichì'o'ooldon	Trail	livestock trail
87	Tó bíhooyéé	Trail	livestock trail
88	Tsinaá eel Dah Si'á	Place	Colorado River crossing
89	Ndíschíí adaal'í'í	Trail	Desert View-Havasupai trail
90	Gohniini Ha'atiin	Trail	Coconino Basin-Havasupai trail
91		Place	grazing and farming area
92	Tó dootł'izh	Place	Blue Spring
93		Landscape	Havasupai Canyon
94	Ch'ó	Place	spruce gathering area
95	Tsin dah shijaa' bidáá'	Place	ceremonial site
96	Dził Łichíí' dılkooh	Place	Gold Hill
97	Dził Łichíí' dıtłoi	Place	Cedar Mountain
98	Diné yázhí ba'ítá	Place	ceremonial site
99	Dził dılhił	Place	ceremonial site
100	Dził Łichí'í	Place	grazing area
172		Landscape	traditional land use area

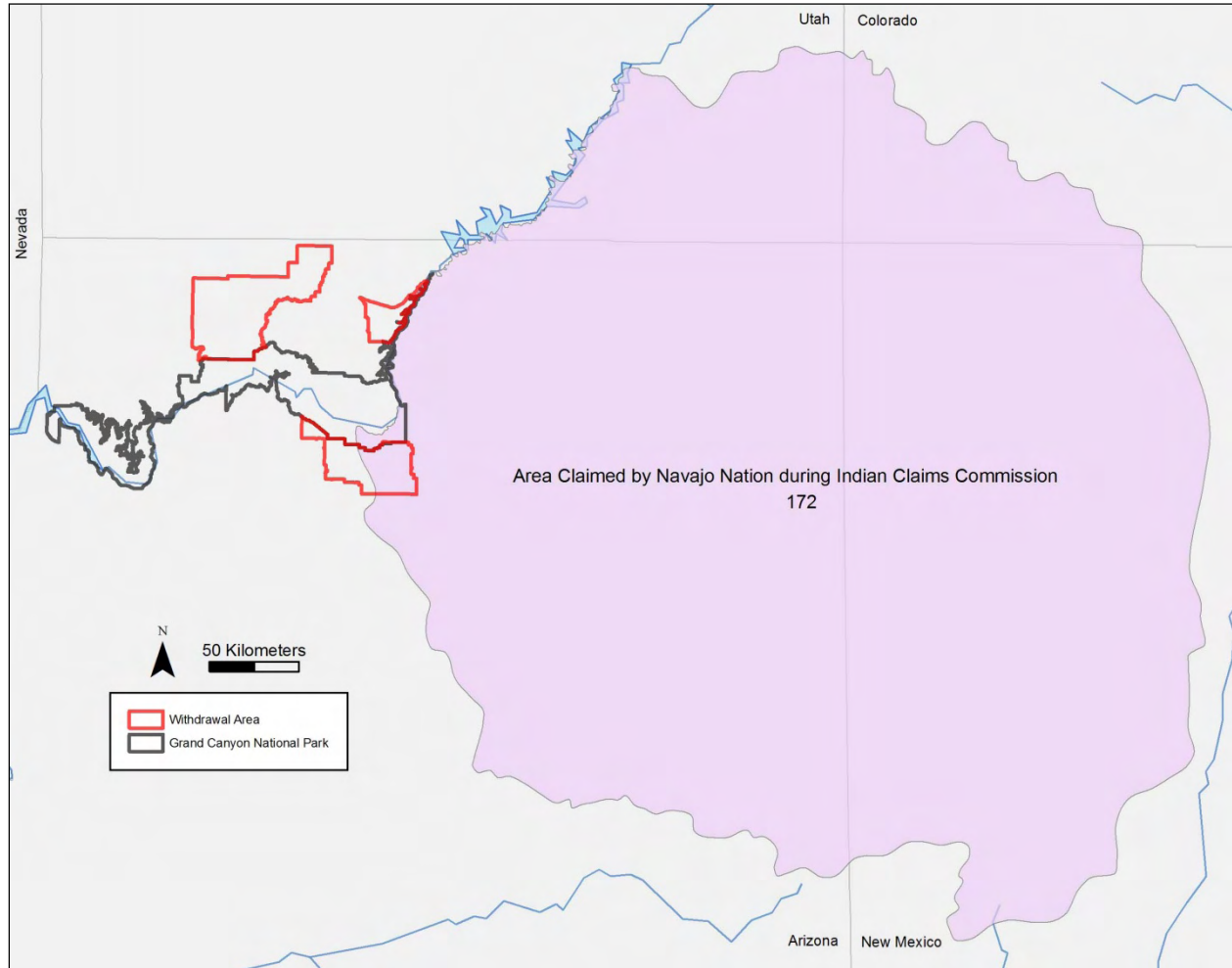


Figure 14. Traditional use area claimed by the Navajo Nation during the Indian Claims Commission.

