ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND SITE INVENTORY IN GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, 1978

by

Alan R. Schroedl

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Report of Investigations

in conjunction with

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United States Department of the Interior
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Alan R. Schroedl

February, 1981

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In 1956, the 85th Congress of the United States and President Dwight D. Eisenhower passed Public Law 485 authorizing the construction of Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona to create a reservoir to control sediments, aid in wildlife conservation, facilitate recreational development and produce hydro-electric energy. The 216 meter high dam, fourth highest in the country, was completed in 1963 and dedicated on September 22, 1966 by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson. The dam created Lake Powell, a long, narrow lake that stretches almost 300 kilometers from Page, Arizona, to Cataract Canyon in southwestern Utah. With the total volume of water in Lake Powell fluctuating around 27 million acre-feet, it is the second largest reservoir in the United States; only Lake Mead with 29 million acre-feet of water is larger.

The legislation also called for the establishment of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area that today covers more than 4800 square kilometers (almost 1.2 million acres) and is one of the largest recreation areas in the country. The National Park Service administers this recreation area and in 1956 began negotiations for emergency archaeology in the reservoir area as authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935. By 1957 under memoranda of agreement, funds were made available to the University of Utah and the Museum of Northern Arizona to implement emergency archaeology programs in the proposed reservoir and recreation area. Although at least 35 archaeological expeditions and forays had been made in the Glen Canyon area prior to 1957 (Adams 1960), most of these expeditions generated very few published archaeological data. Concerning the archaeology of the region in 1957, the area was virtually terra incognito (Jennings 1966:38).

Although there was no formal coordination of fieldwork between the University of Utah and the Museum of Northern Arizona (Jennings 1966:3,4), the study area was informally divided between the two institutions. The Museum of Northern Arizona, from 1957-62, carried out archaeological work on the left bank of the Colorado River from the dam to the mouth of the San Juan, the entire San Juan River and its tributaries, and the region south of the San Juan. The University of Utah from 1956-63, worked the remainder of the mainstem of the Colorado and its tributaries as well as the area north of the Colorado River. The results of the fieldwork of the University of Utah are published in 31 volumes of the University of Utah Anthropological Papers (Glen Canyon Series); the Museum of Northern Arizona published the results of its fieldwork in the Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin (Glen Canyon Series) number 8 volumes. The publications of Jennings (1966) and Lindsay, et al. (1968) mark the termination of the Glen Canyon series for the University of Utah and the Museum of Northern Arizona, respectively. With the closing of the dam in 1963, archeological fieldwork in Glen Canyon National Recreation area virtually ceased for more than a decade.

The decade of archaeological inactivity in Glen Canyon was a significant one in terms of the history and development of archaeology. Prior to 1960 the major goals of archaeology were detailed descriptions of prehistoric lifeways and the reconstruction of culture history (Willey and Sabloff 1974:88). Almost all of the archaeological work in Glen Canyon through 1963 reflected these goals; data collection was directed toward the description of local lifeways and the building of regional chronologies.

Seminal publications by Binford in early 1960 coupled with a revived interest in cultural evolution led to what has been called a revolution in archaeology (Martin 1971) or the "new archaeology" (Willey and Sabloff 1974:178-189). Moving toward a more systematic methodology, the "new" archaeology became explicit and new goals were proposed; Binford (1964) not only prescribed rigorous sampling and research designs but also suggested that culture even in an archaeological context can be treated from a systemic evolutionary perspective (Binford 1965). Thus, along with the reconstruction of cultural histories and descriptions of lifeways, another goal was formulated: the elucidation of cultural processes (Deetz 1970).

The theoretical foundations of archaeology were not the only things that changed during this period. During the 1960s, coincident with the growing national awareness of the deterioration of the environment and dwindling natural resources, archaeologists began to change their perception of archaeological sites; they realized that intact archaeological sites represent fragile non-renewable resources for the study of human prehistory. This growing awareness was coupled with shifts in policy decisions in government agencies that controlled archaeological resources on state and federal lands. In 1966 the Historic Sites Preservation Act was passed; this act provided for a National Register of Historic Places and required that federal agencies (under Section 106) consider the potential effects on such National Register sites before expending any federal funds on development or construction of an area. In 1969 the National Environmental Policy (NEPA) was enacted. This legislation requires the government to weigh all alternatives with respect to land-use planning and resource

management. These acts along with the 1966 Department of Transportation Act, Executive Order 11593, and the Archaeological and Historical Conservation Act of 1974 provide a foundation for the conservation of archaeological resources on federal lands. Shiffer and Gummerman point out that the Archaeological and Historic Conservation Act and NEPA, "provide a legislative mandate for carrying out archaeological research that meets the highest scientific standards" (1977:7).

During the eleven years that intervened between the end of the Glen Canyon project and 1974 when Marvin Kay of the Midwest Archeological Center conducted a survey in Glen Canyon, the whole methodology and outlook of North American archaeology changed. Within the spirit of the Federal Legislation of the late 1960s, Kay (1974) conducted intensive archaeological surveys around all of the five marinas in the Glen Canyon Recreation Area where future developments were expected to take place. Kay (1974) also noted the increased visitation to Lake and Moqui canyons and suggested that they be evaluated for possible National Register nomination.

The Midwest Archeological Center, gearing up for long term programs of stabilization and evaluation on National Park Service administered lands in the Rocky Mountain Region, initiated their program in Glen Canyon in 1976 by contracting with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Utah for a re-evaluation of Lake and Moqui canyons in light of recent federal legislation. This evaluation and inventory of archaeological resources in Glen Canyon has continued yearly since 1976.

This report begins with a short summary of the 1976 and 1977 field seasons. The results of the 1978 field work by archaeologists

from the Midwest Archeological Center are then presented in detail. This information provides an over-all backdrop against which the present status of archaeological resources in Glen Canyon is reviewed. The second part of this monograph suggests a format for organizing the theoretical and logistical aspects of future research in the area.

1976 Field Season

In 1976, acting on the recommendation of Kay (1974), the Midwest Archeological Center, under Purchase Order PX 6115-6-0162, requested the University of Utah to undertake a re-evaluation of sites for possible National Register nomination in Lake and Moqui canyons in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. The purchase order also called for an evaluation of archaeological resources on the Dangling Rope benchland where Rainbow Marina will eventually be transferred. Schroedl (1976b:50-56) recommended that further work be done in both Lake and Moqui canyons before any of the sites be nominated for National Register consideration.

Six sites (Schroedl 1976a) were identified in the area of proposed development in Dangling Rope Canyon. Although these lithic scatters were not significant in terms of National Register criteria, they were of the Archaic time period. Since sites of the Archaic period are relatively rare in Glen Canyon, it was recommended that the area be tested and the surface artifacts collected before any construction took place (Schroedl 1976a:7).

Most of the 1976 University of Utah survey was spent evaluating sites in Lake and Moqui canyons for National Register nomination,

as suggested by Kay (1974). The survey techniques used (Schroedl 1976:13, 15) were intensive (cf. Plog et al. 1978). Site records of all of the previously recorded sites in the canyons were carried for on-the-spot identification of known sites. While some of the sites within the two canyons were definitely not of National Register quality, other sites could not be evaluated without further testing. Testing of these sites was carried out by the National Park Service crew the following year. The results of the re-survey were rather inconclusive and disheartening. Heavy visitation to the area was detrimentally affecting the sites, portable artifacts were non-existent, and several examples of vandalism were observed (Schroedl 1976b:45-48). Not only was heavy visitation leaving its mark, but the re-survey revealed many inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the previously recorded field data (Schroedl 1976b:29, ff). Some archaeological sites had been missed; several other "non-sites", i.e. sites with no evidence of human occupation had been recorded as sites, and occasionally two or more site numbers had been assigned to the same site.

1977 Field Season

During the summer of 1977 a field crew from the Midwest Archeological Center under the direction of Alan Schroedl returned to Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to continue the evaluation of sites in Lake and Moqui Canyons. In addition, the crew recorded and excavated Carols House, a site in Gypsum Canyon that was eroding into Lake Powell, and undertook a large surface collection and testing clearance project on the Dangling Rope benchland. The entire Dangling Rope benchland was divided into grid squares and over 11,000 artifacts were collected there.

Testing produced no subsurface cultural evidence and the area was cleared for further development.

The 1977 crew concentrated their efforts in Moqui Canyon undertaking only limited mitigative work in Lake Canyon. Three new sites were discovered in Moqui Canyon. Immediate measures were implemented to save the remaining archaeological data at one of these sites that was being heavily vandalized. At the close of the season 102 sites had been mapped and recorded in Moqui Canyon and 89 in Lake Canyon. Upon reviewing all the evidence for the cultural resources in these two canyons, Schroedl (1979) recommended that both of these canyon systems be nominated to the National Register as archaeological districts.

Both the pre-fieldwork records search and the actual fieldwork in 1976 and 1977 brought to light numerous inadequacies of the previous archaeological surveys in Lake and Moqui Canyons. The 1978 fieldwork was designed to determine whether these inconsistencies and inadequacies were due to built-in biases of all the surveys in Glen Canyon or were limited to Lake and Moqui Canyons where several different field surveys overlapped. It was hoped that previously "intensive" surveys by the University of Utah and the Museum of Northern Arizona would partially fulfill the requirements of Executive Order 11593. The other major task of the 1978 field crew was to determine the extent of visitor impact on archaeological resources in Glen Canyon and to outline a stabilization project to protect existing resources.

CHAPTER II

1978 FIELD SEASON

During the 1978 field season three separate archaeological programs were carried out in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in southern Utah and northern Arizona. The first program was an inundation study undertaken in late March and early April. This on-the-spot evaluation focused on the effects of inundation on archaeological resources, primarily in Lake and Moqui Canyons, and was under the auspices of the Southwestern Cultural Resource Center. The second program consisted of stabilization of three archaeological sites in the recreation area. Two of these sites, Defiance House and Three Roof Ruin, had been previously stabilized in 1970 but subsequent deterioration from lack of maintenance necessitated more work on these two sites. The third site, Widows Ledge, although previously excavated in the 1960s and a popular archaeological site with visitors, had never been stabilized. Under the direction of Ed Sudderth, a ten man crew spent most of the summer doing stabilization at these three sites.

The third program of the 1978 season was archaeological evaluation, site inventory and stabilization mitigation described in this report (Figure 1). Alan Schroedl, Betsy Tipps and Jeff Indeck, all of the Midwest Archeological Center, spent about two months in Glen Canyon Recreation Area accomplishing these tasks. The scope of work for this crew was divided into two aspects, archaeological site inventory and stabilization mitigation. The site inventory aspect of the program had three separate subtasks:

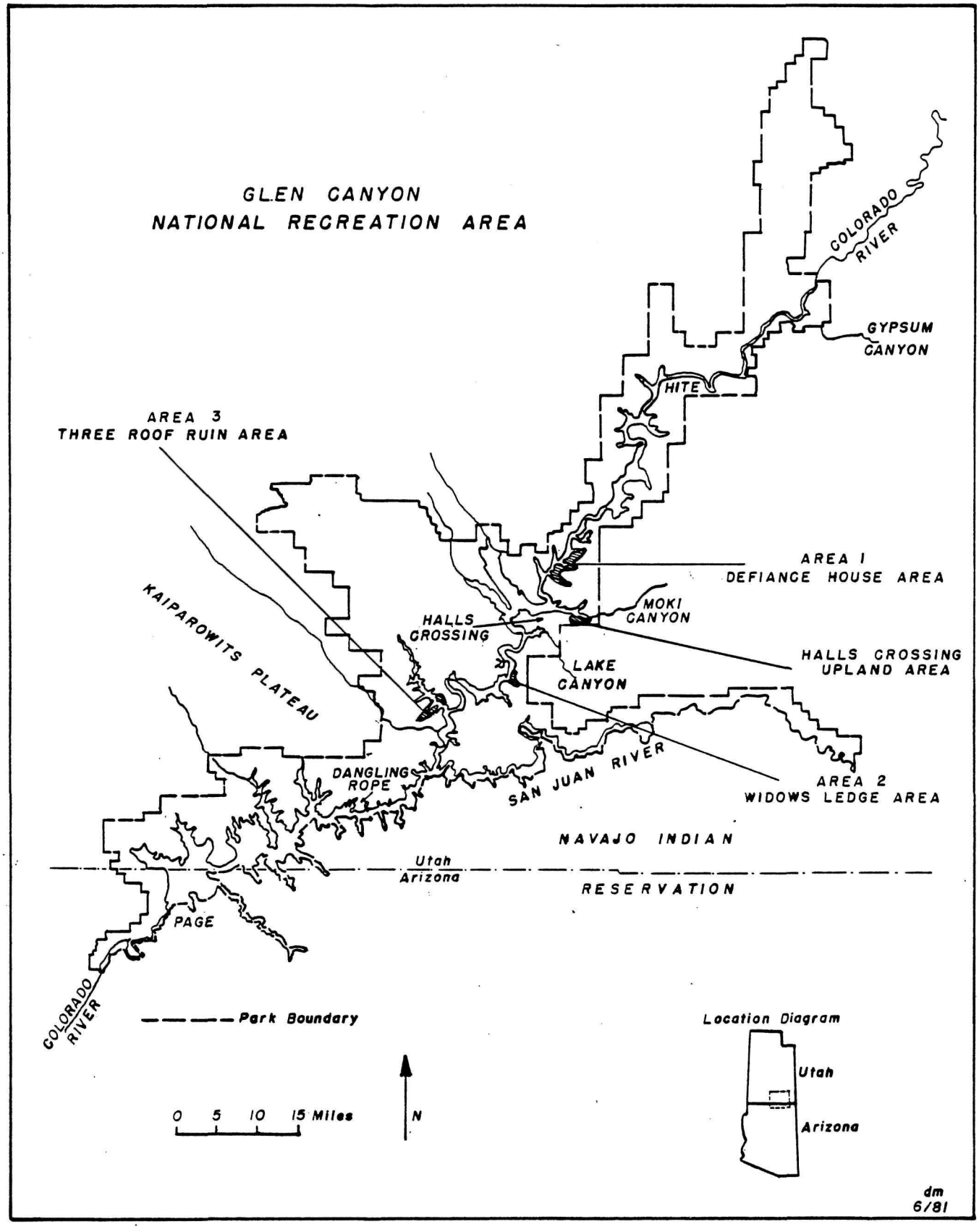

Figure 1. Map of Glen Canyon showing 1978 Fieldwork.

1. The crew was to locate, visit, map, record and evaluate sites that receive high visitation, i.e., archaeological sites that are highly visible to average recreation area visitors.
2. The crew was to continue the intensive canyon-by-canyon survey that was initiated in 1976 and evaluate all sites, both newly discovered and previously recorded, for potential stabilization and interpretation.
3. The crew was to undertake a trial survey of upland benches along canyon rims to determine the feasibility of large scale surveys on these benchlands and to delineate the kinds of problems that would be encountered in such surveys.

The second aspect of the 1978 field work was excavation at the three sites, Three Roof Ruin, Defiance House and Widows Ledge, that were going to be stabilized. The crew from the Midwest Archeological Center functioned as an excavation team and did minimal amounts of mitigation at these sites in areas that would be disturbed by stabilization work.

The three person crew spent approximately 52 crew days in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Table 1 presents a breakdown of time spent in the field by this crew.

The logistics category, representing a total of 13% of the field time, primarily represents unanticipated delays that hampered the crew. Such delays were a result of the rental and use of three different boats during the field season, delays for gas tank rentals and installment on one of the boats, delays due to mechanical problems with the Starfire pop-up camper which necessitated a trip into Blanding from Halls Crossing,

TABLE 1. BREAKDOWN OF FIELD WORK DURING 1978

	Number of Crew Days	Percent of Total Time
A. Site Inventory		
Forgotten Canyon	4	
Halls Crossing Uplands	5	
Slickrock Canyon	5½	
General Survey	7	
TOTAL	21½	41
B. Travel	10½	20
C. Logistics	7	13
D. Stabilization Mitigation		
Widows Ledge	½	
Defiance House	1½	
Three Roof Ruin	3½	11
TOTAL	5½	
E. Office Work	4½	9
F. Boat School	3	6
TOTAL	52 days	100%

as well as delays due to problems with the N.P.S. radios. Also included in this category are one crew day of sickness, several days devoted to field meetings with the Chief from the Midwest Archeological Center and the Regional Archaeologist from the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, and time devoted to the cleaning and storing of field equipment at Halls Crossing.

A total of 4½ field crew days were devoted to office work in motel rooms in Page, Arizona. During these times, the crew recopied and rewrote the field notes and photographic data sheets for all of the sites that were surveyed, mitigated, or visited for stabilization evaluation. Also during these days all of the field maps and scale drawings were redrawn and maps of the areas surveyed were continually updated. In addition to all of the previously recorded sites that were visited and evaluated, 32 other sites were discovered in 1978. This field compilation was necessary since it resulted in almost 150 typed pages of field data as well as data on over 170 photographs.

About 20% of the total field time was expended under the "travel" category. While this may seem like an unusually large amount of field time, the geographical relationship of work areas to both the marinas and Page, Arizona, demanded this much travel. For many reasons, including the numerous delays, the crew was forced to make Page, Arizona, the temporary field headquarters, even though most of the actual field work was in the Halls Crossing area. From Halls Crossing to Page, Arizona, either by boat for about 100 miles, or through Kayenta, Arizona, by car for about 350 miles, is a full day of travel. This trip was made several times. One of the boats that the 1978 crew rented for part of the season had a very limited range and it necessitated a trip to

the marina almost every other day for gas. With the exception of Halls Crossing and Bullfrog marinas, all boat travel between marinas requires 1/2 day. Another reason so much time was spent in travel is that at least half the season was spent working in areas that were several hours away from any marina, such as Three Roof Ruin in Escalante Canyon. Finally this travel category includes time that was spent helping move people and equipment for the stabilization crew. Travel time to and from Salt Lake City to Glen Canyon is not included in this tabulation.

Even with all of the problems and long travelling distances between work areas and marinas, travel and logistics comprise only about 1/3 of the field season, far less than the 2/3 ratio that the 1970 stabilization crew required. Mitigation, survey and office work constitute about 60% of the field days which is probably a reasonable amount of time for such a logistically difficult area. Most of the field time, however, was spent in surveying rather than mitigation and the length and breadth of each section that follows, in part, reflects the amount of field time invested in each endeavor.

Site Inventory

In May, 1978, Schroedl developed a scope of work for the 1978 field season in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Regarding the evaluation and inventory of archaeological sites the scope of work outlined three separate projects; (1) site evaluation of popular tourist sites for stabilization and interpretation; (2) a continuation of the general intensive survey that was instituted in 1976 and; (3) a survey design for the uplands around Halls Crossing area.

As noted, the bulk of the field work concentrated on the site inventory during the summer. Beside the previously recorded sites that were visited, a total of 32 other archaeological sites were recorded during 1978. After a discussion of the laboratory preparations for the 1978 field season, each of the tasks outlined in the scope of work for site inventory will be described separately.

Laboratory Preparation

In late May and early June, Alan Schroedl, Betsy Tipps and Peggy Barnett began compiling all of the archaeological data on Glen Canyon area filed at the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. The University of Utah Laboratory of Archaeology houses all of the original survey and excavation data from its portion of the Upper Colorado River Basin Archaeological Salvage Project. As noted in Schroedl (1978) this information was never completely summarized or assimilated into a coherent data base. The objective of laboratory work during 1978 was to compile a comprehensive data file on all archaeological sites that were recorded in the Glen Canyon area. A new unmarked set of topographic maps for the Glen Canyon area was used as master

site location maps for the Midwest Archeological Center. The first stage of developing this master set involved collecting all of the topographic maps for the Glen Canyon Area including duplicates and field copies in the files at the Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Utah. In Figure 2 all of the topographic maps in southern Utah that include a portion of the recreation area are marked. Twenty-four of these maps in Utah are 15 minute maps, while only five are 7.5 minute maps. The three topographic maps from Northern Arizona that include parts of Glen Canyon are 15 minute maps. Each of these maps was systematically reviewed and all site locations were transferred to the master copies regardless of whether or not the sites were inside the boundaries of Glen Canyon Recreation Area. That is, all sites marked on the topographic maps that include the portion of the recreation area in the University of Utah files were plotted on the master set of N.P.S. maps. Schroedl, Tipps, Barnett, and later Carla Van West from the Midwest Archeological Center accomplished this.

Some discrepancies were immediately noted. On duplicate quadrangle maps in the University files the same site number appeared in two different locations. Such sites were tentatively marked on the master maps with the exact locations to be checked later. Since there were discrepancies in the published reports on the Glen Canyon surveys in the University of Utah Anthropological Papers (Schroedl 1976b), it was expected that the original topographic maps at the University of Utah would yield an accurate list of all previously recorded sites in the Glen Canyon area. Unfortunately, this was not the case.

Besides the topographic maps, there are three other cartographic sources in the University of Utah files that contain plotted locations

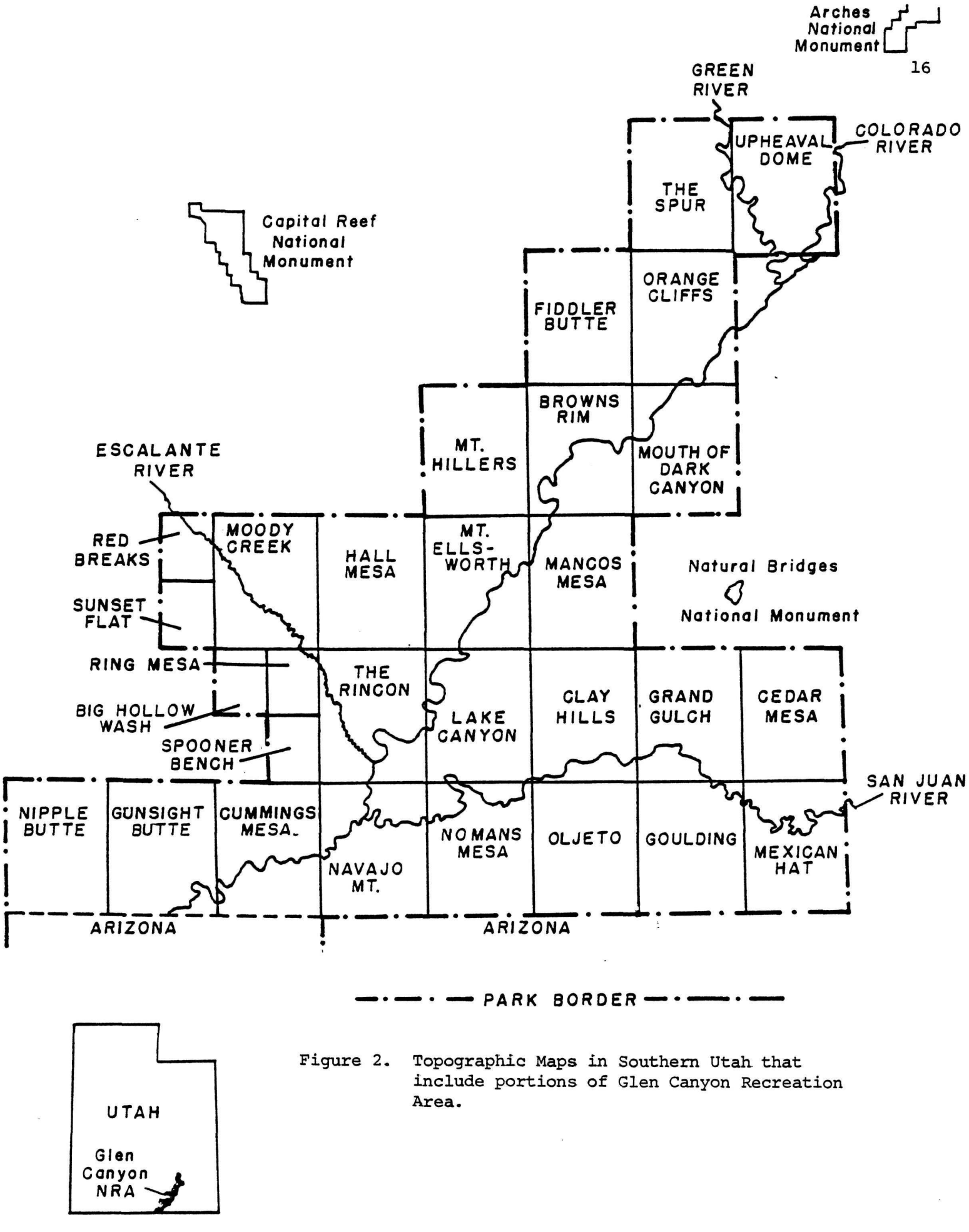

Figure 2. Topographic Maps in Southern Utah that include portions of Glen Canyon Recreation Area.

for sites in the Glen Canyon area. These three sources are the bound county highway maps, the Glen Canyon Project map, and the maps published in the University of Utah Anthropological Papers dealing with surveys in Glen Canyon. A cursory review of these sources revealed the worst possible situation. Each one of the sources contained site location information that was not plotted on any of the others. This is not surprising since there is no known tabulation of all of the sites that were surveyed and recorded during the Glen Canyon project by the University of Utah.

