

Appendix G ñ Cultural Resource Site Types in Arizona

Prehistoric Archeological Sites

<i>Village (Rancheria)</i>	Usually a permanent habitation area for several families over an extended period of time.
<i>Temporary Camp</i>	A temporary habitation area.
<i>Farm Camp</i>	Temporary camp occupied during planting or harvesting times; usually found along the Colorado River.
<i>Trail Camp</i>	Very temporary camp used for a night or two during migrations.
<i>Hunting/Gathering Camp</i>	Temporary camp used for a few weeks as a base camp for hunting and gathering activities.
<i>Rock Shelter</i>	A temporary camp found within a natural rock shelter.
<i>Cleared Circle</i>	Also known as "Sleeping Circles," a cleared and/or smoothed depression area on desert pavement terraces, usually used for sleeping.
<i>Rock Circles</i>	Usually a cleared area with rocks around the edge, thought to have served as anchors for temporary brush huts.
<i>Quarry/Lithic Source</i>	A source area for raw lithic materials used for tool manufacture, or for minerals used for paints.
<i>Roasting Pit</i>	A concentration of thermally affected rocks usually with ash in the soil. These may occasionally be cremation sites.
<i>Rock Cairn</i>	A trail marker, monument, or "shrine" resulting from stones placed in a pile or cluster.
<i>Midden</i>	A refuse area usually associated with permanent or semi-permanent annually occupied villages or camps.
<i>Milling Station</i>	A food preparation area where one or more grinding stones (metates, mortars, or pestles) are present.
<i>Knapping Station</i>	An area where cores or raw lithic materials were reduced to blanks, performs, or tools, evidenced by concentrations of large chunks or flakes of the same material.
<i>Lithic Scatter</i>	A location used to manufacture a lithic tools, as evidenced by a scatter of lithic flakes or cores.
<i>Ceramic Scatter</i>	A location with scattered broken pottery sherds, possibly the result of the breakage of a single vessel.
<i>Hunting Blind</i>	A semi-walled locality, usually on hilly or mountainous slopes, used to hunt primarily bighorn sheep and deer.
<i>Kill Site</i>	A location where large animals (such as bison or mammoth) have been killed and/or butchered.
<i>Burial/Cremation</i>	Evidence of human burial or cremation, the latter usually containing ash and pieces of human bone.

<i>Trail</i>	An aboriginal footpath used to travel from area to area. Trails are primarily identified by association with artifacts and/or features.
<i>Aboriginal Art</i>	Geometric, zoomorphic, or anthropomorphic design created by aboriginal peoples.
<i>Petroglyphs</i>	Designs pecked, rubbed, or scratched onto rock.
<i>Pictographs</i>	Designs painted on rock.
<i>Intaglios</i>	Large designs created on desert pavement by removal of surface gravel..
<i>Rock Alignments</i>	Large designs created by the alignment of rocks and gravel.
<i>Isolated Artifacts</i>	Artifacts, such as pottery sherds, lithic tools, etc., found without association to an identifiable site.

Historic Archeological Sites

<i>Mine</i>	Evidence of ore removal for mineral extraction, i.e., pits, holes, shafts, adits, tailings, etc.
<i>Mill</i>	Structures (or the remains of structures) associated with processing minerals.
<i>Town</i>	Aggregation of structures and other physical remains of a multifamily occupation in historic periods.
<i>Home or Cabin</i>	Single structure and associated physical remains of a single person or family occupancy.
<i>Corrals and Fences</i>	Open-air structures pertaining to containment of horses, cattle, or other livestock.
<i>Historic Campsite</i>	Evidence of temporary occupation by one or more families. Usually associated with temporary mining or river-related activities.
<i>Road or Trail</i>	Evidence of historic use as a wagon or pack train route.
<i>Military</i>	Site of a military camp or other activities. Primarily remnants of General Patton's World War II maneuvers.
<i>Trash Dump</i>	Historic refuse associated with any of the above.
<i>Grave</i>	One or more historical burials.

Traditional Cultural/Religious Sites

<i>Ceremonial Site</i>	A prehistoric or historic area of sacred character. Physical evidence of ceremonial activities are usually present in the form of dance patterns, vision quest circles, intaglios, rock cairns, etc.
<i>Sacred Area</i>	A prehistoric or historic area of sacred character. Evidence of physical activities is not always present. Certain mountaintops, power places and vision quest locations are examples of sacred areas.
<i>Traditional Use Area</i>	An area of traditional use for hunting, gathering (of food or medicinal plants), fishing, or traveling.