Pueblo of Zuni

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.

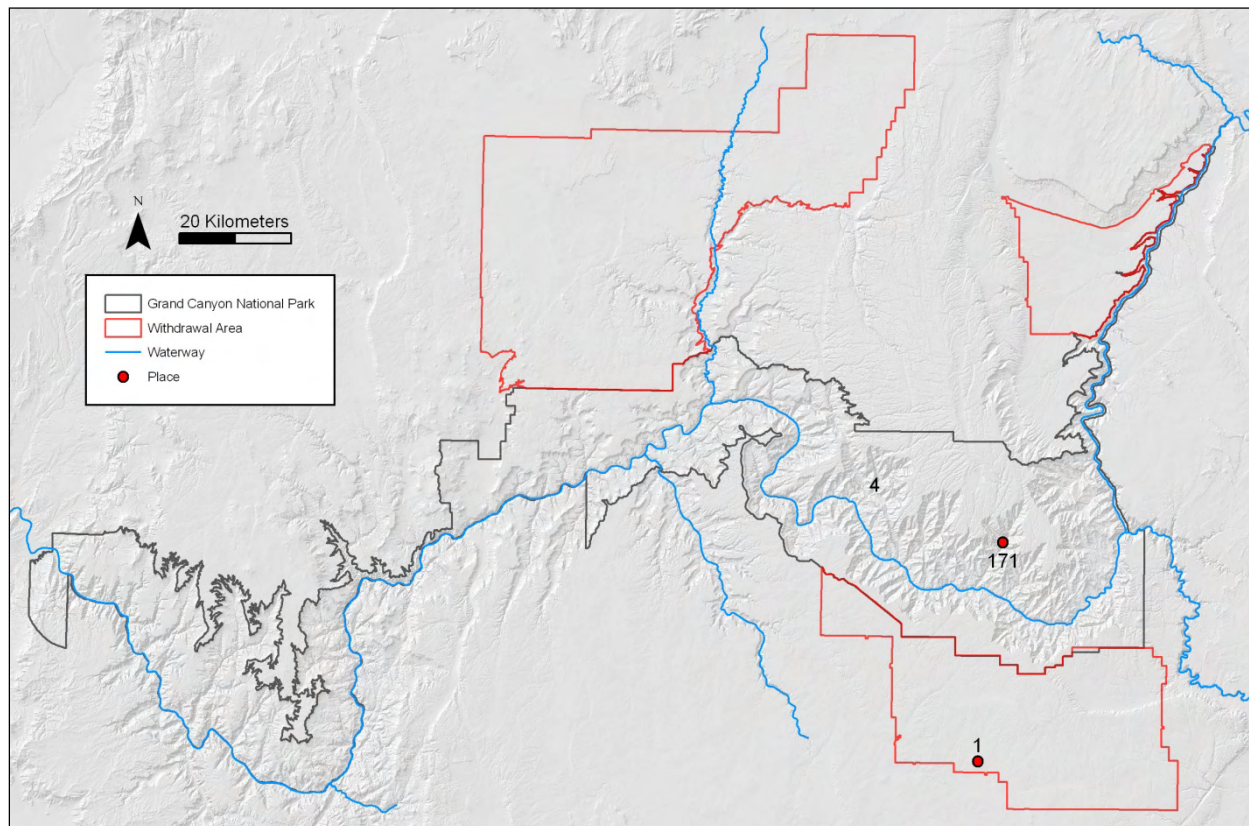


Figure 15. Ethnographic resources associated with the Pueblo of Zuni.

Table 13
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Pueblo of Zuni

<i>Resource Number</i>	<i>Tribal Place Name</i>	<i>Resource Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
1		Place	Red Butte
4		Landscape	Emergence Place at Ribbon Falls
171	Chimik'yana'kya dey'a	Place	Grand Canyon

Southern Paiute

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).