In order to make sure that the master set of N.P.S. maps had all known site locations marked on them, it was necessary to go back to the site survey records and list all known sites in the area. This stage of the laboratory analysis included going through all of the University of Utah Anthropological Papers that included survey reports for the Glen Canyon Project (Table 2). The number of site locations plotted on the survey maps in these reports did not always correspond to the number of sites listed in the associated texts. So for each survey report and map, a list was made of the sites described in the text and the sites plotted on the accompanying map (Appendix II; and Table 2). In addition, all of the sites that were plotted on the Glen Canyon Project map were also listed. All of thisinformation has been compiled for each of the counties involved (Tables 3-7). These tables also include all of the sites that were plotted on the master set of maps and the Museum of Northern Arizona site numbers that are tentatively correlated with the trinomial site designation used in Utah.

Table 2

Published Site Location Maps: University of Utah Anthropological Papers (UUAP) (See Appendix II)

UUAP 30: Colorado River, Fig. 24 (Lister 1958) Note: Sites are marked on map but are not numbered.

UUAP 39: Part I; Waterpocket Fold Fig. 1 (Lister in Fowler et al. 1959)

UUAP 39: Part I; Area North of Reservoir, Fig. 26. (Suhm in Fowler et al. 1959)

UUAP 39: Part I; Colorado River, Fig. 34. (Lister in Fowler et al. 1959)

UUAP 39: Part II; Mainstem, Fig. 25 (Fowler 1959)

UUAP 39: Part II; San Juan Triangle, Fig. 27 (Weller in Fowler et al. 1959)

UUAP 39: Part II; Kaiparowits, Fig. 46 (Gunnerson in Fowler et al. 1959)

UUAP 39: Part III; Upper Colorado, Fig. 18 (Fowler et al. 1959)

*UUAP 52: Lake Canyon, Fig. 1 (Fowler 1961)

UUAP 57: White Canyon-Fable Valley, Fig. 1 (Sharrock and Keane 1962)

*UUAP 63: Moqui Canyon, Fig. 1 (Day 1963)

UUAP 64: Harris Wash, Fig. 1 (Fowler 1963)

UUAP 66: Kaiparowits, Fig. 1b. (Fowler in Aikens (1963))

*Sites from these maps are not listed in Appendix II, see Schroedl 1976b).

The following symbols are used in Tables 3-7.

Column 1 - Site is:

XX listed in the text and plotted on the site location map in a U.U.A.P. survey report.

-X listed in the text in a U.U.A.P. survey report but not plotted on associated map.

X- not listed in the text in a U.U.A.P. survey report but plotted on associated map.

-- not listed in the test of a U.U.A.P. survey report nor plotted on associated map, but was plotted on the Glen Canyon Project map or was found on a topographic map in the U.U. files.

Column 2 - Site is (was):

X-plotted on N.P.S. master map set from original topographic maps in U.U. files.

A-plotted on N.P.S. master map set after having been relocated and field verified by crews in 1976, 1977, or 1978.

B-plotted on N.P.S. master map set from original Glen Canyon Project survey data, site was underwater and could not be relocated in 1976, 1977, or 1978.

C-plotted on N.P.S. master map set from original survey data, site is believed to be above high water pool but could not be relocated in 1976, 1977, or 1978.

Z-not plotted on N.P.S. master map set, the location is either an isolated find or not a site (see associated comments).

- not plotted on N.P.S. master map set but is either listed in the U.U.A.P. survey reports or plotted on associated map or plotted on the Glen Canyon Project map.

Column 3 - Site is:

X plotted on the Glen Canyon Project map.

\- not plotted on the Glen Canyon Project map but falls inside the Glen Canyon area.

* may be located in Glen Canyon area; site records should be checked.

The four digit number associated with some sites is the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) designation. For any given site, site records from M.N.A. and U.U. should be carefully compared to see if they indeed are duplicate descriptions of the same site. Site numbers for which no entry is made are sites located outside of the Glen Canyon Project area.

Schroedl and Tipps left Salt Lake City before the file search could be completed to start the field work. The cross checking of the Utah county maps with the master set of N.P.S. maps was not completed. Also the sites plotted on the Glen Canyon project maps were not checked against the master set of N.P.S. maps since copies of this map were made for the Midwest Archeological Center. The site locations on this map will be checked during the final compilation of sites.

It was decided that copies of all of the original survey forms and photographs would be made as archival data for the Midwest Archeological Center. Two sets of this data were reproduced, one set as archival information for the Midwest Archeological Center and the second set for field reference for archaeologists working in Glen Canyon. The list of site forms to be reproduced was tediously compiled by Peggy Barnett from the various maps, site listings and reports as noted in Tables 3-7.

TABLE 3.
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH[1]

SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3
00		33		66	XX - -
01		34		67	XX - -
02		35		68	XX - -
03	-- X -	36		69	XX - -
04		37		70	XX - -
05		38		71	XX - -
06		39		72	XX - -
07		40		73	XX - -
08		41		74	XX - -
09		42		75	XX - -
10		43		76	XX - -
11		44		77	XX - -
12		45		78	XX - -
13		46		79	XX - -
14		47	-X - -	80	XX - -
15	X- - -	48	-X - -	81	XX - -
16		49	-X - -	82	XX - -
17		50	-X - -	83	XX - -
18		51	?	84	XX X -
19		52	XX X X 5355	85	XX X -
20		53	?	86	XX X -
21		54	XX - -	87	XX X -
22		55	-X - -	88	XX X -
23		56	XX - -	89	XX - -
24		57	XX - -	90	XX - -
25		58	XX - -	91	XX - -
26		59	XX - -	92	XX - -
27		60	XX - -	93	XX X -
28		61	XX - -	94	XX X -
29		62	XX - -	95	XX X -
30		63	XX - -	96	XX - -
31		64	XX - -	97	XX X -
32		65	XX - -	98	XX X -
				99	XX X -

[1] All site numbers are prefaced by 42GA---. The codes are explained in the text.

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
100	XX	X	-
101	XX	-	-
102	XX	-	-
103	XX	-	-
104	XX	-	-
105	XX	-	-
106	XX	-	-
107	XX	-	-
108	XX	-	-
109	XX	-	-
110	XX	-	-
111	XX	-	-
112	XX	-	-
113	XX	-	-
114	xx	-	-
115	XX	-	-
116			
117			
118			
119			
120			
121			
122			
123			
124			
125			
126			
127			
128			
129			
130			
131			
132			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
133			
134			
135			
136			
137			
138			
139			
140			
141			
142			
143			
144			
145			
146			
147			
148			
149			
150			
151			
152			
153			
154			
155			
156			
157			
158			
159			
160			
161			
162			
163			
164			
165			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
166			
167			
168			
169			
170			
171			
172			
173			
174			
175			
176			
177			
178			
179			
180			
181			
182			
183			
184			
185			
186			
187			
188			
189			
190			
191			
192			
193			
194			
195			
196			
197			
198			
199			

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3
200		233		266	
201		234		267	
202		235		268	
203		236		269	
204		237		270	
205		238		271	
206		239		272	
207		240		273	
208		241		274	
209		242		275	XX - -
210		243		276	XX - -
211		244		277	XX - -
212		245		278	XX - -
213		246		279	XX - -
214		247		280	XX - -
215		248		281	XX - -
216		249		282	XX - -
217		250		283	XX - -
218		251		284	XX - -
219		252		285	XX - -
220		253		286	XX - -
221		254		287	XX - -
222		255		288	XX - -
223		256		289	XX - -
224		257		290	XX - -
225		258		291	XX - -
226		259		292	XX - -
227		260		293	XX - -
228		261		294	XX - -
229		262		295	XX - -
230		263		296	XX - -
231		264		297	-X - -
232		265		298	-X - -
				299	XX - -

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
300	XX	-	-		333					366	XX	B	X	5974
301	XX	-	-		334					367	XX	B	X	5362, 5363
302	XX	-	-		335					368	XX	B	X	3718
303	--	-	-	?	336					369	XX	X	X	
304	--	-	-	?	337					370				
305	XX	X	-		338					371				
306	XX	X	-		339					372				
307	XX	X	-		340					373				
308	XX	X	-		341					374				
309	XX	X	-		342					375				
310	XX	X	-		343					376				
311	XX	X	-		344					377				
312	XX	X	-		345					378				
313	XX	X	-		346					379				
314	XX	-	-		347					380				
315	XX	X	-		348					381				
316	XX	X	-		349					382				
317	XX	-	-		350					383				
318	XX	X	-		351					384				
319	XX	-	-		352					385				
320	XX	X	-		353					386				
321	XX	X	-		354					387				
322	XX	X	-		355					388				
323	XX	X	-		356					389				
324	XX	X	-		357	XX	X	X	6410	390				
325	XX	X	-		358	XX	X	X	5346	391				
326	XX	X	-		359	XX	X	X	6425	392				
327					360	XX	X	X	5245	393				
328					361	XX	X	X		394				
329					362	XX	X	X		395				
330					363	XX	X	X	6411	396				
331					364	XX	B	X		397				
332					365	XX	B	X	5364	398				
										399				

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
400				433	XX	X	X		466	XX	X	-
401				434	XX	X	X		467	XX	X	-
402				435	XX	X	X		468	XX	X	-
403				436	XX	X	X		469	XX	X	-
404				437	XX	X	X		470	XX	X	-
405				438	XX	X	X		471	XX	X	-
406				439	XX	X	X	3713	472			
407				440	XX	X	X	3712	473			*
408				441	XX	X	X		474			*
409				442	XX	X	X		475			
410				443	XX	X	-		476			
411				444	XX	X	-		477			
412				445	XX	X	-		478			
413				446	XX	X	-		479			
414	XX	X	X	447	XX	X	-		480			
415	XX	X	X	448	XX	X	-		481			
416	XX	X	X	449	XX	X	-		482			
417	XX	X	X	450	XX	X	-		483			
418	XX	X	X	451	XX	X	-		484			
419	XX	X	X	452	XX	X	-		485			
420	-X	X	X	453	XX	X	-		486			
421	-X	X	X	454	XX	X	-		487			
422	XX	X	X	455	XX	X	-		488			
423	XX	X	X	456	XX	X	-		489			
424	XX	X	X	457	XX	X	-		490			
425	XX	X	X	458	XX	X	-		491			
426	XX	X	X	459	XX	X	-		492			
427	XX	X	X	460	XX	X	-		493			
428	XX	B	X	461	XX	X	-		494			
429	XX	X	X	462	XX	X	-		495			
430	XX	X	X	463	XX	X	-		496			
431	XX	X	X	464	XX	X	-		497			
432	XX	X	X	465	XX	X	-		498			
									499			

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
500				533			*	566			
501				534			*	567			
502				535			?	568			
503				536			*	569			
504				537			*	570			
505				538			*	571			
506				539			*	572			
507				540			*	573			
508				541			*	574			
509				542			*	575			
510				543			*	576			
511				544			*	577			
512				545			*	578			
513				546			*	579			
514				547			?	580			
515				548			*	581			
516				549			*	582			
517				550			*	583			
518				551			*	584			
519				552			*	585			
520				553			*	586			
521				554			*	587			
522				555			*	588			
523				556			*	589			
524				557			*	590			
525				558			*	591			
526		*		559			*	592			
527		*		560			*	593			
528		*		561			*	594			
529		*		562			*	595			
530		*		563			*	596			
531			?	564			*	597			
532		*		565				598			
								599			

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
600				633				666			
601				634				667			
602				635				668			
603				636				669			
604				637				670			
605				638				671			
606				639				672			
607				640				673			
608				641				674			
609				642				675			
610				643				676			
611				644				677			
612				645		*		678			
613				646		*		679			
614				647		*		680			
615				648		*		681			
616				649		*		682			
617				650		*		683			
618				651		*		684			
619				652		*		685			
620				653		*		686			
621				654		*		687			
622				655		*		688			
623				656		*		689			
624				657		*		690			
625				658		*		691			
626	--	X	-	659		*		692			
627				660		*		693			
628				661		*		694			
629				662		*		695			
630				663		*		696			
631				664				697			
632				665				698			
								699			

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
700				733				766			
701				734				767			
702				735				768			
703				736				769			
704				737				770			
705				738				771			
706				739				772			
707				740				773			
708				741				774			
709				742				775			
710				743				776			
711				744				777			
712				745				778			
713				746				779			X
714				747				780			X
715				748				781			X
716				749				782			X
717				750				783			X
718				751				784			X
719				752				785			X
720				753				786			X
721				754				787			X
722				755				788			X
723				756				789			X
724				757				790			X
725				758				791			X
726				759				792			X
727				760				793			X
728				761				794			X
729				762				795			X
730				763				796			X
731				764				797			X
732				765				798			X
								799			X

TABLE 3 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
800		X	
801		X	
802		X	
803		X	
804		X	
805		X	
806			
807			
808			
809			
810			
811			
812			
813			
814			
815			
816			
817			
818			
819			
820			
821			
822			
823			
824			
825			
826			
827			
828			
829			
830			
831			
832			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
833			
834			
835			
836			
837			
838			
839			
840			
841			
842			
843			
844			
845			
846			
847			
848			
849			
850			
851			
852			
853			
854			
855			
856			
857			
858			
859			
860			
861			
862			
863			
864			
865			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
866			
867			
868			
869			
870			
871			
872			
873			
874			
875			
876			
877			
878			
879			
880			
881			
882			
883			
884			
885			
886			
887			
888			
889			
890			
891			
892			
893			
894			
895			
896			
897			
898			
899			

TABLE 4.
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3
00	- - -	33		66	
01		34		67	
02		35		68	
03		36		69	
04		37		70	
05		38		71	
06		39		72	
07		40		73	
08		41		74	
09		42		75	
10		43		76	
11		44		77	
12		45		78	
13		46		79	
14		47		80	
15		48		81	
16		49		82	
17		50		83	
18		51		84	
19		52		85	
20		53		86	
21		54		87	
22		55		88	
23		56		89	
24		57		90	
25		58		91	
26		59		92	
27		60		93	
28		61		94	
29		62		95	
30		63		96	
31		64		97	
32		65		98	
				99	

[1] All site numbers are prefaced by 42KA---. The codes are explained in the text.

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
100			
101			
102			
103			
104			
105			
106			
107			
108			
109			
110			
111			
112			
113			
114			
115			
116			
117			
118			
119			
120			
121			
122			
123			
124			
125			
126			
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129			
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152			
153			
154			
155			
156			
157			
158			
159			
160			
161			
162			
163			
164			
165			
166			
167			
168			
169			
170			
171	-X	-	-
172	-X	-	-
173	-X	-	-
174	-X	-	-
175	-X	-	-
176	-X	-	-
177	-X	-	-
178	-X	-	-
179	-X	-	-
180	-X	-	-
181	-X	-	-
182	XX	B	X
183	XX	B	X
184	XX	B	X
185	XX	A	X
186	XX	X	X
187	XX	X	X
188	XX	X	X
189	XX	X	X
190	XX	B	X
191	XX	B	X
192	XX	X	X
193	XX	X	X
194	XX	X	X
195	XX	X	X
196	XX	X	X
197	XX	X	X
198	XX	X	X
199	XX	X	X

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
200	-X	X	X	233	XX	X	-		266	XX	X	X	
201	XX	X	X	234	XX	X	-		267	XX	X	X	
202	XX	X	X	235	XX	A	X		268	XX	X	X	
203	XX	X	X	236	XX	A	X		269	-X	-	-	
204	XX	X	X	237	XX	B	X		270	XX	X	X	5367
205	XX	X	X	238	XX	A	X		271	XX	X	X	
206	XX	X	X	239	XX	A	X		272	XX	X	X	5504, 5904
207	XX	X	X	240	XX	A	X		273	XX	X	X	6422
208	XX	X	X	241	XX	A	X		274	XX	X	X	5369
209	XX	X	X	242	XX	A	X		275	XX	X	X	
210	XX	X	X	243	XX	A	X		276	XX	X	X	
211	XX	X	X	244	-X	-	-		277	XX	X	-	5390
212	XX	X	X	245	-X	-	-		278	XX	-	-	
213	XX	X	X	246	XX	-	-		279	XX	-	-	
214	XX	X	X	247	XX	X	X		280	XX	-	-	
215	XX	X	X	248	XX	X	X		281	XX	-	-	
216	XX	X	X	249	XX	X	X		282	XX	-	-	
217	XX	X	X	250	-X	-	X		283	XX	-	-	
218	XX	X	X	251	XX	X	X		284	XX	-	-	
219	XX	X	X	252	XX	X	X		285	XX	-	-	
220	XX	-	-	253	XX	X	X		286	XX	-	-	
221	XX	-	-	254	XX	X	X		287	XX	-	-	
222	XX	-	-	255	XX	X	X		288	XX	-	-	
223	XX	-	-	256	XX	X	X		289	XX	-	-	
224	XX	-	-	257	XX	X	X		290	XX	-	-	
225	XX	-	-	258	XX	X	X	6499	291	XX	-	-	
226	XX	-	-	259	XX	X	X		292	XX	-	-	
227	XX	X	-	260	XX	X	X		293	XX	-	-	
228	XX	X	-	261	XX	X	X		294	XX	-	-	
229	XX	X	-	262	XX	X	X		295	XX	-	-	
230	XX	X	-	263	XX	X	X		296	XX	-	X	
231	XX	A	-	264	XX	X	X		297	XX	-	-	
232	XX	X	-	265	XX	X	X		298	XX	-	-	
									299	XX	-	-	

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
300	-X	-	-		333	XX	-	-		366	XX	-	-	
301	XX	-	-		334	XX	-	-		367	XX	-	-	
302	XX	-	-		335	XX	-	-		368	XX	-	-	
303	XX	-	-		336	XX	-	-		369	XX	-	-	
304	XX	-	-		337	XX	-	-		370	XX	-	-	
305	XX	-	-		338	XX	-	-		371	XX	-	-	
306	XX	-	-		339	XX	-	-		372	XX	-	-	
307	XX	-	-		340	XX	-	-		373	XX	-	-	
308	XX	-	-		341	XX	-	-		374	XX	-	-	
309	XX	-	-		342	XX	-	-		375	XX	-	-	
310	XX	-	-		343	XX	-	-	5369?	376	XX	-	-	
311	XX	-	-		344	XX	-	-		377	XX	-	-	
312	XX	-	-		345	XX	-	-		378	XX	-	-	
313	XX	-	-		346	XX	-	-		379	XX	-	-	
314	XX	-	-		347	XX	-	-		380	XX	-	-	
315	XX	-	-		348	XX	-	-		381	XX	-	-	
316	XX	-	-		349	XX	-	-		382	XX	-	-	
317	XX	-	-		350	XX	-	-		383	XX	-	-	2692
318	XX	-	-		351	XX	-	-		384	XX	-	-	
319	XX	-	-		352	XX	-	-		385	XX	-	-	
320	XX	-	-		353	XX	-	-		386	XX	-	-	
321	XX	-	-		354	XX	-	-		387	XX	-	-	
322	XX	-	-		355	XX	-	-		388	XX	-	-	
323	XX	-	-		356	XX	-	-		389	XX	-	-	
324	XX	-	-		357	-X	-	-		390	XX	-	-	
325	XX	-	-		358	XX	-	-		391	XX	-	-	
326	XX	-	-		359	XX	-	-		392	XX	-	-	
327	XX	-	-		360	XX	-	-		393	XX	-	-	
328	XX	-	-		361	XX	-	-		394	XX	-	-	
329	XX	-	-		362	XX	-	-		395	XX	-	-	
330	XX	-	-		363	XX	-	-		396	XX	-	-	
331	XX	-	-		364	XX	-	-		397	XX	-	-	
332	XX	-	-		365	-X	-	-		398	XX	-	-	
										399	XX	-	-	

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
400	XX	-	-	
401	XX	-	-	
402	-X	-	-	
403	XX	-	-	
404	XX	-	-	
405	XX	-	-	
406	XX	-	-	
407	XX	-	-	
408	XX	-	-	
409	XX	-	-	
410	XX	-	-	
411	XX	-	-	
412	XX	-	-	
413	XX	-	-	
414	XX	-	-	
415	XX	-	-	
416	XX	-	-	
417	XX	-	-	
418	XX	-	-	
419	XX	-	-	
420	XX	-	-	
421	XX	-	-	
422	XX	-	-	5368
423	XX	-	-	
424	XX	-	-	
425	XX	-	-	
426	--	-	-	?
427	XX	X	X	6415
428	XX	X	X	
429	XX	X	X	5248 (5428?)
430	XX	X	X	5249, 5250
431	XX	X	X	
432	XX	X	X	

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
433	XX	X	X	
434	XX	X	X	6417
435	-X	-	-	
436	XX	X	X	5251
437	XX	X	X	
438	XX	X	X	
439	XX	X	X	5977
440	XX	X	X	5372
441	XX	X	X	5985
442	-X	X	X	
443	XX	X	X	5369
444	-X	X	X	
445	XX	X	X	
446	-X	X	X	3743
447	XX	X	X	6498
448	-X	X	-	
449	XX	X	X	
450	XX	X	X	
451	XX	X	X	
452	XX	X	X	
453	XX	X	X	
454	XX	X	X	
455	XX	X	X	
456	XX	X	X	
457	XX	X	X	
458				
459				
460				
461				
462				
463				
464				
465				