Adapted from Lower Gila South RMP (Appendix 17) and Final Yuma District RMP (Table 3-1)

Appendix G ñ Arizona Chronology*

Paleoindian Period 11,500 BC ñ 5,000 BC	Earliest known human occupation of North America, Paleoindians were small (20-30 individuals), nomadic groups which, utilizing distinctive Clovis technology, hunted mammoth and other megafauna. Many of the large game animals became extinct before the later phases of the Paleoindian Period (Folsom, Plano), although exploitation of resources such as <i>Bison antiquus</i> continued.
Archaic Period 8,000 BC ñ 1 AD	In the Early Archaic, small family groups of hunter-gatherers ranging over large territories, often using caves and rockshelters for base camps. Greater reliance on plants for food. Increasingly marginal environmental conditions necessitated improvements in technology. Use of baskets, milling stones, and a variety of different types of points and ground stone tools. The introduction of ceramics and horticulture (beans, corn, and squash) from Mesoamerica towards the end of the Archaic contributed to the development of more permanent settlements along the river valleys. Use of storage pits and other techniques for food preservation.
Ancestral Puebloan Period 1000 BC ñ 1300 AD	Considered ancestral to modern Pueblo Indians, this culture occupied the Four Corners region, including northeastern Arizona. Agriculture became an important component of Ancestral Puebloan culture around 500 AD, and by 700 AD, pit houses were replaced by pueblo architecture. It is believed that climatic changes and/or social conflict beginning around 900 AD caused the abandonment of settlements by 1300 AD.
Hohokam Period 150 AD ñ 1450 AD	Predominant in south-central Arizona. Increased importance of agriculture and a settled lifestyle; advanced irrigation techniques. Settlement patterns became more sophisticated over time: early pithouse clusters gave way to rock and adobe construction in the Classic Period. Settlements also exhibited similarities to Mesoamerican sites, with courtyard spaces and ceremonial ball courts. The ruins of Casa Grande, a four-story structure build in the mid-1300s with apparent ceremonial/astronomical significance reflect the sophistication of the Hohokam Classic Period.
Mogollon/Mimbres Period 200 AD ñ 1450 AD	Centered in southern New Mexico and West Texas (Rio Grande Valley), the Mogollon culture also extended into southeastern Arizona, and was generally contemporary with the Hohokam. Transition from pithouse to pueblo-style villages of up to 100 dwellings surrounding central plazas. Characteristic black-on-white pottery during the Mimbres Classic period. The abandonment of the Mimbres region occurred after AD 1300, although cultural elements are found as far west as the Salado Region (Tonto Basin).
Salado Period 1150 AD ñ 1450 AD	The Salado Indians occupied the Tonto Basin area, generally in the region between the middle Salt River and Tonto Creek, and in the rugged upper Sonoran Desert near the edge of the Mollogon Rim. The Salado practiced simple irrigation of crops (corn and beans) and utilized native plants such as yucca and agave. Food was stored in large beehive shaped granaries made of baskets lined with adobe and placed on low rock pedestals. Polychrome pottery made from red clay is characteristic of the Salado. Structures were typically cobble and adobe (similar to Hohokam masonry) and were organized into protected compounds around a central plaza. Platform mounds (ex. Cline Terrace Mound) began to be constructed around 1280 AD. The Salado abandoned these villages for cliff dwellings during the late 1300s, ultimately abandoning the Tonto Basin by 1450 AD.
Numic (Southern Paiute) Period 1150 AD - Present	Located in northwestern Arizona and neighboring areas, the Southern Paiute belong to the Ute-Chemehuevi group of the Numic (Shoshonean) branch of the Uto-Aztecan stock. Primarily hunter-gatherers who later supplemented their subsistence by adopting Puebloan agricultural techniques.
Piman (Oïodham) Period 1500 AD - Present	Considered descendants of the Hohokam, the Piman occupy the Sonoran desert. They are agriculturalists, utilizing irrigation canals along the Gila and Salt Rivers and cultivating corn, beans and squash. Characteristic coiled basketry.
Navaho/Apache Period Mid 1500s - Present	The Navajo, of Athabascan stock, entered the Southwest as early as 1350 AD, and by the 17 th century they centered in the areas between the San Juan and Little Colorado Rivers in northeastern Arizona. They raised sheep and also participated in raids, sometimes with the Apache, against neighboring Pueblos. Nomadic hunters and warriors, the Apache, a southern branch of the Athabascan linguistic stock, began moving into the southeastern portion of present-day Arizona in the mid-1500s as a result of pressures from Comanches in Texas and New Mexico.
Puebloan/Hopi Historic Period 1540 AD ñ Present	The Hopi language belongs to the Uto-Aztecan branch of the Aztec-Tanoan linguistic stock. The Hopi are considered descendants of the Ancestral Pueblos, and utilize advanced building and agricultural techniques, with elaborate social and ceremonial systems.
Spanish-Mexican Period 1540 AD ñ 1854 AD	In 1539 the Spanish explorer Fray Marcos de Niza traveled through Arizona, followed by a larger expedition under Coronado a year later. Settlement by the Spanish brought disease (smallpox in 1520 and measles in 1729) and general disruption and decline to the native populations. Establishment of numerous forts (presidios) and missions. Spanish rule was followed by incorporation of the area into the Mexican Republic after 1824. The loss of most of Northern Mexico (including present-day Arizona) to the United States during the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) and the subsequent Gadsden Purchase in 1854, encompassing southern Arizona and the southernmost portion of New Mexico, marked the end of Hispanic control.
Anglo-American Period 1854 ñ Present	After the Mexican-American War, present-day Arizona was included in the New Mexico territory. In August 1861 the Territory of Arizona was created and seceded from the Union; in 1863, the United States Government recognized the Territory of Arizona and established the present boundaries. Influx of Anglo-American settlers from 1865 to 1900. Arizona attained statehood in 1912.