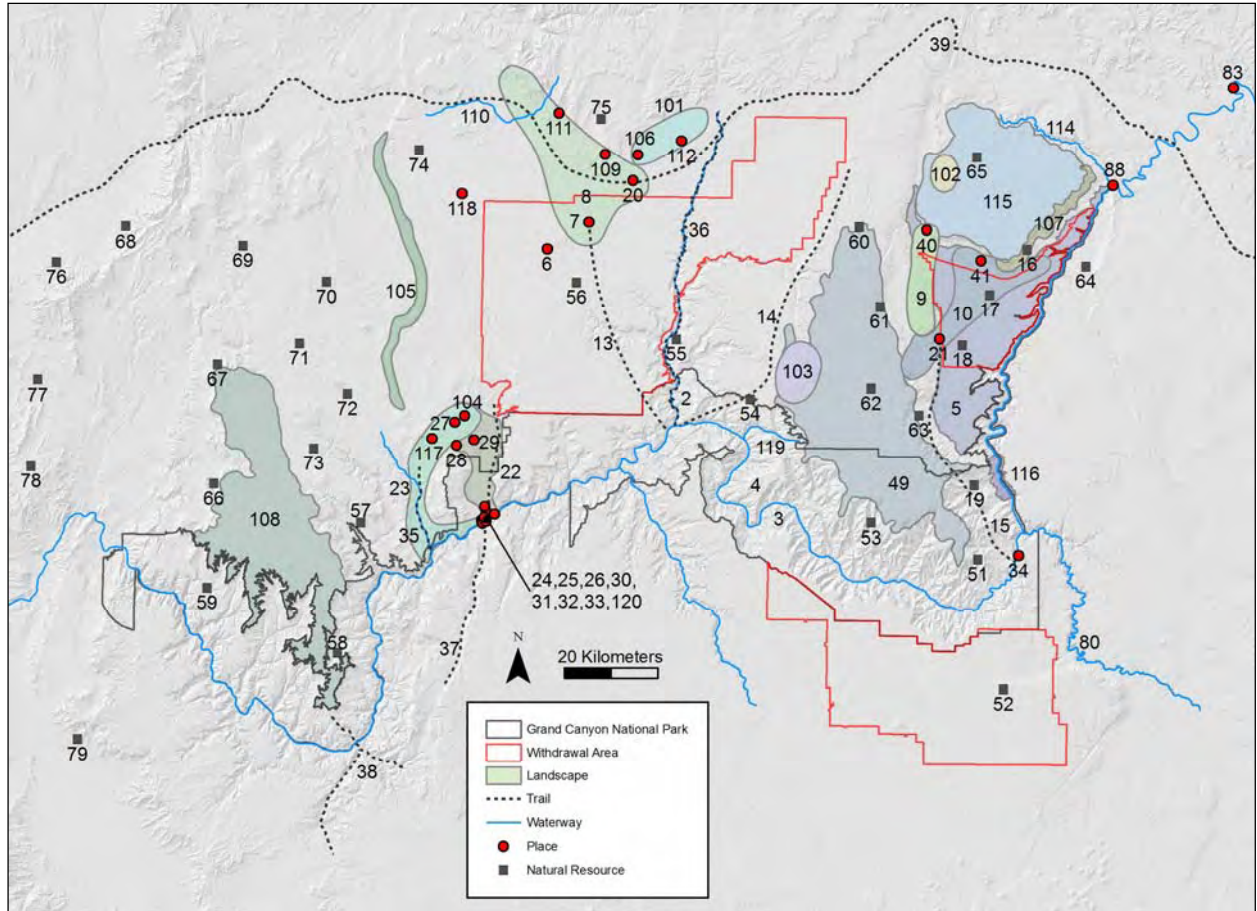


Figure 16. Ethnographic resources associated with the Southern Paiute.

Table 14
Ethnographic Resources Associated with the Southern Paiute

<i>Resource Number</i>	<i>Tribal Place Name</i>	<i>Resource Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
2	Kanare'uipi, Kanav'uip	Landscape	Kanab Creek/Canyon ecoscape
3	Paxa', Piapaxa	Landscape	Colorado River
4	Paxa'uipi	Landscape	Grand Canyon
5	Aesak	Landscape	cultural landscape
6	Wa'akarerempa	Place	Yellowstone spring
7	Tin'kanivac	Place, Natural Resource	Antelope or Moonshine Spring
8		Landscape	Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I
9		Landscape	Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle VIII
10		Landscape	Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle IX

Table 15 (continued)

11		Landscape	Kaibab band territory
12		Landscape	Uinkaret band territory
13		Trail	Antelope Spring – Colorado River trail
14		Trail	Kaibab Plateau – Colorado River trail
15		Trail	Cane Ranch - Colorado River trail
16		Natural Resource	deer hunting area
17		Natural Resource	antelope hunting area
18		Natural Resource	deer hunting area
19		Natural Resource	agave subsistence locale
20	Miʔ'tiŋwava, Metengwvaa Pagampiaganti	Place, Natural Resource	Pipe Spring
21		Place	Cane Ranch
22		Landscape	Toroweap ceremonial landscape
23		Landscape	Vulcan's Anvil ceremonial landscape
24		Place	Toroweap Overlook
25		Place	Lava Falls
26		Place	Vulcan's Anvil
27		Place	Nixon Spring
28		Place	Little Springs lava flow
29		Place	Nampaweap Canyon
30		Place	Vulcan's Throne
31		Place	Water Baby Peckings
32		Place	Warm Mineral Spring
33		Place	yellow paint source
34		Place	salt source on Colorado River
35		Trail	Whitmore Wash – Colorado River trail
36		Trail	Kanab Creek - Colorado River trail
37		Trail	Toroweap – Prospect Canyon trail
38		Trail	Peach Springs – Diamond Creek trail
39		Trail	Old Spanish Trail
40	Kankwi, Kankwic, Kaniŋukwi	Place	Houserock Spring
41	Timarepaxante, Tumaranpaganti	Place	Jacob's Pool
44		Landscape	judicially determined aboriginal lands
49	Kaivavitsi	Landscape	Kaibab Plateau
51		Natural Resource	agave subsistence locale
52		Natural Resource	deer hunting area
53		Natural Resource	mountain sheep subsistence locale