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
466			
467			
468			
469			
470			
471			
472			
473			
474			
475			
476			
477			
478			
479	XX	-	-
480	XX	-	-
481	XX	-	-
482	XX	-	-
483	XX	-	-
484	XX	-	-
485	XX	X	X
486	XX	X	X
487	-X	X	X
488	XX	-	X
489	XX	X	X
490	XX	X	X
491	XX	-	-
492	XX	-	-
493	XX	-	-
494	XX	-	-
495	XX	-	-
496	-X	-	-
497	XX	-	-
498	XX	X	X
499	XX	-	-

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
500	XX	X	X	
501	-X	-	-	
502	-X	-	-	
503	-X	-	-	
504	-X	-	-	
505	-X	-	-	
506	XX	X	X	
507				
508				
509				
510				
511				
512				
513	-X	X	X	5982
514	-X	X	X	
515	-X	X	X	3726
516	-X	X	X	3725
517	-X	X	X	3724
518	-X	X	X	6441
519	-X	X	X	
520	-X	X	X	3723
521	X-	X	X	
522	X-	X	X	
523	X-	X	X	
524	XX	-	-	
525	XX	-	-	
526	XX	-	-	
527	XX	-	-	
528	XX	-	-	
529	XX	-	-	
530	XX	-	-	
531	XX	-	-	
532	XX	-	-	

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
533	XX	-	-
534	XX	-	-
535	XX	-	-
536	XX	-	-
537	XX	-	-
538	XX	-	-
539	XX	-	-
540	XX	-	-
541	XX	-	-
542	XX	-	-
543	XX	-	-
544	XX	-	-
545	XX	-	-
546	XX	-	-
547	XX	-	-
548	XX	-	-
549	XX	X	-
550	XX	-	-
551	XX	X	-
552	XX	-	-
553	XX	-	-
554	XX	-	-
555	XX	X	-
556	XX	-	-
557	XX	-	-
558	XX	-	-
559	XX	-	-
560	XX	X	-
561	XX	X	-
562	XX	X	-
563	XX	X	-
564	XX	X	-
565	XX	X	-

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
566	XX	X	-
567	XX	X	-
568	XX	X	-
569	XX	X	-
570	XX	X	-
571	XX	X	-
572	XX	X	-
573	XX	X	-
574			
575			
576			
577			
578			
579			
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581			
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TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
600				
601	XX	X	X	
602	XX	X	X	
603	-X	X	X	
604	--	-	-	?
605	XX	X	X	3719
606	XX	X	X	
607	XX	X	X	
608	XX	X	X	
609	XX	X	X	
610	XX	X	X	
611	XX	X	X	
612	XX	X	X	
613	XX	X	X	
614	XX	X	X	
615	XX	X	X	
616	XX	X	X	
617	XX	X	X	
618	XX	X	X	
619	XX	X	X	
620	XX	X	X	
621	XX	X	X	
622	XX	X	X	
623	XX	X	X	
624	XX	X	X	
625				
626				
627				
628				
629				
630				
631				
632				

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
633			
634			
635			
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664			
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SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
666			
667			
668			
669			
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671			
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TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
700				733				766	XX	-	-
701				734				767	XX	-	-
702				735				768	XX	-	-
703				736				769	XX	-	-
704				737				770	XX	-	-
705				738				771	XX	-	-
706				739				772	XX	-	-
707				740				773	XX	-	-
708				741				774	XX	-	-
709				742				775	XX	-	-
710				743				776	XX	-	-
711				744				777	XX	-	-
712				745				778	XX	-	-
713				746				779	XX	-	-
714				747				780	XX	-	-
715				748				781	XX	-	-
716				749				782	XX	-	-
717				750				783	XX	-	-
718				751	XX	-	-	784	XX	-	-
719				752	XX	-	-	785	XX	-	-
720				753	XX	-	-	786	XX	-	-
721				754	XX	-	-	787	XX	-	-
722				755	XX	-	-	788	XX	-	-
723				756	XX	-	-	789	XX	-	-
724				757	XX	-	-	790	XX	-	-
725				758	XX	-	-	791	XX	-	-
726				759	XX	-	-	792	XX	-	-
727				760	XX	-	-	793	XX	-	-
728				761	XX	-	-	794	XX	-	-
729				762	XX	-	-	795	XX	-	-
730				763	XX	-	-	796	XX	-	-
731				764	XX	-	-	797	XX	-	-
732				765	XX	-	-	798	XX	-	-
								799	XX	-	-

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
800	XX	-	-
801	XX	-	-
802	XX	-	-
803	XX	-	-
804	XX	-	-
805	XX	-	-
806	XX	-	-
807	XX	-	-
808	XX	-	-
809	XX	-	-
810	XX	-	-
811	XX	-	-
812	XX	-	-
813	XX	-	-
814	XX	-	-
815	XX	-	-
816	XX	-	-
817	XX	-	-
818	XX	-	-
819	XX	-	-
820	XX	-	-
821	XX	-	-
822	XX	-	-
823	XX	-	-
824	XX	-	-
825	XX	-	-
826	XX	-	-
827	XX	-	-
828	XX	-	-
829	XX	-	-
830	XX	-	-
831	XX	-	-
832	XX	-	-
833	XX	-	-
834	XX	-	-
835	XX	-	-
836	XX	-	-
837	XX	-	-
838	XX	-	-
839	XX	-	-
840	XX	-	-
841	XX	-	-
842	XX	-	-
843	XX	-	-
844	XX	-	-
845	XX	-	-
846	XX	-	-
847	XX	-	-
848	XX	-	-
849	XX	-	-
850	XX	-	-
851	XX	-	-
852	XX	-	-
853	XX	-	-
854	XX	-	-
855	XX	-	-
856	XX	-	-
857	XX	-	-
858	XX	-	-
859	XX	-	-
860	XX	-	-
861	XX	-	-
862	XX	-	-
863	XX	-	-
864	XX	-	-
865	XX	-	-
866	XX	-	-
867	XX	-	-
868	XX	-	-
869	XX	-	-
870	XX	-	-
871	XX	-	-
872	XX	-	-
873	XX	-	-
874	XX	-	-
875	XX	-	-
876	XX	-	-
877	XX	-	-
878	XX	-	-
879	XX	-	-
880	XX	-	-
881	XX	-	-
882	XX	-	-
883	XX	-	-
884	XX	-	-
885	XX	-	-
886	XX	-	-
887	XX	-	-
888	XX	-	-
889	XX	-	-
890	XX	-	-
891	XX	-	-
892	XX	-	-
893	XX	-	-
894	XX	-	-
895	XX	-	-
896	XX	-	-
897	XX	-	-
898	XX	-	-
899	-X	-	-

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
900	XX	-	-
901	XX	-	-
902	XX	-	-
903	XX	-	-
904	XX	-	-
905	XX	-	-
906	-X	-	X
907	-X	-	X
908	-X	-	X
909	-X	-	X
910			
911			
912			
913			
914			
915			
916			
917			
918			
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922			
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SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
933			
934			
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SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
966			
967			
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997			
998			
999			

TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
1000			
1001			
1002			
1003			
1004			
1005			
1006			
1007			
1008			
1009			
1010			
1011			
1012			
1013			
1014			
1015			
1016			
1017			
1018			
1019			
1020			
1021			
1022			
1023			
1024			
1025			
1026			
1027			
1028			
1029			
1030			
1031			
1032			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
1033			
1034			
1035			
1036			
1037			
1038			
1039			
1040			
1041			
1042			
1043			
1044			
1045			
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1062			
1063			
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1065			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
1066			
1067			
1068			
1069			
1070			
1071			
1072			
1073			
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1075			
1076			
1077			
1078			
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1080			
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TABLE 4. (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
1100			
1101			
1102			
1103			
1104			
1105			
1106			
1107			
1108			
1109			
1110			
1111			
1112			
1113			
1114			
1115			
1116			
1117			
1118			
1119			
1120			
1121			
1122			
1123			
1124			
1125			
1126			
1127			
1128			
1129			
1130			
1131			
1132			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
1133			
1134			
1135			
1136			
1137			
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1144			
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1162			
1163			
1164			
1165			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
1166	X	-	-	-
1167	-	-	-	- 5374
1168				
1169				
1170				
1171				
1172				
1173				
1174				
1175				
1176				
1177				
1178				
1179				
1180				
1181				
1182				
1183				
1184				
1185				
1186				
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1188				
1189				
1190				
1191				
1192				
1193				
1194				
1195				
1196				
1197				
1198				
1199				

TABLE 5.
LIST OF SITES IN THE GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH[1]

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
00	--	-	-	33				66			
01				34				67			
02				35				68			
03				36				69			
04				37				70			
05				38				71			
06				39				72			
07				40				73			
08				41				74			
09				42				75			
10				43				76			
11				44				77			
12				45				78			
13				46				79			
14				47				80			
15				48				81			
16				49				82			
17				50				83			
18				51				84			
19				52				85			
20	--	X	-	53				86			
21	--	X	-	54				87			
22	--	X	-	55				88			
23	--	X	-	56				89			
24	--	X	-	57				90			
25				58				91			
26				59				92			
27				60				93			
28				61				94			
29				62				95			
30				63				96			
31				64				97			
32				65				98			
								99			

[1] All site numbers are prefaced by 42SA---. The codes are explained in the text.

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
100			
101			
102			
103			
104			
105			
106			
107			
108			
109			
110			
111			
112			
113			
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127			
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129			
130			
131			
132			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
133			
134			
135			
136			
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142			
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SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
166			
167			
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TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
200				233				266	XX	-	-
201				234				267	XX	-	-
202				235				268	XX	-	-
203				236				269	XX	-	-
204				237				270	XX	-	-
205				238				271	XX	-	-
206				239				272	XX	-	-
207				240				273	XX	X	-
208				241				274	XX	X	-
209				242				275	XX	X	-
210				243				276	-X	-	-
211				244	-X	-	-	277	-X	-	-
212				245	-X	-	-	278	-X	-	-
213				246	-X	-	-	279	XX	X	-
214				247	-X	-	-	280	XX	-	-
215				248	-X	-	-	281	XX	X	-
216				249	-X	-	-	282	XX	X	-
217				250	-X	-	-	283	XX	-	-
218				251	-X	-	-	284	XX	X	-
219				252				285	XX	X	-
220				253				286	XX	-	-
221				254				287	XX	-	-
222				255				288	XX	-	-
223				256				289	XX	X	-
224				257				290	XX	X	-
225				258				291	XX	X	-
226				259				292	XX	X	-
227				260				293	XX	X	-
228				261				294	XX	X	-
229				262				295	XX	X	-
230				263				296	XX	X	-
231				264	XX	-	-	297	XX	X	-
232				265	XX	-	-	298	XX	-	-
								299	-X	-	-

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
300	XX	-	-	
301	XX	-	-	
302	XX	X	-	
303	XX	-	X	
304	-X	-	-	
305	XX	-	-	
306	-X	-	-	
307	-X	-	-	
308	-X	-	-	
309	-X	X	X	7172
310	-X	X	X	
311	-X	X	X	
312	XX	-	-	
313	XX	-	-	
314	XX	-	-	
315	XX	-	-	
316	XX	A	X	
317	XX	-	X	
318	XX	-	X	
319	XX	-	X	
320	XX	-	X	
321	XX	-	X	6823
322	XX	-	X	
323	XX	X	X	
324	-X	-	-	
325	-X	-	-	
326	-X	-	-	
327	XX	-	X	
328	XX	-	X	
329	XX	-	X	
330	XX	-	X	
331	XX	-	X	
332	XX	-	X	
333	XX	-	X	
334	XX	-	X	
335	XX	-	X	
336	XX	-	X	
337	XX	-	X	
338	XX	-	X	
339	XX	-	X	
340	XX	-	X	
341	XX	-	X	
342	XX	-	X	
343	XX	-	X	
344	XX	X	X	
345	XX	-	-	
346	XX	-	X	
347	XX	-	X	
348	XX	-	X	
349	XX	-	X	
350	XX	-	X	
351	XX	-	X	
352	XX	-	X	
353	XX	-	X	
354	XX	-	X	
355	XX	-	X	
356	XX	X	X	
357	XX	-	X	
358	XX	-	X	
359	XX	-	X	
360	XX	-	X	
361	XX	-	X	
362	XX	X	-	
363	XX	-	X	
364	XX	X	X	3715, 3716
365	XX	X	X	5500
366	XX	B	X	5501, 5581
367	XX	A	X	5359
368	XX	B	X	5358
369	XX	X	X	3720
370	XX	B	X	5365
371	XX	B	X	5366
372	XX	X	X	
373	XX	B	X	5976
374	XX	B	X	5975
375	XX	B	X	6411
376	XX	X	X	5503
377	XX	X	X	
378	XX	X	X	
379	XX	X	X	
380	XX	X	X	
381	XX	X	X	
382	-X	-	-	
383	-X	X	X	2692
384	XX	X	X	3730
385	XX	X	X	
386	?X	X	X	
387	XX	X	X	6442
388	XX	X	X	
389	XX	X	X	
390	XX	X	X	
391	XX	X	X	
392	XX	X	X	
393	XX	X	X	
394	XX	X	X	
395	XX	X	X	5933, 5983
396	XX	X	X	6450
397	XX	X	X	5252N
398	XX	X	X	5252
399	XX	X	X	6466

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3			SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
400	XX	X	X	6465		433					466	XX	-	-	
401	XX	X	X	3742		434					467	XX	-	X	
402	XX	X	X			435					468	XX	-	X	
403	XX	X	X	3740		436					469	XX	-	X	
404	XX	X	X	3741		437					470	XX	-	X	
405	XX	X	X	6969	(6469?)	438					471	XX	-	X	
406	XX	X	X	6468	(6968?)	439					472	-X	-	X	
407	XX	X	X	6475		440	XX	-	-		473	-X	-	-	
408	XX	X	X	6476		441	XX	-	X		474	XX	-	X	
409	XX	X	X	6470	(6479?)	442	XX	-	-		475	XX	-	X	
410	XX	X	X	6490	(6990?)	443	XX	-	X		476	XX	X	X	
411	XX	X	X	6426N		444	XX	X	X		477	XX	-	X	
412	XX	X	X	6429	(6506)	445	XX	-	X		478	XX	-	X	
413	XX	X	X	6513	(6518?)	446	XX	-	X		479	XX	-	X	
414						447	XX	-	X		480	-X	X	-	
415						448	XX	-	X		481	-X	-	X	
416						449	XX	-	X		482	XX	X	X	
417						450	XX	-	X		483	XX	X	X	
418						451	XX	-	X		484	XX	X	X	
419						452	XX	-	X		485	XX	X	X	
420						453	XX	-	X		486	XX	X	X	
421						454	XX	X	X		487	XX	X	X	
422						455	XX	-	X		488	XX	X	X	
423						456	XX	-	X		489	XX	X	X	
424						457	XX	-	X		490	XX	X	X	
425						458	XX	-	X		491	XX	X	X	
426						459	XX	-	X		492	XX	X	X	
427						460	XX	-	X		493	XX	X	X	
428						461	XX	-	X		494	XX	X	X	
429						462	XX	-	X	6824	495	XX	X	X	
430						463	XX	-	X		496	XX	X	X	
431						464	XX	-	X		497	XX	X	X	
432						465	XX	-	-		498	XX	-	X	
											499	XX	X	X	

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
500	XX	X	X		533	XX	A	X		566	XX	X	X	
501	-X	-	X		534	-X	-	X		567	XX	X	X	
502	XX	X	X		535	XX	B	X		568	XX	X	X	
503	XX	X	X		536	XX	X	X		569	XX	B	X	5973
504	XX	X	X		537	-X	A	X		570	XX	B	X	
505	XX	X	X		538	-X	B	X		571	XX	B	X	5857?
506	XX	X	X		539	-X	A	X		572	XX	B	X	6530
507	XX	X	X		540	-X	A	X		573	XX	B	X	7200
508	XX	X	X		541	-X	A	X		574	XX	B	X	6532
509	XX	X	X		542	-X	A	X		575	XX	B	X	6533
510	XX	X	X		543	-X	A	X		576	XX	B	X	6440
511	XX	X	X		544	-X	A	X		577	XX	B	X	6885
512	XX	X	X		545	-X	A	X		578	XX	B	X	6886
513	-X	-	X		546	-X	A	X		579	XX	X	X	6535
514	XX	-	X		547	-X	A	X		580	XX	X	X	6534
515	XX	X	X		548	-X	A	X		581	XX	X	X	6536
516	XX	X	X		549	-X	A	X		582	XX	X	X	
517	XX	X	X		550	-X	B	X		583	XX	B	X	
518	-X	-	X		551	-X	A	X		584	XX	B	X	
519	-X	-	X		552	-X	A	X		585	XX	B	X	
520	-X	-	X		553	-X	A	-		586	XX	B	X	7201
521	-X	B	X		554	-X	A	X		587	XX	B	X	6882
522	-X	-	X		555	-X	A	X		588	XX	B	X	6522
523	-X	B	X		556	XX	X	X	6517	589	XX	B	X	
524	XX	X	X		557	XX	X	X	6515	590	XX	B	X	
525	-X	-	-		558	XX	X	X		591	XX	B	X	
526	-X	-	X		559	XX	X	X		592	XX	B	X	
527	-X	-	-		560	-X	X	X		593	XX	B	X	
528	-X	-	X		561	XX	X	X		594	XX	B	X	5361
529	-X	-	-	outside GLCA?	562	XX	X	X		595	XX	A	X	6527 (6524)
530	-X	-	-		563	XX	X	X		596	XX	B	X	6526
531	—	X	X		564	XX	X	X		597	XX	A	X	6529
532	-X	-	X		565	-X	A	X		598	XX	X	X	
										599	XX	B	X	

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
600	XX	X	X	
601	XX	X	X	6523?
602	XX	X	X	6528 (5361?)
603	XX	X	X	
604	XX	A	X	
605	XX	Z	X	42SA733,42SA734 42SA5486
606	XX	C	X	
607	XX	X	X	
608	XX	-	X	
609	XX	B	X	
610	XX	B	X	
611	XX	B	X	
612	XX	B	X	
613	XX	B	X	
614	XX	B	X	
615	XX	B	X	
616	XX	B	X	
617	XX	B	X	
618	XX	B	X	
619	XX	B	X	
620	XX	B	X	
621	XX	B	X	
622	XX	A	X	
623	XX	A	X	
624	XX	A	X	
625	XX	C	X	
626	XX	A	X	
627	XX	A	X	
628	XX	A	X	
629	XX	X	X	
630	XX	X	X	
631	XX	A	X	
632	XX	A	X	

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
633	XX	A	X	
634	XX	A	X	
635	XX	A	-	
636	XX	X	X	
637	XX	X	X	
638	XX		X	
639	XX	X	-	
640	XX	X	X	
641	XX	X	X	
642	XX	X	X	5246
643	XX	X	X	
644	XX	X	X	
645	XX	X	X	
646	XX	X	X	
647	XX	X	X	
648	XX	X	X	3727
649	XX	X	X	3729
650	XX	X	X	
651	-X	A	X	
652	-X	A	X	
653	-X	A	X	
654	-X	A	X	
655	-X	A	X	
656	-	-	-	Not assigned
657	-X	A	X	
658	-X	A	X	
659	-X	A	X	
660	-X	A	X	
661	-X	A	X	
662	-X	A	X	
663	-X	A	X	
664	-X	A	X	
665	-X	A	X	

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
666	XX	A	X	
667	-X	A	X	
668	-X	A	X	
669	-X	A	X	
670	-X	A	X	
671	-X	A	X	
672	-X	A	X	
673	-X	A	X	
674	-X	A	X	
675	-X	A	X	
676	-X	A	X	
677	-X	A	X	
678	-X	A	X	
679	-X	A	X	
680	-X	A	X	
681	-X	A	X	
682	-X	A	X	
683	-X	A	X	
684	-X	A	X	
685	-X	A	X	
686	-X	B	X	
687	-X	A	X	
688	-	-	-	Not assigned
689	-X	B	X	
690	-X	A	X	
691	-X	A	X	
692	-X	A	X	
693	-X	B	X	
694	-X	B	X	
695	-X	B	X	
696	-X	B	X	
697	-X	B	X	
698	-X	A	X	
699	-	-	-	Not assigned

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3		SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	
700	-	-	-	Outside GLCA?	733	-X	A	X		766	-X	A	X	
701	XX	X	X	6519	734	-X	A	X		767	-X	A	X	
702	XX	B	X		735	-X	A	X		768	-X	A	X	
703					736	-X	A	X		769	-X	A	X	
704					737	-X	A	X		770	-X	A	X	
705					738	-X	A	X		771	-X	Z	X	Not a site
706					739	-X	Z	X	Isolated find	772	-X	A	X	
707					740	-X	A	X		773	-X	A	X	
708					741	-X	A	X		774	-X	A	-	
709					742	-X	A	X		775	-X	A	X	
710					743	-X	A	X		776	-X	A	X	
711				Outside GLCA	744	-X	A	X		777	-X	Z	X	Not a site
712					745	-X	C	X		778	-X	A	X	
713					746	-X	A	X		779	-X	A	X	
714					747	-X	A	X		780	-X	A	X	
715					748	-X	A	X		781	-X	A	X	
716					749	-X	A	X		782	-X	A	X	
717					750	-X	A	X		783	-X	A	X	
718					751	-X	A	X		784	-X	A	X	
719					752	-X	A	X		785	-X	Z	X	Same as 42SA60
720	-X	A	X		753	-X	A	X		786	-X	Z	X	42SA682,42SA68 42SA5490
721	-X	A	X		754	-X	A	X		787	XX	X	-	
722	-X	A	X		755	-X	A	X		788	XX	-	X	
723	-X	A	X		756	-X	A	X		789	XX	-	X	
724	-X	B	X		757	-X	A	X		790	XX	-	X	
725	-X	B	X		758	-X	Z	X	Not a site	791	XX	X	X	
726	-X	Z	X	Isolated find	759	-X	A	X		792	XX	X	X	
727	-X	A	X		760	-X	A	X		793	XX	X	X	
728	-X	C	-		761	-X	A	X		794	XX	-	X	
729	-X	A	X		762	-X	A	X		795	XX	-	X	
730	-X	Z	X	Same as 42SA680	763	-X	A	X		796	XX	-	X	
731	-X	A	X		764	-X	A	X		797	XX	-	X	
732	-X	A	X		765	-X	A	X		798	XX	-	X	
										799	XX	-	X	

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3
800	XX - X	833		866	
801	XX - X	834		867	
802	XX - X	835		868	
803	XX - X	836		869	
804	XX - X	837		870	
805	XX - X	838		871	
806	XX - X	839		872	
807	-X - -	840		873	
808	XX - X	841		874	
809	XX - X	842		875	
810	XX - X	843		876	
811	XX - X	844		877	
812	XX - X	845		878	
813	XX - X	846		879	
814		847		880	
815		848		881	
816		849		882	
817		850		883	
818		851		884	
819		852		885	
820		853		886	
821		854		887	
822		855		888	
823		856		889	
824		857		890	
825		858		891	
826		859		892	
827		860		893	
828		861		894	
829		862		895	
830		863		896	
831		864		897	
832		865		898	
				899	

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3
900		933		966	
901		934		967	
902		935		968	
903		936		969	
904		937		970	
905		938		971	
906		939		972	
907		940		973	
908		941		974	
909		942		975	
910		943		976	
911		944		977	
912		945		978	
913		946		979	
914		947		980	
915		948		981	
916		949		982	
917		950		983	
918		951		984	
919		952		985	
920		953		986	
921		954		987	
922		955		988	
923		956		989	
924		957		990	
925		958		991	
926		959		992	
927		960		993	
928		961		994	
929		962		995	
930		963		996	
931		964		997	
932		965		998	
				999	

TABLE 5 (Cont.)
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
1000				1034				1068			
1001				1035				1069			
1002				1036				1070			
1003				1037				1071			
1004	-X	A	X	1038				1072			
1005	-X	A	X	1039				1073			
1006	-X	A	X	1040				1074			
1007	-X	-	X	1041				1075			
1008	-X	-	X	1042				1076			
1009	-X	-	X	1043				1077			
1010	-X	-	X	1044				1078			
1011	-X	-	-	1045				1079			
1012	-X	-	-	1046				1080			
1013				1047				1081			
1014				1048				1082			
1015				1049				1083			
1016				1050				1084			
1017				1051				1085			
1018				1052				1086			
1019				1053				1087			
1020				1054				1088			
1021				1055				1089			
1022				1056				1090			
1023				1057				1091			
1024				1058				1092			
1025				1059				1093			
1026				1060				1094			
1027				1061				1095			
1028				1062				1096			
1029				1063				1097			
1030				1064				1098			
1031				1065				1099			
1032				1066				1100			
1033				1067				1101	-X	-	-

TABLE 6.
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN WAYNE COUNTY, UTAH[1]

SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3	SITE NO.	CODES 1 2 3
00		33		66	
01		34		67	
02		35		68	
03		36		69	
04		37		70	
05		38		71	
06		39		72	
07		40		73	
08	-X X -	41		74	
09		42	-X X -	75	
10		43		76	
11		44		77	
12		45		78	
13		46		79	
14		47		80	
15		48		81	
16		49		82	
17		50		83	
18		51		84	
19		52		85	
20		53		86	
21		54		87	
22		55		88	
23		56		89	
24		57		90	
25		58		91	
26		59		92	
27		60		93	
28		61		94	
29		62		95	
30		63		96	
31		64		97	
32		65		98	
				99	

[1] All site numbers are prefaced by 42WA---. The codes are explained in the text.