*Dates are approximate.

Appendix G ñ Selected Cultural Resources Localities on BLM-Managed Lands

Field Office	Locality	Type	Description
AZ Strip	Paria Canyon and Paria Plateau	Prehistoric	Large variety of sites including pithouses, masonry features, habitation structures, granaries, storage cists, hearths, lithic scatters, campsites, rock art, rock shelters, and trails. The Paria Plateau Archeological District (constituting 70,000 acres and 416 sites) was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1976.
AZ Strip	Moonshine Ridge	Prehistoric	Pinyon-juniper woodland with water sources at mesa footlands. High potential for prehistoric sites.
AZ Strip	Lost Spring Mountain	Prehistoric	Rock shelters, masonry features, and rock art associated with this location.
AZ Strip	Johnson Spring ACEC	Prehistoric	Rock shelters and rock art.
AZ Strip	Little Black Mountain	Prehistoric	Over 500 rock art designs on cliffs and boulders at the base of the mesa.
AZ Strip	Mount Trumbull and the Uinkaret Plateau	Prehistoric	The Mount Trumbull Archeological District (18,250 acres and 72 sites) was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1976. The area was occupied by 2600 BC, based on split twig figurines found in canyon rock shelters, and by 1 AD, the fertile soils of the area were being exploited by the Ancestral Puebloans, who established habitation sites in the area. Evidence of Paiute occupation has been noted. Nampaweap, a significant rock art site, is a half-mile long site with thousands of rock art elements. Antelope Cave, an Archaic occupation with overlying Ancestral Puebloan occupation, located on the Uinkaret Plateau, was listed on the NRHP in 1975.
AZ Strip	Old Spanish Trail	Historic	Historic overland trade route from New Mexico to California, established ca. 1829 by Antonio Armijo, a New Mexico trader.
AZ Strip	Temple Trail	Historic	Extends from St. George, Utah to sawmill sites on Mt. Trumbull. The sawmills and trail were established in 1872 by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints to transport lumber to their Temple in St. George.
AZ Strip	Honeymoon Trail (Old Arizona Road)	Historic	Originating at the St. George Temple and established in 1871, this trail diverges from the Temple Trail at the Hurricane Cliffs near Antelope Spring, and into southern Arizona and northern Mexico.
AZ Strip	Mount Trumbull	Historic	Livestock/farming center established in 1916. The Mount Trumbull Schoolhouse and the Mount Trumbull Sawmill Site are preserved as interpretive sites.
Kingman	Joshua Tree Forest	Prehistoric	Large roasting pits near Grand Wash Cliffs.
Kingman	Wright Creek	Prehistoric	Cohonina campsites and Prescott Pueblo sites.
Kingman	Black Mountains	Prehistoric	Bighorn Cave and other rock shelters; polychrome pictographs and petroglyphs.

Field Office	Locality	Type	Description
Kingman Lake Havasu	Lower Colorado River Area	Prehistoric	Extensive (36 sq. mi.) macro-flaking industry, trails, petroglyphs and rock rings.
Kingman	Cerbat Mountains	Prehistoric Historic	Extensive prehistoric and historic mining sites.
Kingman	Carrow-Stephens Historical Area (ACEC)	Historic	19 th century ranch site along Big Sandy Creek.
Kingman	Beale-Mojave Road	Historic	Wagon road and old Indian trail. Stone cabins dating from the 1860s, associated with prospecting Fort Mojave troops.
Lake Havasu	Burro Creek	Prehistoric	Prescott Culture pueblos and camp sites; obsidian sources.
Safford	San Pedro River Valley	Prehistoric	Paleoindian kill sites; Salado village sites.
Safford	Gila Mountains	Prehistoric	Ancestral Puebloan sites in Bonita Creek Canyon.
Safford	Turkey Creek	Prehistoric	Salado cliff dwelling established ca. 1300 A.D. in the northern foothills of the Galiuro Mountains.
Tucson	Lehner Mammoth Kill Site	Prehistoric	Kill site dating to 11,000 B.C. with significant Clovis component (9000 B.C.). A designated National Historic Landmark.
Tucson	Fairbank Historic Townsite	Historic	Ghost town established in 1881 as an important railroad depot. Located within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (NCA), along the San Pedro River. Many structures associated with the town have been preserved.
Yuma	Antelope Hill	Prehistoric	Prehistoric and historic petroglyphs on the volcanic basalt outcrop adjacent to the Gila River. This area was also used as a quarry for grinding stones.
Yuma	Sears Point	Prehistoric Historic	Prehistoric and historic petroglyphs adjacent to the Gila River. Abundant archeological features in this area, including sleeping circles, rock shelters, lithic and ceramic scatters, rock alignments, shrines/cairns, and geoglyphs.
Yuma	Fisherman Intaglio	Prehistoric	One human figure and other designs (fish, sun) near the Plomosa Mountains, northeast of Quartzite, Arizona.