Table 15 (continued)

54		Natural Resource	agave collecting area
55		Natural Resource	agave collecting area
56		Natural Resource	antelope hunting area
57		Natural Resource	agave collecting area
58		Natural Resource	mountain sheep subsistence locale
59		Place, Natural Resource	agave subsistence locale
60		Natural Resource	deer hunting area
61		Natural Resource	piñon collecting area
62		Natural Resource	deer hunting area
63		Natural Resource	piñon collecting area
64		Natural Resource	agave collecting area
65		Natural Resource	piñon collecting area
66		Natural Resource	mountain sheep hunting area
67		Natural Resource	agave collecting area
68		Natural Resource	mountain sheep hunting area
69		Natural Resource	mountain sheep hunting area
70		Natural Resource	antelope hunting area
71		Natural Resource	piñon collecting area
72		Natural Resource	agave collecting area
73		Natural Resource	antelope hunting area
74		Natural Resource	mountain sheep hunting area
75		Natural Resource	piñon collecting area
76		Natural Resource	piñon collecting area
77		Natural Resource	agave collecting area
78		Natural Resource	mountain sheep hunting area
79		Natural Resource	mountain sheep hunting area
80	Oavaxa	Landscape	Little Colorado River
83	Paroṽi, Paroṽ	Place	Crossing of the Fathers
88	Paroṽe, Par̃i	Place	Lees Ferry
101		Landscape	Economic/Seasonal Cluster II
102		Landscape	Economic/Seasonal Cluster VII
103		Landscape	Economic/Seasonal Cluster X
104	Yevingkarere, Ỹvinkar̃	Place	Mount Trumbull
105	Ñar̃ankani, Tsingkawihav	Landscape	Hurricane Cliffs
106	Pavuavac, Pavo' avatsi	Place, Natural Resource	Point Spring

Table 15 (continued)

107	Angkar Mukwanikant	Landscape	Vermillion Cliffs springs
108	Sivintəvip, Sivitevipe	Landscape	plant gathering area
109	Pacpikaina, Paatsipikain	Place, Natural Resource	Moccasin Spring
110	Sovinokwint, Sovinukwinte	Place, Natural Resource	Short Creek Spring
111	Atankwint̃, Atangukwinte	Place, Natural Resource	Cottonwood Spring
112	Skumpac, Sikupatsi	Place, Natural Resource	Riggs Spring
113		Landscape	San Juan band territory
114	Paareiapaa, Pareianukwinte	Landscape	Paria River
115	Pareiakaiv	Landscape	Paria Plateau
116	Nanangko'uiپی	Landscape	Nankoweap Canyon
117	Yevimpur Wekavika	Place	Mount Logan
118	Teviwēnintsitsi	Place	Chimney Rock
119	Sev-tun-kat	Landscape	Tapeats Creek
120	Turup Pikavo	Place	Toroweap Lake
175		Landscape	Gunlock/Shivwits/St. George band territory

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.