TABLE 6.
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON AREA IN WAYNE COUNTY, UTAH

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
100			
101	-X	X	-
102	-X	X	-
103	-X	X	-
104			
105			
106			
107			
108			
109			
110			
111			
112			
113			
114			
115			
116			
117			
118			
119			
120			
121			
122			
123			
124			
125			
126			
127			
128			
129			
130			
131			
132			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
133			
134			
135			
136			
137			
138			
139			
140			
141			
142			
143			
144			
145			
146			
147			
148			
149			
150			
151			
152			
153			
154			
155			
156			
157			
158			
159			
160			
161			
162			
163			
164			
165			

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
166			
167			
168			
169			
170			
171			
172			
173			
174			
175			
176			
177			
178			
179			
180			
181			
182			
183			
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185			
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188			
189			
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191			
192			
193			
194			
195			
196			
197			
198			
199			

TABLE 7.
LIST OF SITES IN GLEN CANYON IN COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA[1]

SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3	SITE NO.	CODES 1	2	3
00				33				66			
01				34				67			
02				35				68			
03				36				69			
04				37				70			
05				38				71			
06	XX	-	-	39				72			
07	XX	-	-	40				73			
08	XX	-	-	41				74			
09	XX	-	-	42				75			
10	XX	-	-	43				76			
11	XX	-	-	44				77			
12	XX	-	-	45				78			
13	XX	-	-	46				79			
14	XX	-	-	47				80			
15	XX	-	X	48				81			
16				49				82			
17				50				83			
18				51	XX	-	X	84			
19				52	XX	-	X	85			
20				53	XX	-	-	86			
21				54				87			
22				55				88			
23				56				89			
24				57				90			
25				58				91			
26				59				92			
27				60				93			
28				61				94			
29				62				95			
30				63				96			
31				64				97			
32				65				98			
								99			

[1] All site numbers are prefaced by 2CN---. The codes are explained in the text.

TABLE 8

LISTING BY YEAR OF SITES EXCAVATED OR TESTED
DURING THE UCRBASP 1957-1963 BY UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

1957	
42GA43	X
42GA49	T
42GA51	X
42KA172	X
42KA173	T
42KA174	T
42KA178	X
42KA235	T
42KA241	X
42KA254	T

1958	
42KA272	X
42KA274	X
42KA276	X
42KA433	X
42KA443	X
42KA447	X
42KA456	X
42KA457	X
42KA601	X
42SA364	X
42SA383	X
42SA395	X

1959	
42GA367	X
42SA366	X
42SA368	T
42SA377	X
42SA413	X
42SA531	T
42SA558	T
42SA559	T
42SA564	X
42SA566	X
42SA567	X
42SA568	X
42SA576	X
42SA583	X
42SA585	X
42SA597	X
42SA598	X
42SA637	X
42SA643	X
42SA646	X

1960	
42SA316	X
42SA373	X
42SA374	X
42SA375	X
42SA540	X
42SA543	X
42SA544	X
42SA545	T
42SA550	X
42SA554	X
42SA615	X
42SA616	X
42SA619	X
42SA620	X
42SA622	X
42SA623	X
42SA624	X
42SA627	X
42SA651	T
42SA655	T
42SA659	T
42SA662	X
42SA693	X
42SA695	X

1961	
42GA102	X
42GA103	X
42GA286	X
42GA288	X
42GA290	T
42KA331	X
42KA346	X
42KA354	X
42KA368	X
42KA524	X
42KA526	X
42KA528	X
42KA539	X
42KA543	X
42KA544	X
42KA761	X
42SA363	X
42SA444	X
42SA675	X

X = Excavated; T = Tested

1961	
42SA678	X
42SA679	X
42SA681	X
42SA701	X
42SA729	X
42SA735	T
42SA736	X
42SA738	X
42SA748	T
42SA754	X
42SA755	T
42SA757	T
42SA760	T
42SA762	T
42SA776	T
42SA781	X
42SA782	T

1962	
42KA433	X
42KA1060	X
42KA1076	X
42SA313	X
42SA314	T
42SA315	X
42SA323	X
42SA344	T
42SA356	T
42SA362	T
42SA369	X
42SA454	X
42SA463	T
42SA632	T
42SA633	X
42SA635	X
42SA1010	X
42SA1011	T
42WS50	X
42WS172	X
42WS200	X
42WS202	X
42WS203	X

TABLE 9.

SITES EXCAVATED OR TESTED DURING THE UCRBASP 1957-1963
IN GARFIELD COUNTY, UTAH

42GA43	(Rattlesnake Point)	X
49		T
51	(Spencer Site)	X
102	(Sheep Horn Alcove)	X
103	(Pantry Alcove)	X
286	(Circle Terrace)	X
288	(Triangle Cave)	X
290		T
367	(Buried Olla Site)	X

X = Excavated; T = Tested

TABLE 10.

SITES EXCAVATED OR TESTED DURING THE UCRBASP 1957-1963
IN KANE COUNTY, UTAH

42KA172	(The Alvey Site)	X
173		T
174		T
178	(Gates Roost)	X
235	(Davis Pool Site)	T
241	(Davis Kiva Site)	X
254		T
272	(Horseshoe Alcove)	X
274	(Talus Ruin)	X
276	(Lizard Alcove)	X
331	(Three Forks Pueblo)	X
346	(The Bridgette Site)	X
354	(Mudhole Pueblo)	X
368	(The Observatory)	X
433	(Benchmark Cave)	X
443	(The Hermitage Site)	X
447	(The Kane Landing Site)	X
456	(Busted Jug Shelter)	X
457	(The Dune Site)	X
524	(Golden Stairs)	X
526	(Pocket Hollow Farms I)	X
528	(Pocket Hollow Farms II)	X
539	(Ava)	X
543	(Tewap Knoll)	X
544	(Sophia Cave)	X
601	(The Wright Site)	X
761	(Aspen Pueblo)	X
1060	(The Sand Hill Site)	X
1076	(Bonanza Dune)	X

X = Excavated; T = Tested

TABLE 11

SITES EXCAVATED OR TESTED DURING THE UCRBASP 1957-1963
IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

42SA313	(Sage Park)	X	42SA620	(Weirs Mural Site)	X
314		T	622	(Oven Alcove)	X
315	(Coyote Ridge)	X	623	(Lyman Flat)	X
316	(The Fortress)	X	624	(The Penthouse)	X
323	(The Watchtower)	X	627	(Dead Tree Flats)	X
344		T	632		T
356		T	633	(Widows Ledge)	X
362		T	635	(Mistake Alcove)	X
363	(Lone Tree Dune)	X	637	(Grimm Site)	X
364	(Loper Ruin)	X	643	(Mosquito Cave)	X
366	(Husteds Well)	X	646	(Mat House)	X
368	(Backyard Site)	T	651		T
369	(Bar Point)	X	655		T
373	(Wasp House)	X	659		T
374	(Oakleaf Alcove)	X	662	(Grid Alcove)	X
375	(Hawk Hollow)	X	675	(Red Ant Kiva)	X
377	(Fence Ruin)	X	678	(Copter Ledge)	X
383	(The Billboard Site)	X	679	(Hiboy House)	X
395	(Catfish Canyon Site)	X	681	(Rehab Center)	X
413	(Forked Stick Alcove)	X	693	(Ax Groove Alcove)	X
444	(Green Water Spring)	X	695	(Stevens Terrace)	X
454	(Steer Palace)	X	729	(Flatrock House)	X
463		T	735		T
531		T	736	(Bernheimer Alcove, Big Cave #1)	X
540	(Pagahrit Dune)	X	738	(Ivy Shelter)	X
543	(Toad Shelter)	X	748		T
544	(Horsefly Hollow)	X	754	(Honeycomb Alcove)	X
545		T	755		T
550	(Surrey Terrace)	X	757		T
554	(Rogers House)	X	760		T
558		T	762		T
559		T	776		T
564	(Daves Site)	X	781	(Tamarix Dune)	X
566	(Ledge Ruin Group)	X	782		T
567	(Ledge Ruin Group)	X	1010	(Scorup Pasture)	X
568	(Ledge Ruin Group)	X	1011		T
576	(Shady Alcove)	X			
583	(Echo Cave)	X			
585	(Doll Ruin)	X			
597	(Crumbling Kiva)	X			
598	(Defiance House)	X			
615	(Mouse Alcove)	X			
616	(Lost Ladder)	X			
619	(Gourd House)	X			

X = Excavated; T = Tested

TABLE 12

SITES EXCAVATED OR TESTED DURING THE UCRBASP 1957-1963
IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH

42WS50	(Three Mile Ruin)	X
172	(Goosenecks Overlook)	X
173	(The Reusch Site)	X
200	(Parunuweap Knoll)	X
202	(Lamb's Knoll Cave #1)	X
203	(Lamb's Knoll Cave #2)	X

X = Excavated; T = Tested

TABLE 13. LIST OF MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA PUBLICATIONS USED TO COMPILE TABLE 14

Glen Canyon Series 1
Adams and Adams 1959
Table 1

Glen Canyon Series 2
Adams 1960
Map III, site numbers not listed in text

Glen Canyon Series 3
Adams et al. 1961
Table 1
"Base Map I"
"excavated sites"

Glen Canyon Series 4
Turner 1963
Table 6
Table 7
Table 9
Table 10
Table 11
"Base Map I"

Glen Canyon Series 5
Ambler et al. 1964
Table 1
Figure 2
"excavated sites"

Glen Canyon Series 6
Cooley 1965
No archaeological sites listed

Glen Canyon Series 7
Long 1966
"Base Map I"
"excavated sites"

Glen Canyon Series 8
Lindsay et al. 1968
Figure 7
"Base Map." site numbers not listed in text
"excavated sites"

TABLE 14: PARTIAL LIST OF SITES SURVEYED AND EXCAVATED BY MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA IN GLEN CANYON AREA

2658
2681, 2682
2684
2686-2692
3712-3720
3722-3744
4075
4159
4209
5245-5253, 5346
5355, 5356
5358-5372, 5374, 5390
5500-5504, 5581
5628
5631
5635
5643
5648
5651A
5653, 5653A
5658
5787
5791
5815, 5857, 5904, 5933
5973-5977
5982-5985
5990
6189
6257-6263
6265, 6266
6276-6282
6389
6391
6395, 6396
6410, 6411
6415-6422
6423, 6423N
6424, 6425
6426, 6426N
6427-6429
6439-6537
6605
6608-6611
6798-6821, 6823
6824-6827
6874
6878, 6882
6884-6886
6888
6892, 6893, 6968, 6969, 6990
7105
7109
7130-7170, 7172
7174-7185, 7200, 7201
7226-7235
7238
7244, 7245
7247
7333
7370
7376
7379, 7380
7409
7411-7418
7421
7451-7506
7508
7510
7519A, 7519B
7520B, 7520C
7523, 7524
7529
7531
7537
7540
7544
7549
7561
7568
7580, 7581
7592-7594
7597, 7598
7600

TABLE 14: (Cont.)

7603
7608
7613
7619
7620
7623
7625
7629
7638
7646
7656-7659
7661, 7662
7664
7665-7669
7672, 7673
7713
7722, 7723
7738
7755
7762
7765-7770
7773-7775
7819
7827
7828
7841
7901-8001
8450
8658-8662

TABLE 15

Concordances Between Previously Utilized
Field Numbers and Smithsonian Trinomial Numbers

Field Designators	Smithsonian Number
A36	42SA476
A38	42SA478
A45	42SA483
A47	42SA485
A49	42SA487
Cooley #3	42GA362
Cooley #12a,b,c	42SA559
Cooley #13	42GA360
Cooley #15	42SA558
JHS #1	42GA443
JHS #2	42KA272 (?)
JHS #3	42GA439
JHS #4	42SA364 (42GA6?)
JHS #12	42KA272 (?)
JHS #25	42KA447
JHS #26	2CN51
JHS #27	2CN52
RBMV 677	42SA396
RBMV 679a	42SA395
RBMV 697	42KA275? 42KA436?
RBMV 698	42KA275? 42KA443?
RBMV 699	42KA276
RBMV 713	?
RBMV 717	42KA438 (?)
RBMV 718	42KA437 (?)
RBMV 719	42KA440
RBMV 1052	42KA601
42GA6	42SA364 (?)
42KA274	42KA343 (?)

During the initial tabluation of sites, a running total of all sites excavated or tested by the University of Utah during the UCRBASP was kept. This information is presented in Tables 8 - 12. Also during this period of preparation a running list of Museum of Northern Arizona sites was tabulated from various records and maps. When it was possible to assign M.N.A. numbers to a site, the number is listed in Tables 3-7. Later Museum of Northern Arizona publications were combed for listing of all sites recorded during the Glen Canyon Project. This research produced the information presented in Table 13. Once these sources on the number of sites were compiled, the site listing on the maps and tables were checked and compared with the data from Tables 3-7. On the basis of all of the data available during the summer of 1978, a table of sites recorded by M.N.A. in Glen Canyon was compiled. This data is presented in Table 14.

Tables 3-7 and 14 represent perhaps more than 90% of all previously recorded sites in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. While it was not feasible to undertake a complete and final file search and site listing in 1978, this information represents a start in that direction. It will eventually be necessary to first accurately locate all of these sites and then cross-check the University of Utah listings with the M.N.A. in order to eliminate duplicate site recordations. A preliminary effort was made by Richard Holmer to computerize some of the available site data in order to estimate the number and kinds of sites that may be encountered on future surveys in Glen Canyon. Holmer encoded over 600 sites in Kane, Garfield and San Juan counties.

During the course of this file search it became apparent that duplicate recordation of a site was not just limited to M.N.A. and University

of Utah. A number of the sites had been recorded by earlier expeditions into southeastern Utah. These expeditions include those of Byron Cummings and the Rainbow Bridge Monument Valley Expedition (RBMV in Table 15), Julian Steward (JHS in Table 15), Cooley, and others. This information was tabluated when available and is presented in Table 15.

It was also noted that since the end of the Glen Canyon project in the 1960s a number of surveys had been completed in or near the Recreation Area. In order to have an up-to-date listing of cultural resources in Glen Canyon it is necessary to continue to incorporate recent survey information into the data base of the original UCRBASP. Information on site inventory in the vicinity of Glen Canyon during the 1970s is presented in Table 16. Inventory reports should be checked from these projects to see if any of the recorded sites are within the boundaries of the Recreation Area. It is not certain whether there were any site inventories performed in the Glen Canyon area during the late 1960s after they closed the Glen Canyon Dam.

This laboratory preparation for the 1978 field season in Glen Canyon, while incomplete, does point out the need for developing a complete data base on the cultural resources in Glen Canyon--a data base that will be useful for management decisions as well as archaeological research.

TABLE 16

SITES SURVEYED IN OR NEAR GLEN CANYON IN THE 1970s

1974 BLM (Kaiparowits Plateau)
Kane County
42KA1441 - 42KA1460*

1974 - Marvin Kay, MWAC (Development Areas: GLCA)
Garfield County
42GA925

Kane County
42KA1481-42KA1484

San Juan County
42SA3933 - 42SA3958

1976 - Alan Schroedl, University of Utah (Lake, Moqui and Dangling Rope Canyons)

Kane County
42KA1705 - 42KA1710

San Juan County
42SA5483, 42SA5491, 42SA5509, 42SA5510

1977 - Alan Schroedl, MWAC (Gypsum and Moqui Canyons)
San Juan County
42SA5379, 42SA6241, 42SA6215, 42SA6316, 42SA6317, 42SA6364

1977 - F. R. Hauck, Southern Coal Project (Escalante Planning Unit)
Garfield County
42GA1576 - 42GA1628*
42GA1631 - 42GA1697*
42GA1818 - 42GA1823*

Kane County
42KA864*
42KA1839-1869*
42KA1871-1908*
42KA1910*
42AK1918, 42KA1919*

1978 Alan Schroedl, MWAC (Various Canyons)
Kane County
42KA1967, 42KA1968

San Juan County
42SA7187 - 42SA7203
42SA7335 - 42SA7347

TABLE 16 (Cont.)

1979 Betsy Tipps, MWAC (Halls Crossing Area)

List not available

1980 Betsy Tipps, MWAC

List not available

* These sites should be checked to see if any fall inside the boundaries of GLCA and if they duplicate previously recorded sites.

Survey of Popular Visitor Sites

One of the field projects outlined in the scope of work for the 1978 field season in Glen Canyon was the documentation of highly visible archaeological sites and evaluation of these sites for stabilization or visitor interpretation. A number of the guides to Lake Powell that are sold to visitors at the marinas contain locational information on various archaeological sites in the region. Typically these guides and maps tout the archaeological sites in the area as one of the major attractions of the recreation area.

Six separate maps and guides to the region were checked and are listed in Table 17. Approximately 52 cultural resources are plotted in these guides (Table 17). These plotted locations probably do not represent 52 distinct archaeological sites since it appears that some of the guides had locations plotted incorrectly that were simply copied from previous maps. None of the sources contain all 52 locations. Careful comparisons of the sites located on these visitor guides with the master set of USGS maps that were prepared prior to the field work indicated that many of the plotted site locations correspond to known sites, i.e., sites that were originally recorded by members of the UCRBASP. However, other plotted locations did not have any sites officially recorded for that location.

It was a task of the field crew in 1978 to check as many of these locations as possible and determine whether there is an archaeological site at that location and to record the site if it had not been previously recorded. The final aspect of this task was to evaluate the sites that had standing structures for stabilization and interpretation.

TABLE 17. SITE LOCATIONS IN GLEN CANYON
PUBLISHED IN TOURIST GUIDES AND MAPS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Site Number	Canyon	Type of Site
1	X	X	X					Navajo	Ruins
2	X	X	X					Navajo	Navajo Steps
3	X							Dungeon	Hand and Toe Holds
4	X	X	X					Rock Creek	Hand and Toe Holds, Rock Art
5*	X							Forbidding	Hand and Toe Holds
6	X							Forbidding	Pictographs
7	X							Cottonwood	Ruins
8*	X	X	X			X	42KA231	Reflection	Ruins
9	X		X			X		Reflection	Ruins
10	X	X	X					Paiute	Petroglyphs
11	X	X	X	X	X			Iceberg	Ruins
12	X	X	X		X		42SA377	Iceberg	Ruins - "Fence Ruin"
13*	X	X	X		X	X	42SA635	Slickrock	Ruins, Petroglyphs
14*	X	X	X	X		X	42SA633	Slickrock	Ruins, "Widows Ledge"
15*	X	X				X		Lake	Hand and Toe Holds
16*	X	X	X		X	X	42SA622	Lake	Ruins, Petroglyphs, "Oven Alcove"
17*	X	X	X			X	42SA533	Moqui	Ruins, Petroglyphs, "Steury Ledge"
18*	X	X	X		X	X	42SA683	Moqui	Ruins - "Rappel Ruin"
19*	X	X	X				42SA678	Moqui	Ruins - "Copter Ledge"
20*	X	X					42SA679	Moqui	Ruins - "Hiboy House"
21*	X	X	X	X	X	X	42SA235	Davis Gulch	Pictographs
22*	X	X	X		X	X	42KA207	Escalante	Ruins - "Three Roof Ruin"

TABLE 17 (Cont.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Site Number	Canyon	Type of Site
23	X	X						Fifty-Mile	Hand and Toe Holds
24*	X	X	X	X			42SA7335	Mainstem	Hand and Toe Holds, Miners Stairs
25*	X	X	X				42SA598	Forgotten	Ruins - "Defiance House"
26	X	X						Oak	Navajo Stairs
27		X						Oak	Hand and Toe Holds
28		X	X					Reflection	Ruins
29		X				X		Reflection	Ruins
30		X						Davis Gulch	Hand and Toe Holds
31*		X			X		42KA236	Davis Gulch	Ruins
32*	X	X					42SA733,734 42SA5486	Moqui (N. Gulch)	Ruins
33	X							Llewellyn	Petroglyphs
34		X						Mainstem	Hand and Toe Holds
35*		X						Moqui	Ruins
36*						X		Rock Creek	Ruins, Petroglyphs
37						X		Davis Gulch	Ruins
38						X		Iceberg	Petroglyphs
39*						X	42SA604?	Moqui (N. Gulch)	Petroglyphs
40*						X	42SA606?	Moqui (N. Gulch)	Petroglyphs
41				X	X			Escalante	Ruins
42*					X		42SA597	Forgotten	Ruins
43*				X	X			Forgotten	Hand and Toe Holds
44				X				Escalante	Ruins
45				X				Lake	Ruins
46					X			Trachyte	Petroglyphs
47			X					Iceberg	

TABLE 17 (Cont.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Site Number	Canyon	Type of Site
48*			X					Slickrock	
49			X					Lake	
50*			X				42SA7202	White Canyon	Ruins, Rock Art
51			X					White	Ruins
52			X					Farley	Ruins

A. Jones, Stan
1978 Map of Lake Powell Country. Second edition. Sun Country Publications, Page and Tucson, Arizona

B. Jones, Stan
1974 Map of Lake Powell Country. Sun Country Publications, Page and Tucson, Arizona.

C. Dowler, Louise B. and Warren L. Dowler
1978 Lake Powell Boating Guide. Revised Third edition. Published Privately.

D. American Adventure Association
1974 Map Lake Powell Guide. American Adventure Association. Salt Lake City.

E. Utah Travel Council
1976 Southeastern Utah, Multipurpose Map I. Utah Travel Council, Salt Lake City.

F. Del Webb Corporation
1977 (?) Restaurant Placemat. Del Webb Marinas, Inc. Page, Arizona

* Site visited by N.P.S. crew in 1978

As part of this phase of the field work, the crew also checked site locations that were not plotted on any of the guides or maps but were known to the permanent staff. Bill Supernaugh, Chief of Resources in Glen Canyon, was aware of these locations and pointed them out on maps for the crew. Supernaugh pointed out one location at the far end of Lake Powell above Hite where a complete Tusayan Corrugated pot was discovered. When this location was revisited (T32S, R16E, Sec 12 at the mouth of East Pasture Canyon), it was determined that the pot was an isolated find and did not represent an archaeological site.

Another location was identified by Supernaugh on the canyon rim above Good Hope Bay. At this location the crew did identify an enigmatic site, 42SA7201, which was tentatively recorded as a Navajo site. 42SA7201 is located on the canyon rim at the head of a trail. One partially collapsed masonry wall extends across the trail. A second wall was also noted. Very few portable artifacts were recorded on the site. What makes the site unusual is a series of small cairns and upright slabs set in cracks in the sandstone along the rim of the canyon. The function of these cairns and slabs is unknown but their location on the canyon rim affords an unobstructed view for almost 360 degrees, and is reminiscent of a celestial observatory.

About half of the sites that were located on the guides and maps were visited by the crew in 1978 (Table 17). As noted, many of these sites were previously recorded and several of them excavated during the UCRBASP. Some of the plotted sites were probably inundated by Lake Powell and some obviously refer to the same site but were plotted in different locations (e.g., refer to the sites that are located in Moqui Canyon). Of the sites visited, two had not been previously recorded,

although they had evidently been visited very often. The 1978 crew recorded sites 42SA7202 and 42SA7335.

42SA7202 consisted of three drylaid masonry structures and a retaining wall on a narrow ledge about 20 m above the current lake elevation of 3,660 ft. As is typical of sites that receive heavy visitation on the edge of the lake, there were no portable artifacts to be found. The structures are indicative of Pueblo occupation in the area. The site was directly associated with a rock art panel of anthropomorphs. These pictographs are of a variety referred to as "shield figures," a style that is considered to be diagnostic of the Fremont culture. This site is situated several kilometers upstream from the mouth of White Canyon where a number of pictograph panels of the same style and design have been recorded. Unfortunately, these panels at the mouth of the canyon are now below the present water level of Lake Powell.

The second site (42SA7335) was noted on visitor guides and maps but had never been officially recorded by the UCRBASP. This site consists of a series of prehistoric hand and toe holds and miner's steps that were pecked into the Navajo Sandstone on the south side of the Glen Canyon upstream from the mouth of Moqui Canyon. These steps and hand and toe holds presumably came up from a talus slope above California Bar and led to the canyon rim. They represent an attraction to recreation area visitors today since the visitors can boat right up to the steps and climb on to them. The steps and hand and toe holds are not weathered and are still safe to climb. The presence of the lake offers some degree of protection from serious injury during a fall. This is not the case with other weathered hand and toe holds that can be found in the side canyons which visitors often attempt to climb.

Twenty-four of the heavily visited sites were located and evaluated by the 1978 crew. Two of these sites were previously unrecorded and have now been added to the data base of cultural resources in Glen Canyon. Stabilization recommendations for each of the sites that had structural remains are presented in Appendix I. In summary, the delineation and evaluation of cultural resources known to the average visitor in Glen Canyon is an important step to developing an overall program of stabilization and interpretation for recreation area visitors.

Canyon Survey

The second aspect of the 1978 field season that was outlined in the work plan was an intensive archaeological inventory that would comply with Executive Order 11593. The areas that were to be inventoried were selected on the basis of intensity of visitation by recreation area users and by the necessity of the field crew to be near the sites that were being stabilized since mitigation would be necessary.

The primary purpose of this phase of the project was to intensively inventory areas in order to relocate previously recorded sites and identify and record previously undiscovered sites. Upon relocation of a site that had been recorded during the UCRBASP, the plotted site location and accuracy of the site description were reviewed. Any discrepancies were noted. All sites visited were evaluated for interpretive potential and possible future stabilization; this information is presented in Appendix I.

Previous field work in Glen Canyon indicated that the recreation area could be divided into three distinct zones for both management purposes and archaeological inventory. These three zones are referred to as the "lake perimeter", the "canyons" and the "uplands".

These three regions of the recreation area can be ranked in terms of visitor impact on archaeological sites. As noted from previous field seasons in Glen Canyon, sites along the perimeter of the lake suffer the highest degree of visitation and vandalism. The inventory of popular visitor sites in 1978 clearly showed that sites directly visible from a boat on the lake were the sites most likely to receive heavy visitation. Although the lake perimeter does not represent an identifiable archaeological zone or region, i.e., the flood pool is a cultural artifact, it is in this zone that archaeological sites receive the greatest impact.

The canyon zone refers to areas that are above the upper reaches of Lake Powell in the side canyons and tributaries of Glen Canyon. The uplands refer to the canyon rims, benchlands and terraces that are generally inaccessible from the lake or the canyon bottoms. These two zones do coincide with different types of prehistoric cultural utilization, the canyons were heavily used by Pueblo farmers while the uplands were occupied by foraging groups and only sporadically used by Pueblo peoples. This difference in utilization is apparent in the kinds and types of sites that are found in each zone. In the canyons, permanent structural remains dominate the archaeological record, whereas on the uplands shallow scatters of pottery and lithic artifacts are the primary site types.

It is sites in the canyon zone that receive the next highest visitation after the sites on the lake perimeter. While it is hard to impute motives to recreation area users, field observation indicates that many people will hike up side canyons searching for "virgin ruins", sites that have not been visited by masses of people such as those on the lake perimeter. Whether these hikers are simply exploring or search-

ing for sites to collect artifacts is uncertain (virtually every site on the lake perimeter has been so completely collected that no portable artifacts, not even waste flakes, remain). It is clear that destructive vandalism, i.e., digging pot holes or pushing over walls, can be undertaken more surreptitiously in the canyons than on the lake perimeter under the ever-watching eyes of Lake Powell boaters.

Of the three zones, the uplands are presently the least affected areas in terms of vandalism and heavy visitation. Unfortunately, the sites that are most fragile and susceptible to damage by heavy visitation are located in the canyons and on the lake perimeter not on the uplands. Lithic scatters are the primary site type found in the uplands in Glen Canyon. As described in a following section on the uplands survey near Halls Crossing identifiable tools and diagnostic artifacts were fairly common, indicating that the area had not been visited by collectors.

All of Glen Canyon Recreation Area can be placed in one of these three zones of impact: lake perimeter, the canyons, and the uplands. The 1978 crew concentrated on inventorying the lake perimeter and canyons areas within easy walking distance of the lake shore since these are the areas of greatest impact on the most fragile resources. Inventory on the uplands poses a number of difficult methodological problems that are discussed in a later section.

The boundaries between each of these three zones is not easily depicted on topographic maps, however, they were easily distinguished during the course of the field work. The area inventoried along the lake perimeter included any area accessible by boat and foot. These areas included talus slopes, alcoves and terraces at the lake level of 3,660 ft. The sheer canyon walls that could not be climbed mark

the boundary between the lake perimeter and the uplands. The canyons areas included all areas above the 3,660 ft. lake level between the steep canyon walls on either side. In this zone the crew surveyed stream bottoms, alluvial cut banks, alluvial terraces, talus slopes, ledges, overhangs, alcoves, and accessible benches. The boundary between the canyon zone and the upland zone was located where the canyon walls were not climbable. The boundary is quite distinct in most canyons, egress and ingress to these canyons during prehistoric times was limited to walking downstream to the mouth of the canyon or finding a climbable route out of the canyon or as a last resort pecking out a series of hand and toe holds that would have served as a ladder up and down the sheer cliffs. In a few canyons, such as Lake Canyon, the boundary between canyon and upland is not distinct; in these canyons where the rim was accessible from the canyon bottom, the boundary was defined on the basis of vegetation. The edge of the uplands was defined as the area where the slickrock ends and limited vegetational cover begins.

Given the ruggedness of the terrain along the lake perimeter and within the canyons, intensive inventory is a slow, time consuming process. Many of the canyons that have been reinventoried since 1976 were "intensively" surveyed by crews from the UCRBASP. However, in almost every canyon there were a number of sites discovered that were not recorded on the early surveys. These overlooked sites cannot be dismissed as definitional differences between crews as to what constitutes an archaeological site. While some of the newly recorded pottery and lithic scatters were not part of the problem orientation of the UCRBASP, many other recently discovered sites consist of two and three room structures. This is not to discount the early surveys in Glen Canyon, but rather

to point out that an extremely high intensity survey is necessary within the canyons to identify all cultural resources as required by E.O. 11593.

The survey procedures that were used in the canyons and along the lake perimeter may be called "contouring" or "terracing". Each crew member was assigned a particular geomorphological feature i.e., bottom of the cliffs, top of the talus slopes, base of the talus slopes, sandstone bench, alluvial terrace, stream bottom, etc., and continued along one side of the canyon at that level. The opposite side of the canyon was completed on the return trip. Often in wide canyons or canyons with numerous "levels" it would be necessary to make more than one pass on the side of a canyon in order to intensively inventory that side of the canyon. Crew members were never separated by more than 30m horizontally and 10m vertically on any one pass.

In these situations the crew has to keep close together so that they can point out to each other likely site locations. For instance the surveyor responsible for following the top of the talus slope and searching the cliff face for rock art is in a very good position to see sites below him which can be pointed out to a lower surveyor. Likewise, a surveyor may be walking on a bench which may have a site below it. The surveyor on the bench would not notice the site unless he was alerted by the surveyor below him. Also during the pass along one side of the canyon, the surveyors must continually check the opposite side of the canyon for potential sites; often sites are more visible from across the canyon than when the archaeologist is near them.

Depending on the terrain the three person archaeological team covered between 1 and 2 linear canyon-kilometers per day. A total of 17 field days were invested in the Canyon Survey and the evaluation of popular

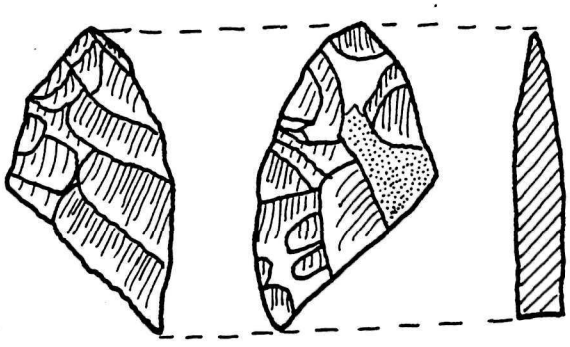
visitor sites. Beside numerous previously recorded sites that were visited and evaluated, sixteen previously undiscovered sites were recorded during this phase of the project. These sites are listed below and the site forms are in Appendix V.

The canyon survey in 1978 concentrated in three distinct areas, each near one of the stabilization projects. The first area was north of Halls Crossing in the vicinity of Forgotten Canyon where Defiance House was being stabilized. The second area was south of Halls Crossing around Slickrock Canyon where Widows Ledge was being stabilized. The third area was along tributaries in the middle reaches of the Escalante River where Three Roof Ruin was being stabilized. A total of 10 different specific areas were surveyed on this phase of the project and each is described below. For each area the sites that were visited or recorded are briefly described; information on evaluation for stabilization is presented in Appendix I. Diagnostic Projectile Points from these sites are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

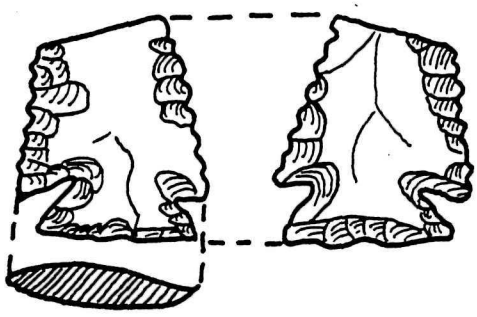
Area 1 - Defiance House Area

In the area north of Halls Crossing Marina three canyons and a portion of the mainstem of Glen Canyon were surveyed. Each of these surveyed areas and the sites visited are listed below.

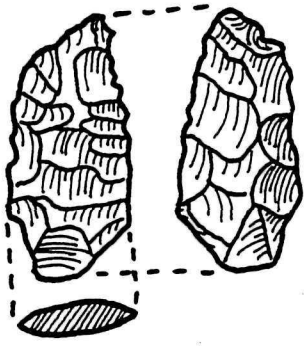
The left bank of the mainstem of Glen Canyon was surveyed from Tapestry Wall (approximately 110 miles upstream from the dam) to the mouth of Crystal Springs Canyon (approximately 105 miles upstream from the dam). Much of the left bank in this area is sheer cliffs; few places remain above the lake level that would have been suitable for aboriginal occupation. In this area only one site was recorded, 42SA7335, the hand and toe holds and miner's stairs that were listed on several of



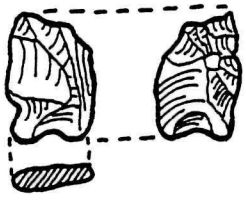
42KA207



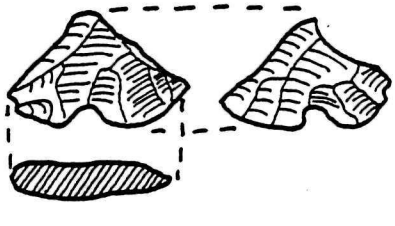
42SA7188



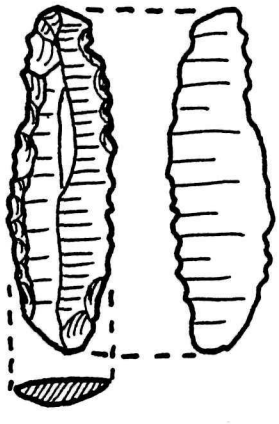
42SA7194



42SA7194



42SA7197



42SA7197

Figure 3. Diagnostic Projectile Points collected during 1978 survey.

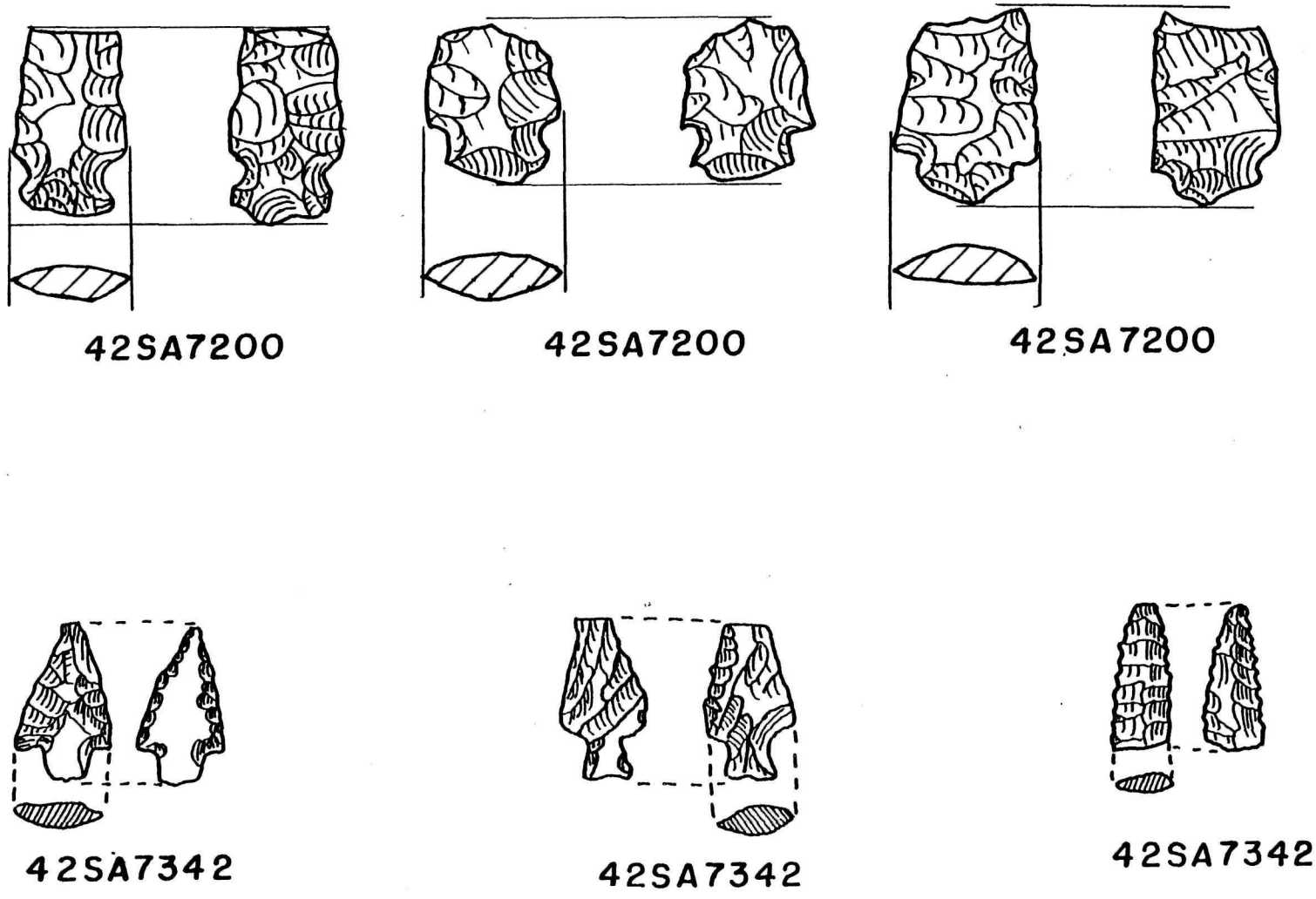


Figure 4. Diagnostic Projectile Points collected during 1978 survey.

the maps of Glen Canyon (see Survey of Popular Visitor Sites). The survey crew attempted to locate eight previously recorded sites along this portion of the main canyon. They determined that all of these sites are presently inundated by Lake Powell; these sites are 42SA521, NA6520(MNA), 42SA523, 42SA368, 42SA367, 42SA571 and 42SA572.

The lake perimeter of both the left and right bank of Knowles Canyon, a left bank tributary at 109 miles above the dam, were reinventoried. No sites had been previously recorded in the canyon. One new site was discovered. This site, 42SA7203, consisted of a series of four rock art panels similar to the Defiance House pictographs in Forgotten Canyon to the south. These panels hav not yet been defaced or vandalized.

The next areas surveyed were the right and left banks, lake perimeter only, of Forgotten Canyon, the next left bank tributary downstream from Knowles Canyon. One previously undiscovered site was located in the lower portion of this canyon, site 42SA7336, a small sherd and lithic scatter. Also in this canyon is Defiance House (42SA598), which was stabilized in 1978, and two other sites with significant structures which were evaluated for stabilization (42SA597 and 42SA595, see Appendix I). Many other sites were recorded by the UCRBASP before Lake Powell was filled. However, reinventory indicated that almost all of them are below the present water level of the lake. From downstream to upstream orientation these sites are 42SA366, 42SA569, 42SA570, 42SA592, 42SA591, 42SA593, 42SA594, 42SA596, and 42SA599. Three sites recorded in this canyon: 42SA600, 42SA601 and 42SA603, were not relocated.

Crystal Springs Canyon, a left bank tributary downstream from Forgotten Canyon and across from Hansen Creek Canyon, was the last area reinventoried north of Halls Crossing. Only the lake perimeter of this

canyon was resurveyed. No sites were located and the three previously recorded sites, 42SA573, 42SA574 and 42SA575, at the mouth of the canyon are now inundated by Lake Powell.

Area 2 - Widows Ledge Area

The next area where reinventory was conducted was in the vicinity of Slickrock Canyon where stabilization of Widows Ledge (42SA633) was taking place. Slickrock Canyon is a left-bank tributary of Glen Canyon approximately 81 miles upstream from the dam. Only a small portion of the mainstem and portions of Slickrock Canyon were surveyed.

From the mouth of Slickrock Canyon north about 2 kilometers, the survey team located four previously unrecorded sites on the left bank of the mainstem of Glen Canyon; there were no previously recorded sites in the area. The first of these sites, 42SA7342, was a small lithic scatter on the northern side of a small sand dune. Two small projectile points (arrow points) indicative of Pueblo occupation were recovered from this site.

The second site, 42SA7343, is a quarry site. The site is situated on a knoll rising over the original river bed; it is covered with lag gravels which contain high grade siliceous material for the manufacture of stone tools. This site is significant in that it is one of the few quarry sites recorded in Glen Canyon that is accessible from the mainstem and surrounding canyons.

The third site, 42SA7344, appears to be another small lithic scatter representing a primary reduction area for Pueblo peoples in the area. The final site in this area was 42SA7346, a single drylaid masonry wall under a low overhang. There were no associated artifacts.

The lake perimeter of Slickrock Canyon was also intensively resurveyed. The resurvey showed that the original UCRBASP crews missed a number of significant sites in this portion of the canyon. Previously recorded sites, 42SA631 and 42SA632 are inundated by Lake Powell. Site 42SA633 is Widows Ledge, a site that was excavated by the UCRBASP and was only partially stabilized in 1978. Sites 42SA634, 42SA635 (Mistake Alcove, excavated in the early 1960s), 42SA1004, 42SA1005, and 42SA1006 were all previously recorded sites that were evaluated for future stabilization needs; this data is presented in Appendix I. Many of these sites are especially fragile and in need of further protection from heavy visitation.

Seven previously undiscovered sites were recorded in Slickrock Canyon by the 1978 crew. One site was a small lithic and sherd scatter, 42SA7337. 42SA7338, however, is a large site on the left bank of the canyon less than half a kilometer upstream from Widows Ledge. This site consisted of at least two structures and several retaining(?) walls. Modern graffiti has been scratched on the cliff wall behind one of the structures and only a few flakes were noted. No diagnostic artifacts were found.