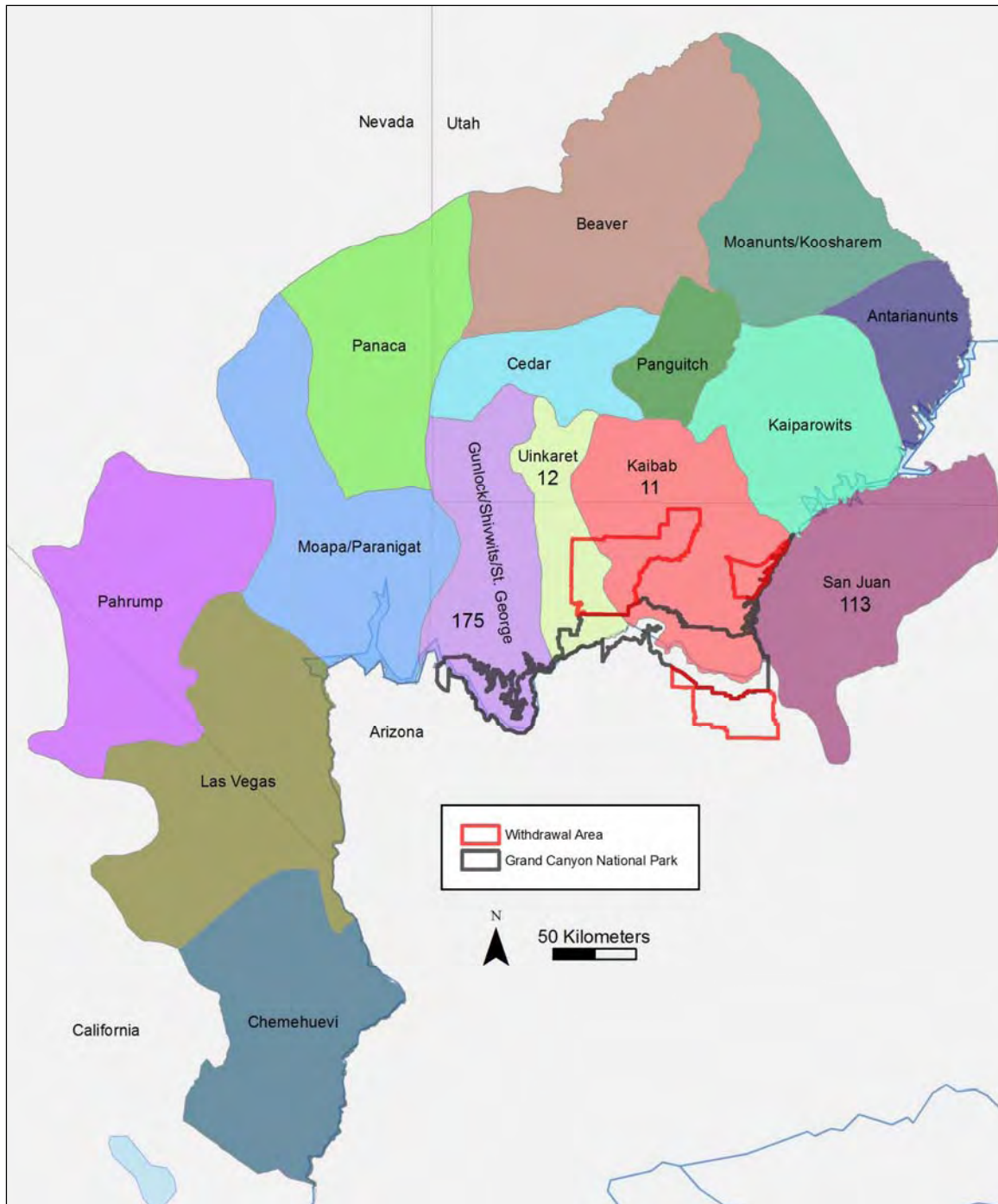


Figure 17. Southern Paiute band territories.

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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APPENDIX 1:

INTERIM ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCE INVENTORY SUMMARY

Ethnographic Resource Number	Ethnographic Resource Category	Havasupai Tribe	Hopi Tribe	Hualapai Nation	Navajo Nation	Pueblo of Zuni	Southern Paiute
1	Place	✓	✓		✓	✓	
2	Landscape						✓
3	Landscape		✓	✓	✓		✓
4	Landscape	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Landscape						✓
6	Place						✓
7	Place, Natural Resource						✓
8	Landscape						✓
9	Landscape						✓
10	Landscape						✓
11	Landscape						✓
12	Landscape						✓
13	Trail						✓
14	Trail						✓
15	Trail						✓
16	Natural Resource						✓
17	Natural Resource						✓
18	Natural Resource						✓
19	Natural Resource						✓
20	Place, Natural Resource						✓
21	Place						✓
22	Landscape						✓
23	Landscape						✓
24	Place						✓
25	Place						✓
26	Place						✓
27	Place						✓
28	Place						✓
29	Place						✓
30	Place						✓
31	Place						✓
32	Place						✓
33	Place						✓