The next two sites are only a few hundred meters upstream from Widows Ledge, sites 42SA7339 and 42SA7340. 42SA7339 is a site consisting of two contiguous, possibly semi-subterranean, rooms. One of the rooms has been partially dug out by looters. 42SA7340 is a single standing circular room of drylaid masonry almost one meter high. No artifacts were noted at the site.

Site 42SA7341 is located in a high alcove that is not easily accessible from the lake. Two drylaid masonry structures were noted at this

site, there were still a few portable artifacts present at this site when it was recorded in 1978. Site 42SA7345 is almost directly across the canyon from 42SA7341; it consists of a small retaining wall with abrading stones in a high almost inaccessible overhang. The last site recorded in 1978 in Slickrock Canyon was site 42SA7347, a location consisting of several drylaid walls. No artifacts were noted.

Area 3 - Three Roof Ruin Area

Reinventory was conducted in a final area, Escalante Canyon, while stabilization was being conducted at Three Roof Ruin (42KA207). Davis Gulch was selected as one of the canyons that would be intensively inventoried since it received very heavy visitation because of the archaeological sites and the natural arches in the canyon. Several side canyons were also surveyed in this area.

Davis Gulch, a right-bank tributary of Escalante Canyon, was inventoried both on the right and left banks of the canyon up to Township 40 South section line. This section line corresponds approximately with Bement Arch (referred to on some maps as Nemo Arch). In this Canyon two previously unrecorded sites were discovered, 42KA1967 and 42KA1968. 42KA1967 is located on the right bank of Davis Gulch upstream from site 42KA239. This site consisted of an artifact scatter at one end of an alcove which was filled with at least 25 m of alluvium. The alluvium is completely cut by the stream and access is very difficult into the alcove. The other site, 42KA1968, is less than 1 kilometer from the mouth of Davis Gulch. It is, however, on the uppermost terrace before the canyon rim. Reaching this terrace involves a climb up 120 m of slickrock and talus. The site itself is a small, partially buried cist in an alcove at the end of the terrace. A single fragment of rod and

bundle basketry was discovered in the alcove indicating that it had probably not been visited by recreation area users.

Of the previously recorded sites in the canyon, sites 42KA183, 42KA184 and 42KA237 are under Lake Powell. Sites 42KA236, 42SA241 and 42KA242 have structures that were evaluated for stabilization (Appendix I). 42KA241 was excavated by the UCRBASP as the Davis Kiva site. Other sites that were relocated and visited by the survey crew were the two pictograph sites, 42KA235, the Davis Pool site, and 42KA240 and sites 42KA238, 42KA239 and 42KA243.

A short box canyon opposite Davis Gulch on the Escalante was completely reinventoried. No new sites were recorded but one previously recorded site was reevaluated, site 42KA185 (Appendix I).

The first unnamed right bank box canyon south of Davis Gulch on the Escalante was completely inventoried. Two previously recorded sites in this canyon, 42KA190 and 42KA192, are below the flood pool of Lake Powell. No other sites were discovered in this canyon.

The final canyon to be reinventoried was Clear Creek Canyon, a left bank tributary of the Escalante. Only the lake perimeter of this canyon was surveyed. No sites were recorded and the one previously recorded site, 42KA182, is presently inundated by Lake Powell.

Halls Crossing Upland Survey

Previous archaeological survey in the Halls Crossing area by Kay (1974) confirmed prehistoric occupation on the canyon rims and uplands. Schroedl (1976b, 1978) had shown that there was also heavy utilization of the benchlands around Dangling Rope Canyon further downstream. The survey data collected by the UCRBASP during the late 1950s and early 1960s does not show much prehistoric occupation on the uplands in the Glen Canyon area.

There are several reasons for this apparent discrepancy between the surveys completed 20 years apart. As noted in the Introduction, the scope of archaeology had changed dramatically since the UCRBASP was completed. It is now clear that the primary orientation of the survey crews of the Glen Canyon Project was towards large Pueblo habitation sites in alcoves on the mainstem and side canyons of Glen Canyon. This partially explains why many of the previously unrecorded sites discovered by NPS archaeologists in the late 1970s are on alluvial terraces, knolls and points. These areas were not intensively surveyed by UCRBASP archaeologists who concentrated their efforts on canyons and tributaries rather than the uplands, since the uplands would not be directly impacted by Lake Powell. During the period of the UCRBASP apparently most archaeologists still saw scatters of pot sherds and lithic artifacts as relatively uninformative and sought more substantial information from large occupation sites.

Since then archaeologists have broadened their approach to understanding prehistory. It is now clear that lithic scatters represent a completely different type of archaeological site. While large occupation sites contain abundant data, it is a different kind of information

than is present in limited activity sites such as lithic scatters. A true picture of prehistoric occupation must discuss both large sites and limited activity sites.

Also, archaeologists have recently turned their attention to various kinds of geographically oriented analyses such as settlement pattern analysis, site catchment analysis, trade networks, etc. These analyses rely on locational information about sites, the content of data at a site is not nearly as important as accurate location of all the sites within the study area. In such analyses the limited activity site with a handful of flakes and potsherds is as important as a large multi-room habitation site.

Several years of field work in Glen Canyon in the late 1970s indicated that limited activity sites were sadly lacking in the data base of cultural resources in Glen Canyon. Likewise there was only limited survey information available on upland areas in Glen Canyon. Thus an upland survey of the canyon rim south of Moqui Canyon near Halls Crossing was outlined in the scope of work. When the scope of work was developed it was thought that the Bureau of Land Management was going to undertake an extensive survey of the uplands just outside the boundary of the recreation area. The data from the BLM survey coupled with the NPS survey would form a strong foundation for organizing future work in the upland areas in Glen Canyon. The BLM survey was never completed and for reasons discussed below the NPS upland survey was not as successful as it was hoped it would be. In many respects the survey of the uplands was designed as a feasibility project. To this end the upland survey was a total success. Many methodological problems were encountered and some solutions were developed. Unfortunately, the final results of the survey indicated

that uplands surveys in Glen Canyon are not as feasible or cost effective as they were thought to be.

Procedures. The area inventoried during this phase of the 1978 season was an approximately 2.25 square kilometer area on the south rim of Moqui Canyon in Township 38 South, Range 12 East about 8 kilometers from Halls Crossing marina. This area is undulating broken Navajo Sandstone with numerous bedrock outcrops and semi-stabilized shifting sand dunes. The area is sparsely vegetated although numerous plants were noted during the survey (Table 18).

A sampling procedure was first suggested using long linear transects, but this idea was abandoned even before the beginning of field work since it was clear that future surveys in the area would never be able to recover the exact transects and resurvey would be necessary. In an ideal cultural resource program any area would have to be surveyed only once.

The only alternative was to survey particular large regions that could be easily delineated on the ground. Once the field work began the crew realized that delineation of such areas would be a serious problem. Much of the land around Halls Crossing and many areas in Glen Canyon are unsectioned; cadastral locations cannot be obtained since benchmarks are unavailable. This problem is compounded by the fact that for almost all of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, some of the most rugged terrain in Utah, only 15 minute USGS topographic maps are available. The scale on these maps is too large to make these maps useful reference tools, also the contour intervals are too great to distinguish local topographic features with confidence.

TABLE 18. PLANTS FROM UPLANDS ABOVE MOQUI CANYON, 1978

Family	Genus, species	Common name
ASCLEPIADACEAE	Asclepias erosa	Desert milkweed
ASTERACEAE	Artemisia cf. bigelovi	Bigelow sagebrush
	Chrysothamnus nauseosus	Rubber rabbitbrush
	C. viscidiflorus	Douglas rabbitbrush
	Erigeron pumilus	Low fleabane
	Helianthus anomalus	Western sunflower
	Malacothrix floccifera	Desert dandelion
	M. glabrata	Desert dandelion
	Stephanomeria tenuifolia	Slender wirelettuce
BORAGINACEAE	Cryptantha crassisepala	Cryptantha
	C. flava	Yellow cryptantha
BRASSICACEAE	Lepidium montanum	Montana pepperweed
CHENOPODIACEAE	Cycloloma atriplicifolium	Winged pigweed
EPHEDRACEAE	Ephedra torreyana	Torrey mormontea
FABACEAE	Astragalus cymboides	Canoe milkvetch
FAGACEAE	Quercus turbinella	Shrub liveoak
LOASACEAE	Mentzelia multiflora	Desert mentzelia
	M. pumila	Yellow mentzelia
MALVACEAE	Spharalcea parviflora	Small-leaf globemallow
OLEACEAE	Fraxinus cuspidata	Fragant ash
ONAGRACEAE	Oenothera pallida	Pale evening primrose
PLANTAGINACEAE	Plantago patagonica	Wolly plantain
POACEAE	Bromus rubens	Foxtail brome
	B. tectorum	Cheatgrass
	Oryzopsis hymeniodes	Indian ricegrass
	Sporobolus cryptandrus	Sand dropseed
ROSACEAE	Coleogyne ramosissima	Common blackbrush

Results. Utilizing small scale maps would not be a problem if only few, very distinctive sites were located. However, a total of 14 sites were recorded in approximately one square mile (2.25 square kilometers). This is a very high site density. Whether this density is indicative of actual site densities in the uplands elsewhere in Glen Canyon is unknown, but on the basis of Kay's (1974) work in the Halls Crossing area, Schroedl's (1978) work in Dangling Rope Canyon and Tipps' work near Lone Rock (Betsy Tipps, personal communication), site densities may be fairly high, perhaps even higher than in the canyons.

The site types, however, may be much more limited in the uplands than in the canyons. Virtually all of the sites recorded on the upland survey were lithic scatters varying in size from 48 to 16,000 square meters, with a median size of about 450 square meters. Only two of the sites had pottery and even then only a handful of sherds. Evidence of possible structures was noted at only one of these sites. Generally these site were located in shallow depressions or basins in the slickrock or they were situated at the edge of a low unstable sand dune. The presence of diagnostic artifacts indicates that the sites in this area had been subjected to very little collecting or none at all.

The survey crew was frustrated in recording these sites. There were no distinctive topographic features or on-site cultural features that could be used to unequivocally distinguish the site from other similar sites nearby. Archaeologists returning to these sites in the future could not be sure which site they were actually visiting. This was a problem because the exact site locations could not be accurately plotted on 15 minute USGS maps. The survey crew did produce a 1:10,000 plane table topographic map of the survey area in which the sites were

accurately plotted. However, plane-table mapping of large survey areas to simply locate sites is not cost-effective or even feasible. Identification of sites was also hampered by the definition of what constitutes a site. The problem of site definition manifested itself in the field in trying to determine whether sparse artifact scatters in close proximity represented two or more sites or different activity areas of the same site. There was no way that the crew could delineate site boundaries among these lithic scatters. This is not a problem of field identification but rather a theoretical problem that has not yet been sufficiently addressed in the professional community.

Because of all of the problems outlined above, the upland survey was abandoned before its scheduled completion date. While the survey did locate 14 additional archaeological sites (Table 19, Appendix V), the methodological results were not encouraging. For uplands surveys to be cost-effective and efficient in Glen Canyon there are a number of logistical problems that must be solved before it is feasible to undertaken large-scale surveys of upland areas in Glen Canyon.

Perhaps the only encouraging aspect of inventory in the uplands is that these sites are not as threatened by visitors as are sites along the lake and in the canyons. There is still some time available to develop suitable survey and recordation techniques. Some suggestions are outlined in the final sections of this report.

TABLE 19. LIST OF SITES RECORDED DURING THE UPLAND SURVEY AT HALLS CROSSING

42SA7187
42SA7188
42SA7189
42SA7190
42SA7191
42SA7192
42SA7193
42SA7194
42SA7195
42SA7196
42SA7197
42SA7198
42SA7199
42SA7200

Stabilization Mitigation

Only about five crew days were expended in mitigation for the three sites at which stabilization took place in 1978, Widows Ledge, Defiance House, and Three Roof Ruin. Only limited amounts of excavation took place at each of these sites as described below.

Widows Ledge

Widows Ledge (42SA633) is one of the largest sites in Glen Canyon with more than a half dozen major structures. The site was excavated in the early 1960s by a crew from the University of Utah during the USRBASP, and is representative of late Pueblo occupations in Glen Canyon.

The site is popular with visitors to Glen Canyon since it can be approached by boat and the climb is not very strenuous. Since the 1960s the site has been heavily impacted by visitors to the recreation area. Widows Ledge was the third site to be stabilized in 1978, unfortunately the stabilization crew did not have time to adequately complete the work. Only minimal stabilization was done and hence only limited mitigation.

Approximately 1/3 cubic meter of fill was excavated from the fill on the outside of the northeast wall of Structure 3 (as labelled by the original University of Utah excavation crew). Only a limited number of worked artifacts were noted from this area, however, several organic artifacts were recovered from the fill. These artifacts are listed in Table 20. Further work is expected to take place at this site in 1979.

Defiance House

Defiance House (42SA598), located on the right bank of Forgotten Canyon, is probably the most well known Pueblo site in this portion

Glen Canyon because of the distinctive anthropomorphic pictographs on the canyon wall above the site. This site was also excavated in the late 1950s by the University of Utah during the UCRBASP. The excavation crew may have been the first visitors to the site since it was abandoned; the excavation team found complete and broken vessels scattered around the site and the kiva ladder was still in place.

There were three habitation rooms and several storage rooms and a distinctive D-shaped subterranean kiva. Artifactual evidence indicated that this site was occupied by Mesa Verde Anasazi during the late Pueblo III period.

Since this site is a popular site with visitors, it was stabilized in the early 1970s. The 1978 stabilization crew was only doing some touch up work on portions of the structures that were deteriorating.

TABLE 20. ARTIFACTS FROM WIDOWS LEDGE (42SA633).

41 Flakes
11 Unidentified sherds
7 Pieces of cordage
7 Beans
4 Corn cobs
2 Worked bone fragments
2 Unworked bone fragments
2 Mano fragments
2 Yucca ties
1 Piece of hide
1 Piece of cotton
Human hair

Since sterile fill was abundant on the talus slope no cultural fill for mortar was excavated. However, some of the compacted cultural fill around the bases of the structures was eroding from visitor traffic and was excavated so that the crew could stabilize the structural foundations.

A total of eight field specimen lots were collected. The bulk of this material consisted of cultural fill with charcoal, plant remains, bird coprolites, etc. These samples were collected for future analysis, since the UCRBASP crews did not collect bulk samples for ecological analyses. Screened and unscreened bulk samples were collected. Only a few sherds and flakes and a fragment of cotton cloth were recovered. The field specimen lot numbers are listed in Table 21; the provenience information correlates with the site report (Lipe et al. 1960).

Three Roof Ruin

Three Roof Ruin (42KA207) is located in a south-facing alcove on the right bank of the Escalante River and consists of three habitation rooms and storage room on an upper ledge of the alcove. On a lower ledge there is a circular arrangement of sandstone slabs indicating the presence of another structure (Figure 5).

This site was never excavated. It was first recorded in the mid 1950s by members of the UCRBASP and reported by Lister (1958). Lister (1958:19) recommended that none of the sites in the Escalante River Canyon be excavated, but that site 42KA207 (Three Roof Ruin) be stabilized as an interpretive site for future recreation area visitors since the site would be above the maximum flood pool of Lake Powell.

In 1970 the site was finally stabilized. At this time, one of the archaeologists took detailed field notes on the state of the site prior to stabilization. Limited excavation was undertaken, however,

TABLE 21. ARTIFACTS FROM DEFIANCE HOUSE (42SA598).

Date	FS Number	Description	Provenience
6-25-78	191	General collection of surface artifacts	Surface
6-25-78	192	Organic and lithic artifacts	Below base of retaining wall W of Structure 3 (Fea. 14 in front of Fea. 3)
6-25-78	193	Woven cotton frag.	Structure 10 (Fea. 34)
6-25-78	194	Unsorted material	Base of southeast wall of Structure 3 (Fea. 5)
6-26-78	195	Bulk sample #1	Base of southeast wall of Structure 3 (Fea. 5)
6-26-78	196	Bulk sample #2	Base of southeast wall of Structure 3 (Fea. 5)
6-26-78	197	Bone and feather fragments, 3 unidentified sherds, 118 flakes	Core of W wall and fill from southwest side of ventilator shaft, Structure 6 (Fea. 9)
6-26-78	198	Bulk sample of fine screened material	Base of southeast wall of Structure 3 (Fea. 5)

the records do not describe any artifacts. The site map is shown in Figure 5. Rooms 1, 3, and 4 were discovered with roofs intact and hence the name of the site. Only limited amounts of touch-up stabilization were required in 1978 and only limited excavation was completed by the NPS crew. Artifacts were collected from two locations in 1978. One lot of artifacts was collected from the talus slope in front of Room 3. The other lot of artifacts was recovered from the fill between Room 4 and the rear cliff wall (Table 22). The artifacts are described individually in Appendix IV.

The stabilization and mitigation in 1978 produced only limited archaeological data since each of the sites had been previously excavated. Future mitigation during stabilization at previously recorded sites

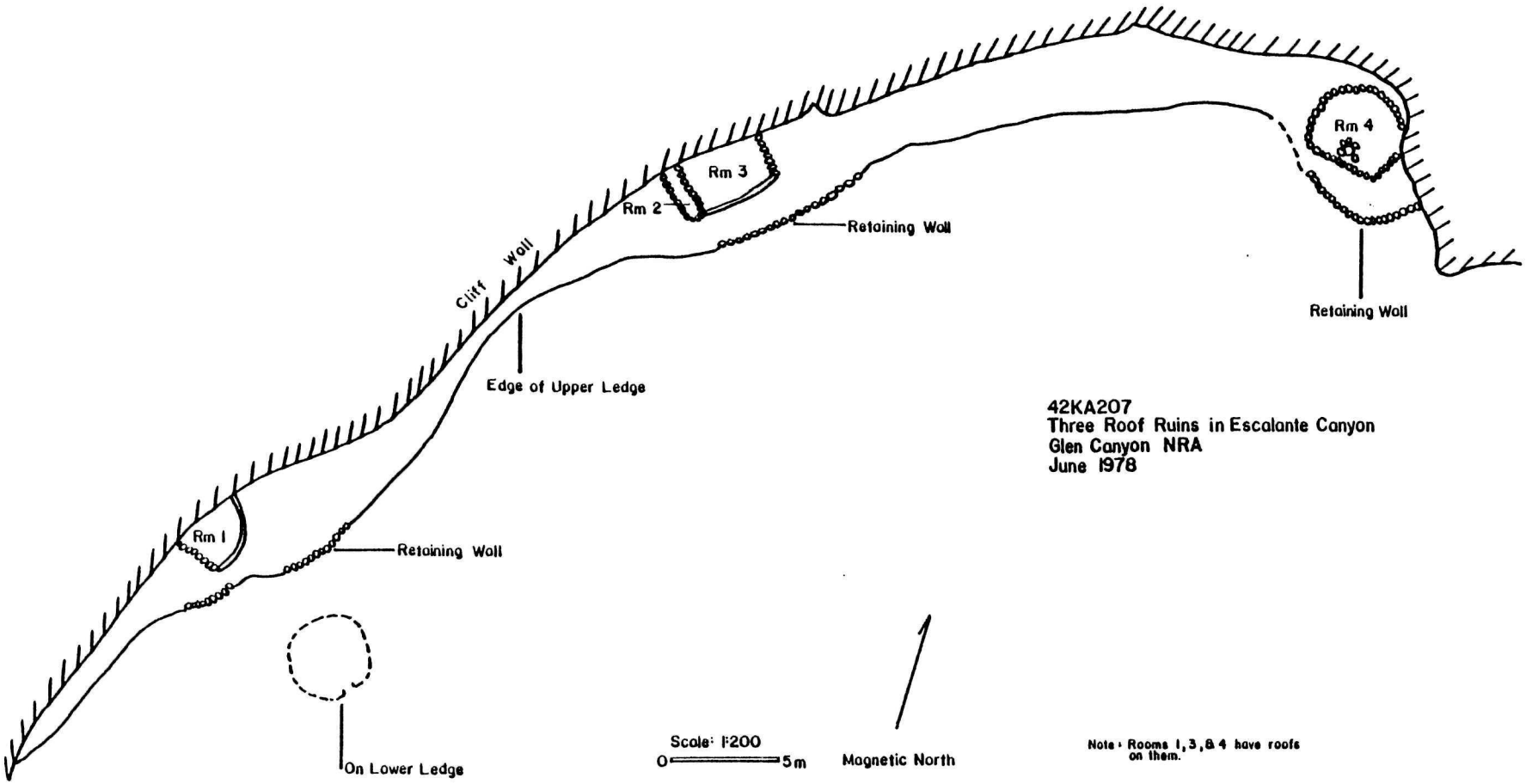


Figure 5. Plan Map of Three Roof Ruin (42KA207).

TABLE 22. ARTIFACTS FROM THREE ROOF RUIN (42KA207)

FS-1 (Talus Slope Artifacts)

1. 11 corn cob fragments
2. 48 gourd fragments
3. 10+ various seeds, 3 different types
4. 28 large coprolites and fragments (577g)
5. 23 knots/beam ties
6. assorted wood fragments
7. 10 red chert flakes (13.5g.)
8. 3 beige chert flakes (2.2g.)
9. 3 purple chert flakes (13.7g.)
10. 6 orangish chert flakes (6.8g.)
11. 26 white chert flakes (23.9 g.)
12. 3 miscellaneous chert flakes (36g.)
13. 10 quartzite flakes (white/red/purple) (125.9g.)
14. basalt flake (68g.)
15. 25 miscellaneous faunal bone (37.3g.)
16. Cordage (yucca) - 5
17. 6 assorted leather fragments
18. 2 pieces cotton, unspun
19. feather wrapped piece of yucca
20. spindle whorl fragment
21. spindle whorl fragment
22. spindle whorl fragment
23. figurine fragment
24. coiled pottery sherd
25. 3 coil fragments
26. 3 wood fragments
27. arrow notch
28. flaking tool (wood and bone)
29. Tsegi orange ware sherd
30. a/b unidentified gray sherds (2)
31. pottery sherd with pine pitch and straw
32. pottery sherds - (3) unidentified corrugated gray ware
33. a/b/c pottery sherds - unidentified corrugated black ware
34. a/b/c pottery sherds - unidentified corrugated black ware

TABLE 22. (Cont.)

FS-2 (Fill behind room 4)

1. white chert flakes (15.2g.)
2. quartzite flakes (255g.)
3. 65 purple chert flakes (33.3g.)
4. 30 grey chert flakes (25g.)
5. 233 red chert flakes (82.7g.)
6. 81 orangish chert flakes (33.6g.)
7. assorted wood fragments
8. 11 corncobs (70.5g.)
9. 77 gourd fragments (20.4g.)
10. 47 bone fragments (30.3g.)
11. 26 seeds (2.4g.)
12. spindle whorl fragment
13. spindle whorl fragment
14. spindle whorl fragment
15. spindle whorl fragment
16. spindle whorl fragment
17. figurine fragments
18. figurine fragments
19. figurine fragment
20. figurine fragment
21. figurine fragment
22. figurine fragment
23. vessel fragment
24. vessel fragment
25. vessel fragment
26. vessel fragment
27. clay lump
28. clay lump
29. cordage - cotton (2 pieces)
30. cordage - feather wrapped (1)
31. cordage - yucca (6 pieces)
32. broken bunt point
33. fragment of tube (2 pieces)
34. worked wood
35. worked wood
36. human hair
37. unspun cotton
38. hide fragments (9)
39. yucca ties (6)
40. sandstone slab (flaked)
41. sandstone mano fragment
42. hammerstone
43. blade fragment
44. Kana-A pottery sherd
45. a/b Tsegi orange ware (12 sherds)
46. (a-l) (12 pieces) Pottery sherds - unidentified corrugated black ware
47. (a-f) (7 pieces) Pottery sherds - unidentified gray ware
48. pottery sherd - unidentified gray ware

FS-2 (continued)

49. pottery sherds - unidentified Black-on-gray painted ware

50. pottery sherd - unidentified Black-on-gray painted ware

51. pottery sherd - unidentified corrugated coiled buff ware

52. pottery sherd - unidentified corrugated coiled black ware

53. pottery sherd - unidentified corrugated black ware

54. pottery sherd - unidentified orange ware

55. pottery sherd - unidentified gray ware

be undertaken by the stabilization crew rather than calling in a special excavation team. Other sites that will be stabilized in the future should be excavated before any stabilization is done.

CHAPTER III

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All of the projected aspects of the cultural resource program for the 1978 field season in Glen Canyon were completed. The bulk of the field effort was expended on three separate inventory tasks; evaluation of popular visitor sites, continuation of shoreline and canyon surveys, and testing the feasibility of upland surveys. Only limited field time was invested in excavations at sites to be stabilized.

Prior to the beginning of field work, the crew undertook laboratory preparations at the University of Utah. Reviews of the field records for the previous archaeological work done in Glen Canyon by the UCRBASP revealed many inconsistencies in the data which can only be resolved by resurvey of the sites and areas in question.

The 1978 fieldwork and the work from the two previous seasons indicated that only a portion of the recreation area was inventoried during the UCRBASP. The crews of the UCRBASP concentrated their effort on surveying the canyon regions that would be inundated. They did not inventory much upland area and failed to recognize the numerous short-term, if not intensive, occupations of the uplands along the canyon rims. The discovery of high site densities along the rim of Moqui Canyon in 1978 indicates that there may be a great many unrecorded sites on the higher benchlands of Glen Canyon.

About half of all of the newly recorded sites in 1978 were located within canyons that were intensively inventoried by the UCRBASP. Since most of the sites recorded in the canyons in 1978 were open sites, it seems likely that the UCRBASP crews were concentrating their efforts on alcoves and overhangs, this would explain why the open sites were

missed. It seems that the UCRBASP may have missed recording up to 10% of the sites in the canyon regions.

While the reinventory of Slickrock Canyon was not finished in 1978, the previously recorded sites, the alluvial terraces used for prehistoric agriculture, and the newly discovered sites suggest that this canyon may be eligible for a district nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The 1979 field work will shed more light on the significance of cultural resources in this canyon.

Several recommendations follow from the results of the 1978 Glen Canyon Cultural Resource Project. First, there is a need to compile all fo the existing data on cultural resources in the recreation area and develop a complete data base on the cultural resources of the area. The data must be carefully cross-checked to eliminate site duplications and erroneous locations.

With an established data base for the cultural resources an overall research plan can be developed for Glen Canyon. This research plan should delineate the scientific questions that can be approached by data from Glen Canyon. This research plan in conjunction with the data base can be used to provide the information that is needed by managing officials for allocation of funds and resources and to provide for future development decisions. Figure 6 details this systemic process. Future management decisions concerning relocation of facilities, necessary excavations, public interpretive displays, etc., are dependent on a strong scientific data base against which new information can be evaluated. Management determinations stem directly from the scientific significance of the resources. Thus there is an immediate need to develop and maintain a data base and to provide a research scheme for dealing with the cultural resources in the recreation area.

The fieldwork in Glen Canyon in the late 1970s indicates that the field reinventory must continue since there appear to be many sites in the region that have not yet been recorded. The reinventory can also confirm the accuracy of many of the sites that were recorded by UCRBASP. Field teams can also evaluate the damage that has occurred to these previously recorded sites by natural causes and by heavy visitation.

In terms of hte damage being inflicted on cultural resources by heavy visitation, it is recommended that the marina areas and other locations with high visitation be inventoried first. Next the shoreline survey should be completed in conjunction with the resurvey of the canyons. The upland regions of Glen Canyon are the most inaccessible and protected, and although we know the least about the resources in these areas, the sites are relatively well protected; thus the uplands should be the last regions to be covered in an inventory program for the recreation area.

The most disheartening aspect of the fieldwork in 1978 was observing the continued destruction to archaeological resources in Glen Canyon. While some of the damage is deliberate, most is simply due to too many people visiting too few and fragile prehistoric sites. THe final recommendation is that an interpretive program be developed which directs visitors to selected ruins for viewing and recreation and indirectly keeps them away from particularly fragile resources in other areas. The cultural resources in Glen Cnayon are being eroded away quicker than they can be recorded and preserved.

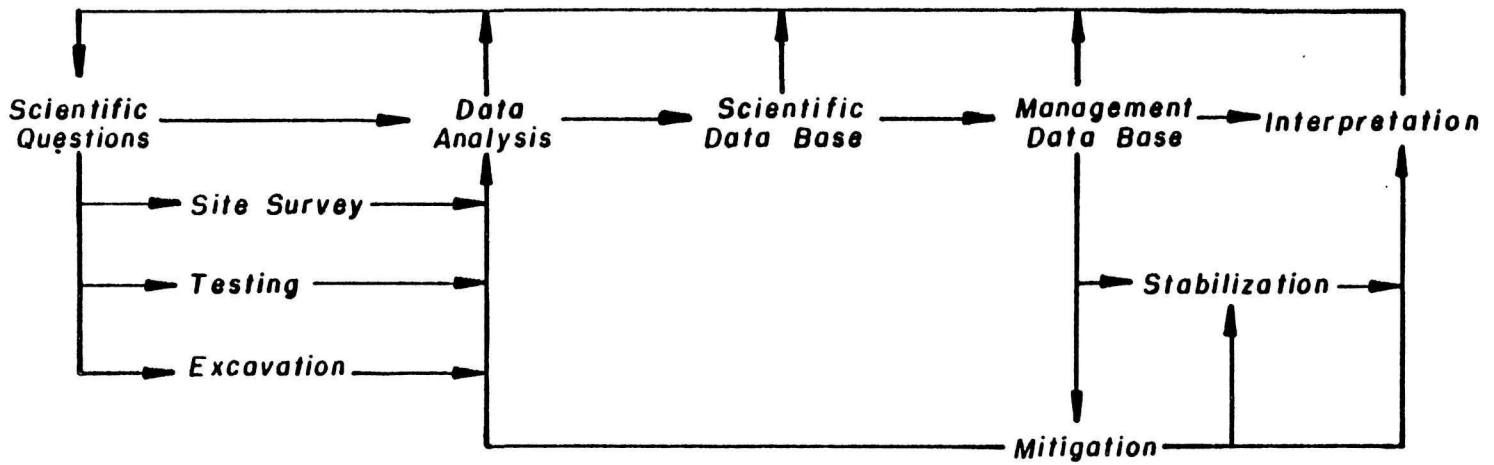


Figure 6. Information Flow in a Cultural Resource Program for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

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APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF STABILIZATION EVALUATION: GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, 1978

by

Betsy L. Tipps

One of the purposes of the Glen Canyon 1978 Archeological Project was to visit ruins throughout the Recreation Area and evaluate them for stabilization needs. Information obtained in this evaluation will be pertinent in the selection of a site or sites to be stabilized in 1979 and future years.

Ruins to be evaluated for stabilization were selected in several ways. The crew made every possible effort to visit all sites which visitors are directed to by Lake Powell boating guides. The justification for this is that heavy visitation results in rapid deterioration of ruins. In a similar vein, several canyons were chosen that are popular for camping and hiking because of their proximity to Halls Crossing Marina or Rainbow Marina. An effort was made to visit all ruins in these canyons for visitor impact and stabilization requirements. All unrecorded sites located during our survey were also evaluated.

The sites evaluated are not necessarily the only sites which need to be examined or stabilized. These sites simply represent those that were accessible to the crew and those that, in the opinion of the crew, were most vulnerable to erosion and destruction. Work done in 1978 brings to light the need for additional work in this direction. Indeed, many of the sites evaluated in 1978 will need to be reexamined in one or two years to see how the patterns of deterioration and visitation, and therefore the stabilization priorities, have changed. Evaluations and recommendations are current to June, July and August of 1978.

Those sites chosen for examination were briefly checked for major erosion patterns, structural security and cultural disturbance. Recommendations based on a number of factors such as access, exposure, vulnerability to natural deterioration, amount of visitation, state

preservation, size, and significance were then made. The following tables summarize the general character, condition and stabilization priority of each site.

The purpose of this summary is to provide a brief statement about each site as a guideline for selecting sites to be stabilized in the future.

SITES VISITED WHICH HAVE NO FEATURES THAT CAN BE STABILIZED

GLEN CANYON, 1978

42 KA 235 Davis Gulch	Davis Pool Site. Consists of a stabilized pictograph panel. There are no structures to stabilize.
42 KA 238 Davis Gulch	Walls recorded in 1958 are no longer recognizable. There is nothing exposed which needs stabilization.
42 KA 239 Davis Gulch	Vague room outlines mentioned in the 1957 site report could not be found. There is nothing to stabilize as there are no cultural features exposed.
42 KA 1967 Davis Gulch	Site is a campsite. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 634 Slickrock Canyon.	Site consists of artifacts and wood fragments in an alcove. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7187 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7188 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7189 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic and pottery scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7190 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7191 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7192 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7193 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7194 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7195 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7197 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7198 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.

42 SA 7200 Moki Rim	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize.
42 SA 7335 near Forgotten Canyon	Site consists of Moki stairs and miner's stairs. There is nothing to stabilize.
42 SA 7336 Forgotten Canyon	Site is a pottery scatter. There is nothing to stabilize.
42 SA 7337 Slickrock Canyon	Site is a pottery and lithic scatter. There is nothing to stabilize.
42 SA 7342 mainstem near Slickrock Canyon	Site is a lithic scatter. There is nothing to stabilize.
42 SA 7343 mainstem near Slickrock Canyon	Site is a lithic scatter. There are no architectural features to stabilize
42 SA 7344 mainstem near Slickrock Canyon	Site is a lithic scatter. There is nothing to stabilize.

STABILIZATION DESCRIPTIONS FOR SITES

GLEN CANYON, 1978

42 KA 185 Escalante Canyon	Site is composed of two rectangular rooms. The rooms are constructed of unshaped sandstone. slabs and are drylaid. The rear walls of both structures are no longer present. The remaining side and front walls are in good condition, but appear to be taking a great deal of punishment from visitor traffic. Preservation efforts are required if this site is to be saved.
42 KA 231 Reflection Canyon	Site consists of four masonry structures, five walls which are remnants of other structures, and a retaining wall. Rooms are constructed of sandstone slabs and naturally shaped blocks; most are unshaped. There are both wet and dry laid structures on the site. Structures one and two, both drylaid, are but remnants of walls. If structure three still exists, it is nothing more than a rubble pile. Structure four, also of drylaid slabs stands to almost one meter in height. It is in good condition. Structure five is in good shape except for the stones which are sliding off of the tops of the wall. Visitors may have added some stones to the eastern portion of the wall. Structure six, a well preserved slab and mortar house, retains its plaster on the exterior. It has problems in the form of undermining, mortar erosion, a hole in the base and a crack in the southwest corner. Structure seven is represented by two drylaid walls which are badly deteriorating. Structure eight consists of two wall remnants and a rubble pile. Structure nine and ten are completely gone as they rested on a ledge which has gone underwater. This ruins' state of preservation, unique features, accessibility and potential for interpretation for visitors call for immediate stabilization. At full pool, boat wake or Lake Powell itself will reach the ruin and erode wall bases. This will in turn cause the walls to crumble. Special techniques will be necessary to stabilize a site that will be in and out of the water.
42 KA 236 Davis Gulch	Site consists of a faint pictograph panel, a rock with abrading marks and four structures which are in various states of preservation. Feature six, a wet laid and dry laid semi-circular masonry structure is basically sound, although

undermining and mortar erosion are major problems. Structure seven, a small storage structure of thin sandstone slabs and mortar is in excellent condition. The wall of structure ten is in poor condition. The only remaining wall of structure five is so deteriorated, it almost defies recognition.

This site receives heavy visitation despite the difficult access. If this site is to be saved, preservation measures must be undertaken. This site has a high stabilization priority.

42 KA 240
Davis Gulch

Site consists of a pictograph panel high on a cliff face. The pictographs are in fairly good condition although some are rather faint. No defacing is evident. No stabilization is necessary at this time.

42 KA 241
Davis Gulch

Features on this site include a subterranean room, a semi-circular structure, a cist and rock alignments which seem to outline structures. A few stones in the top courses of the subterranean room are loose and the roof seems to be deteriorating. There are no major problems with the semi-circular room other than undermining and a few loose stones. The cist needs to have a few stones reset.

Although stabilization is not mandatory at this time, the site should be considered for stabilization in the next few years as it is a popular site to hike to. Visitor traffic goes hand in hand with site destruction.

42 KA 242
Davis Gulch

This site is composed of two dry laid stone masonry rooms. The front walls are still in place; side walls have collapsed. This site was not visited for stabilization in 1978, but was examined in 1977 by Bill Supernaugh, Chief Naturalist of Glen Canyon NRA. Access to the site is difficult and the site is far enough off the lake that immediate stabilization does not seem warranted.

42 KA 1968

Site consists of a cist which is outlined by four upright slabs. This site has a low stabilization priority site the site is undisturbed and its access prohibits visitation.

42 SA 595
Forgotten
Canyon

Site consists of two wet laid storage structures, one roofed, a drylaid storage structure, a room and a retaining wall. The roofed structure has serious problems in the form of undermining,

mortar erosion, and holes which penetrate the walls. Erosion to the other wet laid structure includes loose stones and mortar deterioration. The dry laid storage structure is collapsing. The only remaining wall of the "room" is undermined, unstable and has many loose stones.

Site lies on a ledge and talus slope which are being overtaken by Lake Powell. Eventually the site may be inundated or excluding that, boat wake will surely reach the site. The site is recommended for stabilization if the logistics of stabilizing such a site can be solved.

42 SA 597
Forgotten
Canyon

Site consists of a large roofed kiva, a roofed room, a roofed cist, an unroofed cist, a single wall, a mealing bin and abrading marks. All structures are constructed of sandstone building stones and mortar. Roofs are constructed of beams, poles, sticks, grass, reeds, mortar and spalls. Walls of the kiva are undermined and mortar is bleeding out. One wall is slumped and many stones are loose. The roof is in a fairly good state of preservation. Two walls of the roofed room are in good shape; the other is collapsed. The roof is still intact, but no longer in place. The roofed cist is in excellent condition and requires no work at this time. The southwest corner of the unroofed cist is broken out and mortar is eroded from the joints. Top courses of the single wall are loose and the wall is slumped.

Overall, 42 SA 597 is well preserved. There are however a lot of necessary repairs to be done. Some of these are pertinent to structural stability. It is worth trying to stabilize the talus slope on which this site is built. If that can be done, the site should be stabilized at once.

42 SA 635
Slickrock
Canyon

Site consists of a roofed structure (feat. 1), three retaining walls (feats. 3, 9 and 11), a roofed granary (feat. 8), an unroofed granery (feat. 10), a circular room (feat. 2), a square room (feat. 6), a collapsed room (feat. 4), and pictographs.

Feature one is in good condition except for the large cracks which have weakened the front wall. Someone has also removed a roof beam and used it as firewood. Both features three and nine are in excellent condition wherever

they remain. Feature 11 is badly deteriorated and nothing much more than a pile of stones. Feature eight is built of mortar and horizontally laid sandstone slabs. Except for some slight undermining and minimal mortar erosion, the walls and roof are in very good condition. The front of the unroofed, dry laid granery has collapsed and side walls are very unstable. Structure two is constructed of horizontal sandstone slab masonry and upright slabs. The front of the structure is undermining and mortar is bleeding out of the joints. The north wall is slumping inward. Feature six is constructed of coursed horizontal masonry and hard reddish brown mortar. Feature six is being undermined and mortar is bleeding out of the joints. Cap stones and other stones are loose and falling out. Feature four is built of one mortared wall and one dry laid wall. The top of the dry laid wall is eroding and basal stones and fill are sliding out of place. Some mortar has bled out of the wet laid wall causing rock to rock contact. The pictographs are very faint.

This site should have top priority for stabilization as it receives heavy visitation and consequently it is deteriorating at an alarming rate. Also it will be a good site to interpret for visitors once it is stabilized.

42 SA 1004
Slickrock
Canyon

The only indication of prehistoric human activity at 42 SA 1004 is a semi-subterranean structure of wet laid masonry. It has a side entrance and a beam, stick and mud roof. Despite a few loose stones, sticks and reeds, the structure is very sound. Stabilization is not necessary at this time but the site should be examined annually for stabilization needs.

42 SA 1005
Slickrock
Canyon

In 1962, this site consisted of a buried storage cist and four other dry laid structures. When visited in 1978, the storage cist, one room outline and two walls were located. The cist is constructed of upright slabs, horizontal masonry and purple mortar. It has a lateral entryway and is roofed with sandstone slabs. Half of the roof is missing and a few stones around the lintel are loose. Walls of the structure appear stable, although the north wall could be undermined in the future by talus erosion. Wall one, a dry laid horizontal coursed masonry wall is slightly undermined. Wall two consists of a few stones stacked on fill.

It is very deteriorated. Emergency stabilization is not necessary at this site in the near future. It receives very limited visitation and natural erosion takes place at a very slow rate.

42 SA 5379
Gypsum
Canyon

Site is a single habitation structure constructed of vertical slabs and dry laid horizontal masonry. In 1976, Lake Powell almost reached the site causing severe erosion to the northwest side of the site. Only the south and east walls and ventilator shaft remain. They are badly deteriorating. If the site is to be saved, the point on which it is built would have to be stabilized. This would take considerable expense and effort. For this reason, stabilization is not recommended.

42 SA 7201
Goodhope Bay

Site consists of two fragments of a wall, a wall, a circle of stones, four cairns and five upright slab markers. All walls are dry laid and built of unshaped flat and chunky sandstone rocks. No mortar is used. Walls appear fairly stable although there is some undermining and slippage of stones off the walls. Most of the cairns are somewhat dispersed. A few of the slabs are falling over.

This site does not have a high priority for stabilization. Visitation is low and structures are in good enough condition to stand for at least several years without repairs.

42 SA 7202
White Canyon

Site consists of three structures, a possible retaining wall and six rock art figures. Part of structure one is built of vertical sandstone slabs, some free standing and some set in mud. The other wall of structure one is built of horizontal slabs. Structure two consists of two side walls of dry laid horizontal masonry and a pile of rubble. Structure three is a dry laid sandstone wall. All of these walls are secure for the present but should be evaluated for stabilization annually.

Two of the rock figures are pecked and covered with pigment. They are well preserved. Three figures are pecked or scratched into the cliff face. All are quite faint. The last figure, a pecked shield figure, is well preserved.

At present, access to the site is difficult. Visitor traffic and destruction accordingly are limited. As Lake Powell rises, access and visitation possibilities will increase.

	The site should be monitored for stabilization priorities which will develop in the future.
42 SA 7203 Knowles Canyon	Site consists of four rock art figures. All four figures are pecked and scratched into the cliff wall and coated with pigment. There is no defacing at present. No stabilization is required at this time.
42 SA 7338 Slickrock Canyon	Site is composed of two structures, a wall and retaining walls. Walls are constructed of various combinations of slabs, spalls and boulders. Mortar is observed in only one wall. Several of the walls are completely collapsed, but for the most part, deterioration is noted only in the forms of undermining, mortar erosion and top stones tumbling off of walls. Site does not receive heavy visitation and is not decaying at an extremely rapid rate. Stabilization is not necessary at this time, but the site should be considered for future stabilization.
42 SA 7339 Slickrock Canyon	Site consists of two roughly circular rooms of stones. Stones are slab shaped and oblique in shape. The walls are one to two courses high. There is no rubble to indicate that walls were ever any higher. A large cairn lies to the south of the rooms. Most of the stones seem to be in place. This site is not recommended for stabilization. It does not appear to be disturbed and deterioration does not seem to be a problem.
42 SA 7340 Slickrock Canyon	Site consists of one dry laid roughly circular masonry room. The stones used are large and unshaped. The east wall has fallen. Stones have slid off the top of the south and east walls. The structure itself is in good enough condition that stabilization to prevent wall collapse is not called for at this time. This site should however, be considered for stabilization because of its vulnerability to visitor erosion.
42 SA 7341 Slickrock Canyon	Site consists of two masonry structures which are roughly D-shaped to circular. Both structures are constructed of horizontal sandstone slabs and blocks and light brown mortar. One wall of structure one is secure and stable. Another wall is undermining and mortar is eroding out of the joints. The third wall is but a pile of rubble. Structure two is deteriorating.

All walls have either collapsed or are very unstable. Site should be stabilized in the near future to prevent loss of architectural features. Visitor erosion is not a problem.

42 SA 7345
Slickrock
Canyon

A retaining wall, a cross wall and two abraded stones compose this site. Stone in both walls are stacked in a jumbled manner with no mortar. Headers are frequently used. Both walls are extremely deteriorated and hard to recognize. The retaining wall appears to be slowly slipping down the talus.

Stabilization is necessary if the architectural features of this site are to be preserved. The site however, displays no features which are significant enough to warrant the label, top priority for stabilization.

42 SA 7346
mainstem near
Slickrock
Canyon

Site consists of a drylaid sandstone slab wall. Stones are unshaped and there is a high use of spalls. Wall is undermining and top stones are slipping out of place. Site does not warrant stabilization at this time.