Ethnographic Resource Number	Ethnographic Resource Category	Havasupai Tribe	Hopi Tribe	Hualapai Nation	Navajo Nation	Pueblo of Zuni	Southern Paiute
34	Place, Landscape	✓	✓		✓		✓
35	Trail						✓
36	Trail						✓
37	Trail	✓		✓			✓
38	Trail	✓		✓			✓
39	Trail						✓
40	Place						✓
41	Place						✓
42	Trail	✓	✓				
43	Trail		✓				
44	Landscape						✓
45	Landscape		✓				
46	Landscape			✓			
47	Landscape	✓					
48	Landscape				✓		
49	Landscape				✓		✓
50	Landscape	✓			✓		
51	Natural Resource						✓
52	Natural Resource						✓
53	Natural Resource						✓
54	Natural Resource						✓
55	Natural Resource						✓
56	Natural Resource						✓
57	Natural Resource						✓
58	Natural Resource						✓
59	Place, Natural Resource						✓
60	Natural Resource						✓
61	Natural Resource						✓
62	Natural Resource						✓
63	Natural Resource						✓
64	Natural Resource						✓
65	Natural Resource						✓
66	Natural Resource						✓
67	Natural Resource						✓
68	Natural Resource						✓
69	Natural Resource						✓
70	Natural Resource						✓
71	Natural Resource						✓

Ethnographic Resource Number	Ethnographic Resource Category	Havasupai Tribe	Hopi Tribe	Hualapai Nation	Navajo Nation	Pueblo of Zuni	Southern Paiute
72	Natural Resource						✓
73	Natural Resource						✓
74	Natural Resource						✓
75	Natural Resource						✓
76	Natural Resource						✓
77	Natural Resource						✓
78	Natural Resource						✓
79	Natural Resource						✓
80	Landscape	✓	✓		✓		✓
81	Trail				✓		
82	Trail				✓		
83	Place				✓		✓
84	Trail				✓		
85	Trail				✓		
86	Trail				✓		
87	Trail				✓		
88	Place		✓		✓		✓
89	Trail				✓		
90	Trail				✓		
91	Place	✓			✓		
92	Place, Natural Resource		✓		✓		
93	Landscape	✓			✓		
94	Place				✓		
95	Place				✓		
96	Place				✓		
97	Place				✓		
98	Place				✓		
99	Place				✓		
100	Place		✓		✓		
101	Landscape						✓
102	Landscape						✓
103	Landscape						✓
104	Place						✓
105	Landscape						✓
106	Place, Natural Resource						✓
107	Landscape						✓
108	Landscape						✓
109	Place, Natural Resource						✓

Ethnographic Resource Number	Ethnographic Resource Category	Havasupai Tribe	Hopi Tribe	Hualapai Nation	Navajo Nation	Pueblo of Zuni	Southern Paiute
110	Place, Natural Resource						✓
111	Place, Natural Resource						✓
112	Place, Natural Resource						✓
113	Landscape						✓
114	Landscape						✓
115	Landscape						✓
116	Landscape		✓				✓
117	Place						✓
118	Place						✓
119	Landscape						✓
120	Place						✓
121	Trail		✓				
122	Trail		✓				
123	Trail		✓				
124	Place, Natural Resource		✓				
125	Place		✓				
126	Place		✓				
127	Place		✓				
128	Place		✓				
129	Place		✓				
130	Place		✓				
131	Place		✓				
132	<i>Landscape</i>	✓					
133	Landscape	✓					
134	Landscape	✓		✓			
135	Trail	✓					
136	Trail	✓					
137	Place	✓					
138	Place	✓					
139	Place	✓					
140	Place	✓					
141	Place	✓					
142	Place	✓					
143	Place	✓					
144	Place	✓					
145	Place	✓					
146	Place	✓					
147	Place	✓					

Ethnographic Resource Number	Ethnographic Resource Category	Havasupai Tribe	Hopi Tribe	Hualapai Nation	Navajo Nation	Pueblo of Zuni	Southern Paiute
148	Place, Natural Resource	✓					
149	Place	✓					
150	Place	✓					
151	Place	✓		✓			
152	Place	✓					
153	Place, Natural Resource	✓					
154	Natural Resource	✓					
155	Natural Resource	✓					
156	Natural Resource	✓					
157	Natural Resource	✓					
158	Natural Resource	✓					
159	Place			✓			
160	Place		✓				
161	Place		✓				
162	Landscape			✓			
163	Landscape			✓			
164	Landscape			✓			
165	Place			✓			
166	Place			✓			
167	Place			✓			
168	Place			✓			
169	Landscape			✓			
170	Place, Natural Resource			✓			
171	Place					✓	
172	Landscape				✓		
173	Landscape		✓				
174	Landscape	✓					
175	Landscape	✓					✓
Total		40	26	17	29	3	95

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:

Cleeland 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:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☒

Oral Tradition Association: ☒

References: Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:157; Manners 1974:138

Description: 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.

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: ☒

Oral Tradition Association: ☒

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*

☒ *Grand Canyon National Park*

Tribe:

Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name:

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association: 4

Sacred Site: ☒

Oral Tradition Association: ☒

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: ☒

Oral Tradition Association: ☒

References: Ferguson 1998

Description: The Hopi name for the Colorado River is Pisisvayu (Ferguson

1998:34). 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

Other Resource Association:

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

Other Resource Association:

4

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*
- ☒ *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:



Oral Tradition Association:



References:

Hinton and Watahomigie 1984:155-161; Schwartz 1983:13; Atencio 1996; Hirst 2006; Manners 1974; Schwartz 1983; Wray 1990

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:

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'yanakona penane (tribal origin and migration) place Chimik'yana'kya 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:

Paxa'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:

Paxa'uipi is the Southern Paiute name for the Grand Canyon; "Uipi" is the Southern Paiute term for canyon.

Tribe:

Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:

Tséłchíí bikoooh (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:



Oral Tradition Association:



References:

Roberts et al. 1995:79

Description:

Tséłchíí bikoooh 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:



References:

Description: 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

☐ *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:

Tinjanivac (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 Tinjanivac and Antelope Spring by Kelly (1964:8). According to Kelly (1964:12), Tinjanivac was associated with Puisari (eye dog) and frequently visited by people from Mi?ʹtiŋ-wogaip-paganti, Mi?ʹtiŋwava (Pipe Spring), and Pacpikaina (other water sources within Economic/Seasonal Cluster I). As mapped and described by Kelly (1964:8, Map 1), Tinjanivac 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 Desertscrub, 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 (Mi?ʼtiŋ-wogaip-paganti, Mi?ʼtiŋwava [Pipe Spring], and Pacpikaina [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 (Tiŋkanivac [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 Houserock 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 y ss s, Kwaganti... Kwaganti maintained same seasonal cycle as predecessor...59 (Oariṅkanivac [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 Desertscrub, 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*

Tribes:

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 (Tumaranpaganti 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 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: 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 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: 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 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 (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*

☒ *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 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 (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 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:

Miʔʔtiŋwava (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:

Miʔʔtiŋwava (Pipe Spring) is located within Economic Cluster/Seasonal Cycle I as described by Kelly (1964:12, Map 1). As noted by Kelly (1964:12), Miʔʔtiŋwava 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

☐ *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. Kwiuinimpi 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 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: 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 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: 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 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, 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 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

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 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

Sacred Site: ☒

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Stoffle et al. 1997:244; Stoffle et al. 2005:187-192

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 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, 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 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, 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 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, 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 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

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 Desertscrub

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 the 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

Other Resource Association:

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: ☐

References: Stoffle et al. 1994:74, 155; Kelly 1964:55,172

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 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: 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*

☒ *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:

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

Tribes:

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:

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 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:

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 northeastwardly 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:

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

Tribes:

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: Nát'oh Dził (Linford 2000), Nát'oh Dził (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Linford 2000:100; Luckert 1975:46

Description: Nát'oh Dził (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

Description:

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*

☒ *South Kaibab Withdrawal Area*

☒ *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:

☐

References:

Linford 2000:69,84-85 and Luckert (1975:49, 1979:194)

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

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:

Atencio 1996; Manners 1974a; Schwartz 1983:15; Spier 1928; Whiting 1985:9; Wray 1990:16-19

Description:

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 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 (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 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 (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 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 (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 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, 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 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 (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 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 (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 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 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 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 (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 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 (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 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 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 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: Tooh (Roberts et al. 1995), Tółchí'íkooh (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 Paayubefore 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 Desertscrub, 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:

Áshjìh ha'atìin (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), Áshjìh ha'atìin was used by inhabitants of the Upper Coconino Basin when they traveled to the salt deposits. Áshjìh ha'atìin 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 Desertscrub, 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 Desertscrub

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 Habitiin, 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 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:

Adahjííná (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 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 bichj'ó'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 Desertscrub

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 eef 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:

☐

References:

Ferguson 1998:194-195, 227, 285

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:

Ídíschíí 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 Gohniinii 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 Desertscrub, 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:

Gohniinii 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), Gohniinii 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).

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 Desertscrub, 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 Desertscrub, 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 dootł'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 dootł'izh (Blue Spring) (Roberts et al. 1995:79).

Tribe:

Hopi Tribe

Tribal Place Name: Sakwawayu (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place, Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site: ☒

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Ferguson 1998:218-219

Description: Sakwayayu 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 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: Roberts et al. 1995:83

Description: Navajos passed through Havasu Canyon via Gohniinii Ha'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

1985:7, 49; Wray 1990:32

Description:

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 Desertscrub

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' dilkoooh (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' dilkoooh (Gold Hill) and...Turquoise Man was born on top of Dził Łichíí' ditłooii (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 Łichíí' ditłóii (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 Łichíí' dılkooh (Gold Hill) and...Turquoise Man was born on top of Dził Łichíí' ditłóii (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*

Tribe:

Navajo Nation

Tribal Place Name:

Diné yázhí ba'íítá (Roberts et al. 1995)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:



Oral Tradition Association:



References:

Roberts et al. 1995:91

Description:

Diné yázhí ba'íítá is associated with the Enemyway ceremony (Roberts et al. 1995:91). (approximate location)

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 Desertscrub

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 diłhił (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 diłhił 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 Łichí'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 Łichí'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 Desertscrub, 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 (Pavuavac [Point Spring]), 18-19 (Uwantič and Aṇavac), 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 (Tiṇkanivac), 21 (Skumpac [Riggs Spring]), owned by a shaman, Yi ni mʔʔu, bald-headed (called also Nankapiʔʔia, 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 Añtitiav. 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*

Tribes:

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 (Maavawiniji, Sinavac, Sagwogo?acpa), 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 Oa?čki (yellow squeeze)...people along western base of Kaibab Plateau called Sinwintuniwin (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: Yevingkarere (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 Desertscrub, 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:

Pavuavac (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 Pavuavac by Kelly (1964:8) and Pavo'avatsi by Austin et al. (2005:68). According to Kelly (1964:13), Pavuavac 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 Desertscrub, 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 Desertscrub, 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 (Stoffle 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 Desertscrub, 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:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

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 Yi ni mʔ'u (bald-headed) (also called Nankapiʔ'ia [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 Desertscrub, 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:

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 Desertscrub, 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 Desertscrub, 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: 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

Tribal 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 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:

Teviwentsitsi (Austin et al. 2005)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:

☐

Oral Tradition Association:

☐

References:

Austin et al. 2005:76

Description:

Teviwentsitsi 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 Desertscrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, 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:

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 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:

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 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 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 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:

Homvi'kya (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Trail

Other Resource Association:

34, 80, 92, 127

Sacred Site:



Oral Tradition Association:



References:

Eiseman 1959; Ferguson 1998:181-183, 314; Yeatts 1994:2,21

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 Desertscrub

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:

Yam'taqa (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Place, Natural Resource

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:



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 Desertscrub

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 Kiiam (Ferguson 1998)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Place

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:



Oral Tradition Association:



References:

Ferguson 1998:309

Description:

Tatatsiwqtömuy Kiiam 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 Måasaw 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 Desertscrub

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 Desertscrub

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:

Sípàapuni

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Place

Other Resource Association:

123

Sacred Site:



Oral Tradition Association:



References:

Eiseman 1959:27; Ferguson 1998:310-312; Yeatts 1995:39-41

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 Desertscrub

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: Ferguson 1998:312-13; Yeatts 1995:26-30

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 Desertscrub

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: ☒

References: Ferguson 1998:313-314; Yeatts 1995:21

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 Desertscrub

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'taqa (Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Place

Other Resource Association:

173

Sacred Site:

☒

Oral Tradition Association:

☒

References:

Kuwanwisiwma and Ferguson 2010

Description:

Potavey'taqa (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 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:

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 Desertscrub, 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:

Matwidiṭa Canyon (Hirst 2006)

Ethnographic Resource Category:

Landscape

Other Resource Association:

Sacred Site:



Oral Tradition Association:



References:

Hirst 2006:40

Description:

Matwidiṭa 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 Matwidiṭa 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:

Iliff 1985:39; Kroeber 1935:57-58; McGuire 1983:26

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 Desertscrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Mohave Desertscrub

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 Desertscrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Mohave Desertscrub

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: 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 Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub

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 Desertscrub, Mohave Desertscrub

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), Maṭñu (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 Desertscrub, 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 Desertscrub

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 Desertscrub

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 Matwidiṭa Canyon (Meriwhitica Canyon). According to Hirst (2006:40), "the people who departed Matwidiṭa 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 (mat'inyádjě) 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 Desertscrub

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 Desertscrub

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 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:

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 Desertscrub

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 Desertscrub

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 Desertscrub, 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:

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 Desertscrub, Great Basin Conifer Woodland, Petran Montane Conifer Forest, Mohave Desertscrub

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 Hualapai 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, Hake-takwi'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:

Hualapai Nation

Tribal Place Name: Hel (Kroeber 1935)

Ethnographic Resource Category: Place

Other Resource Association: 163

Sacred Site: ☐

Oral Tradition Association: ☐

References: Kroeber 1935:40

Description: According to Kroeber (1935:40), Hel was a principle village site of the Ko'o'u-kopai (mesa people) division of Hualapai territory.

Ethnographic Resource Number 167

Name on Map:

Land Ownership: State, Private

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:

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 Desertscrub, 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:

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 Desertscrub

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:

☒

References:

Ferguson 2007:390; Ferguson and Hart 1985:21; Hart 1995:3

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 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: 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 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: 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:

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*
- ☒ *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..."