42 SA 7347
Slickrock
Canyon

Site consists of two drylaid stone walls. Both are crudely constructed of large unshaped stones. Top stones are falling off wall two. Wall one is in good condition. This site is not significant enough to warrant stabilization at this time.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF SITES PLOTTED ON PUBLISHED MAPS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS FOR THE GLEN CANYON PROJECT

(also see Table 2 in Text)

SITES IN HARRIS WASH
(PLOTTED IN FOWLER AND AIKENS 1963: Figure 1)

Garfield County (42GA)

101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114[1]
284[1]
286[1]
288[1]

[1] sequence interrupted

SITES ON THE MAINSTEM OF THE UPPER COLORADO RIVER
(PLOTTED IN FOWLER 1959, et al., Figure 18)

San Juan County (42SA)					Kane County (42KA)	Garfield County 42GA)
364	558	583	607	631	270	52[1]
365	559	584	608[1]	632	271[1]	357[1]
366	560	585	610[1]	633	513[1]	358
367	561	586	611	634	514	359
368	562	587	612	635	515	360
369	563	588	613	363	516	361
370*	564	589	614	637	517	362
371	566	590	615	638	518	363
372	567	591	616	639	519	364
373	568	592	617	640	520	365
374	569	593	618	641	521	366
375	570	594	619	642	522	367
376	571	595	620	643	523	368
377	572	596	621	644		369
378	573	597	611	645		
379	574	598	623	646		
380	575	599	624	647		
381[1]	576	600	625	648[1]		
384[1]	577	601	626	650[1]		
413[1]	578	602	627	666[1]		
533[1]	579	603	628	701[1]		
535[1]	580	604	629	702		
556	581	605	630			
557	582	606				

* Marked twice
[1] sequence interrupted

SITES NEAR WHITE AND CATARACT CANYONS
(PLOTTED IN SHARROCK AND KEANE 1962: Figure 1)

San Juan County (42SA)

787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
808[1]
809
810
811
812
813

[1] sequence interrupted

SITES ON THE KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU
(PLOTTED IN GUNNERSON 1959: Figure 46)

Kane County (42KA)

326	351	378	403	753	778	803	828	853	878
327	352	379	404	754	779	804	829	854	879
328	353	380	405	755	780	805	830	855	880
329	354	381	406	756	781	806	831	856	881
330	355	382	407	757	782	807	832	857	882
331	356[1]	383	408	758	783	808	833	858	883
332	358[1]	384	409	759	784	809	834	859	884
333	359	385	410	760	785	810	835	860	885
334	360	386	411	761	786	811	836	861	886
335	361	387	412	762	787	812	837	862	887
336	362	388	413	783	788	813	838	863	888
337	363	389	414	764	789	814	839	864	889
338	364[1]	390	415	765	790	815	840	865	890
339	366[1]	391	416	766	791	816	841	866	891
340	367	392	417	767	792	817	842	867	892
341	368	393	418	768	793	818	843	868	893
342	369	394	419	769	794	819	844	869	894
343	370	395	420	770	795	820	845	870	895
344	371	396	421	771	796	821	846	871	896
345	372	397	422	772	797	822	847	872	897
346	373*	398	423	773	798	823	848	873	898[1]
347	374	399	424	774	799	824	849	874	900[1]
348	375	400	425[1]	775	800	825	850	875	901
349	376	401	751[1]	776	801	826	851	876	902
350	377	402	752	777	802	827	852	877	903
									904
									905

* marked twice (one is probably 365 or 357)
[1] sequence interrupted

SITES ON THE KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU
(PLOTTED IN FOWLER AND AIKENS: Figure 16)

Kane County (42KA)

331	538	558
346[1]	539	559
354[1]	540	560
368[1]	541	561
411[1]	542	562
425[1]	543	563
524[1]	544	564
525	545	564
526	546	566
527	547	567
528	548	568
529	549	569
530	550	570
531	551	571
532	552	572
533	553	573
534	554	752[1]
535	555	759[1]
536	556	761[1]
537	557	778[1]
		783[1]

[1] sequence interrupted

Note: some of these may be duplicates with earlier surveys (see Gunnerson 1959)

SITES NORTH OF GLEN CANYON
(PLOTTED IN SUHM IN FOWLER, ET AL.: Figure 26)

Garfield County (42GA)

54[1]	79	278	305[1]
56[1]	80	279	306
57	81	280	307
58	82	281	308
59	83	282	309
60	84	283	310
61	85	284	311
62	86	285	312
63	87	287	313
64	88	288	314
65	89	289	315
66	90	290	316
67	91	291	317
68	92	292	318
69	93	293	319[1]
70	94	294	321[1]
71	95	295	322
72	96	296	323
73	97	297	324
74	98	298	325
75	99*	299	326
76	100	300	
77	276	301	
78	277	302	

Kane County (42KA)

278	303	481
279	304	482
280	305	483
281	306	484
282	307	485
283	308	486
284	309	487
285	310	488
286	311	489
287	312	490
288	313	491
289	314	492
290	315	493
291	316	494
292	317	495
293	318	496
294	319	497
295	320	498
296	321	499
297	322	500
298	323	501
299	324	502
300	325	503
301	479	504[1]
302	480	506[1]

* marked on map as 42GA89

[1] sequence interrupted

SITES IN THE SAN JUAN TRIANGLE
(PLOTTED IN WELLER 1959: Figure 27)

San Juan County (42SA)

264	295	332	359	462	492
265	296	333	360	463	493
266	297	334	361	464	494
267	298	335	362	465	495
268	299*	336	363_1	466	496
269	300	337	440^1	467	497
270	301	338	441	468	498
271	302	339	442	469	499
272	303_1	340	443	470	500_1
273	305^1	341	444	471	502^1
274_1	312^1	342	445	472**	503
275^1	313	343	446	474^1	504
279	314	344	447	475	505
280	315	345	448	476	506
281	316	346	449	477	507
282	317	347	450	478	508
283	318	348	451	479_1	509
284	319	349	452	482^1	510
285	320	350	453	483	511
286	321	351	454	484	512_1
287	322	352	455	485	514^1
288	323_1	353	456	486	515
289	327^1	354	457	487	516
290	328	355	458	488	517_1
291	329	356	459	489	524^1
292	330	357	460	490	536^1
293	331	358	461	491	
294					

* plotted as "290" between 298 and 301
** could be plotted incorrectly and confused with 473
1 sequence interrupted

WATERPOCKET FOLD SITES
(PLOTTED IN LISTER 1959: Figure 1)

Kane County (42KA)	Wayne County (42WA)	Garfield County 42GA)	
606	8[1]	92[1]	456
607	101[1]	96[1]	457
608	102	320[1]	458
609	103	444[1]	459
610	104	445	460
611	105	446	461
612		447	462
613		448	463
614		449	464
615		450	465
616		451	466
617		452	467
618		453	468
619		454	469
620		455	470
621			471

[1] sequence interrupted

SITES ON THE MAIN STEM OF THE COLORADO (RIGHT BANK)
(PLOTTED IN LISTER 1958: Figure 34)

Garfield County (42GA)	Coconino County, Arizona (2CN)	Kane County 42KA)			
414	6	182	209	236	264
415	7	183	210	237	265
416	8	184	211	238	266
418	9	185	212	239	267
419[1]	10	186	213	240	268[1]
422[1]	11	187	214	241	605[1]
423	12	188[1]	215	242	606
424	13	190[1]	216	243[1]	607
425	14	191	217	246[1]	608
426		192	218	247	609
427		193	219	248	610
428		194	220	249	611
429		195	221	250	612
430		196	223	251	613
431		197	224	252	614
432		198	225	253	615
434		199	226	254	616
435		200	227	255	617
436		201	228	256	618
437		202	229	257	619
438		203	230	258	620
439		204	231	259	621
440		205	232	260	622
441		206	233	261	623
442		207	234	262	624
443[1]		208	235	263	
465[1]					

[1] sequence interrupted

SITES ON MAINSTEM OF COLORADO
(PLOTTED IN FOWLER, ET AL.: Figure 25)

Kane County (42KA)

270
271
272
273
274
275
276
383*[1]
427[1]
428
429
430
431
432
433
434[1]
436[1]
437
438
439
440
441[1]
443[1]
445[1]
447[1]
449[1]
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457[1]
601[1]
602[1]
613[1]

Garfield County (42GA)

52

Coconino County
Arizona (2CN)

51
52
53

San Juan County (42SA)

364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372[1]
374[1]
375
376
377
378**
379
380
381[1]
384[1]
385[1]
387[1]***
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413

* plotted in San Juan County, could be 42SA383

** plotted as 376 in Iceberg Canyon

*** plotted twice, one could be 42SA386 (not NA6442)

[1] sequence interrupted

APPENDIX III

ARTIFACT DATA SHEETS FOR ARTIFACTS FROM SITES 42SA7188, 7194, 7197, 7200, and 7342 GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, 1978

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. FS-1-1

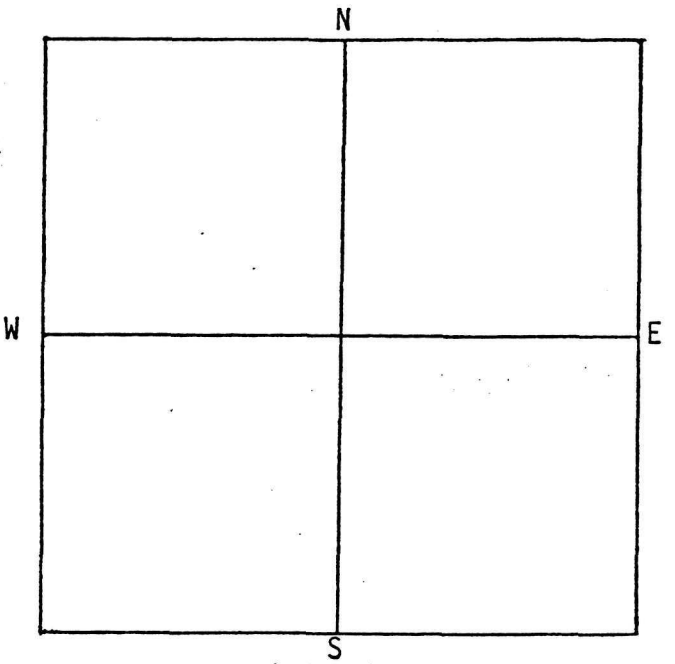
Site No. 42SA7188

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 3.1 cm

Width 2.5 cm

Thickness .5 cm

Weight 4.0 gm

Material Chert (red)

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

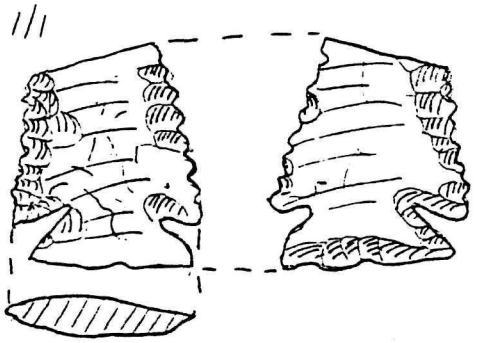
Recorded By Weinberger

Date 4/23/79

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. FS-1-1

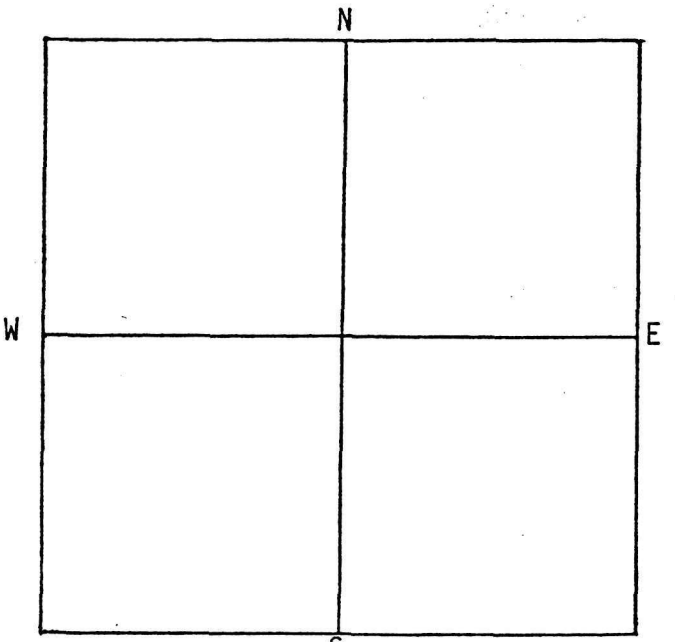
Site No. 42SA7194

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 3.5 cm

Width 1.6 cm

Thickness .3 cm

Weight 2.6 gm

Material chert (white)

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

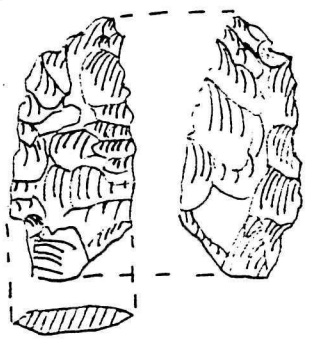
Recorded By Weinberger

Date 4/23/79

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. FS-1-2

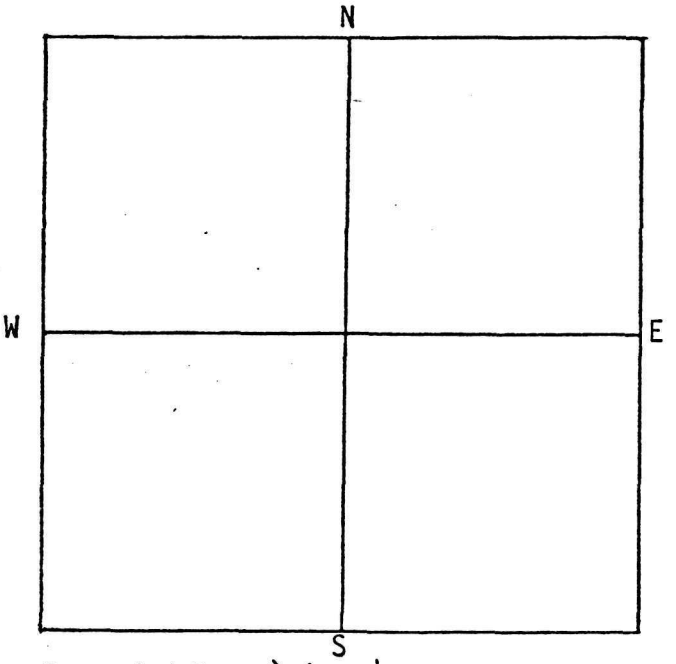
Site No. 42SA 7194

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 1.6 cm

Width 1.1 cm

Thickness .2 cm

Weight .8 gm

Material chert (white)

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

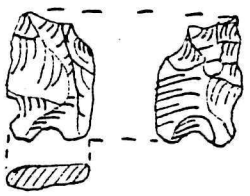
Recorded By Weinberger

Date 4/23/79

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. FS-1-1

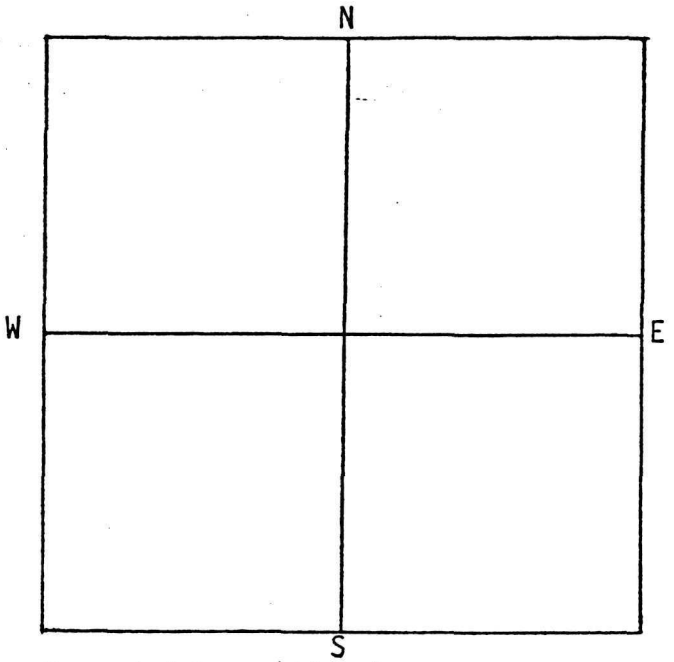
Site No. 42SA7197

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 1.5 cm

Width 2.3 cm

Thickness .5 cm

Weight 1.2 gm

Material Opaque chert (chalcedony?)

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

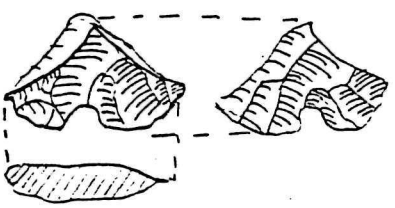
Recorded By Weinberger

Date 4/23/79

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. 42SA7197

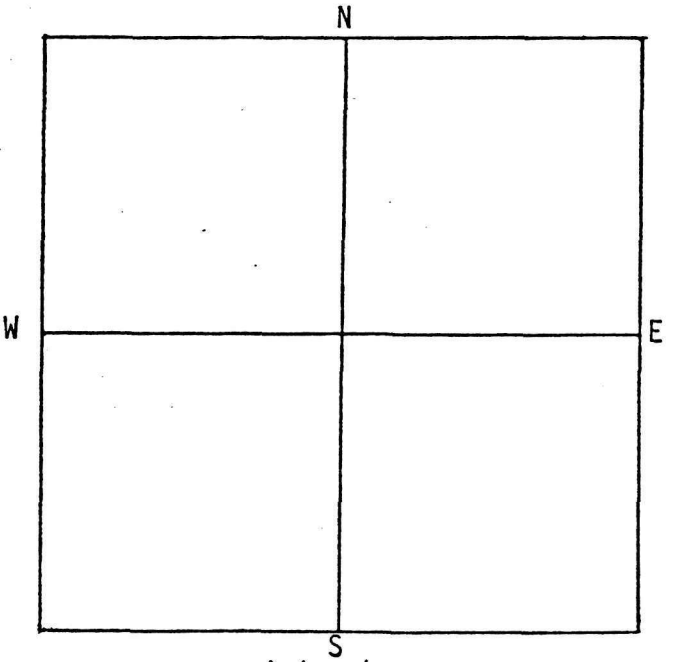
Site No. FS-1-2

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



Recorded By Weinberger

Date 4/23/79

Project _____

DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 4.4 cm

Width 1.3 cm

Thickness .4 cm

Weight 2.4 gm

Material chert (yellow)

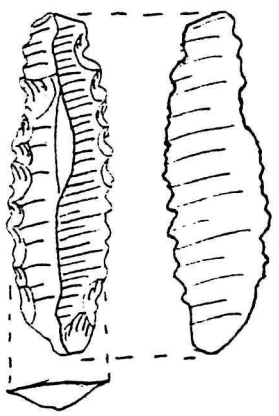
Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. 425A7200

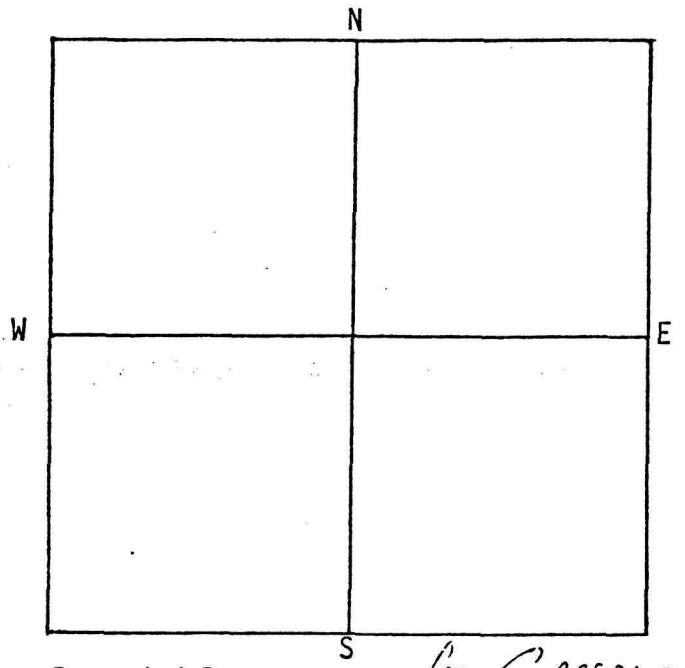
Site No. FS-1-1

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 3.0 cm

Width 2.0 cm

Thickness .4 cm

Weight 3.4 gm

Material Opaque Chirt

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:
Tip of point is broken off & missing / Foreign black intrusions inside Chirt

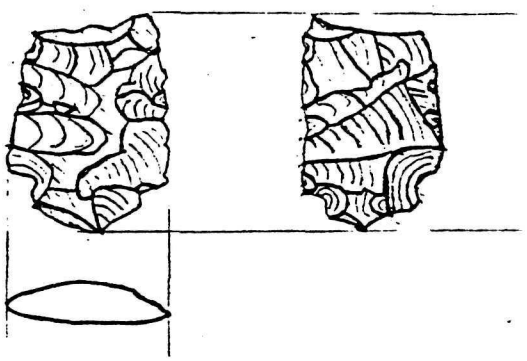
Recorded By G. CROSSLEY

Date 4/24/79

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1:1

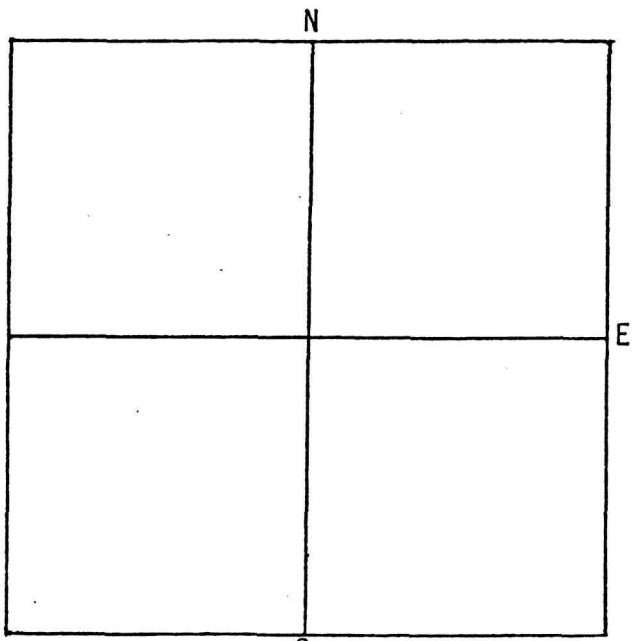


CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. 42SA7200
Site No. FS-1-2
Unit No. _____
Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm
Depth below surface _____ cm
Unit Location:

DESCRIPTION

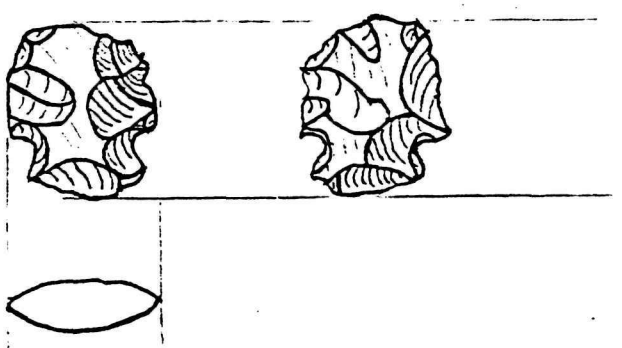
Functional type Projectile Point
Name _____
Reference _____
Length 2.2 cm
Width 1.9 cm
Thickness .4 cm
Weight ~~Brown Chert~~ 2.2 gm
Material Brown Chert
Preservation:
Association:
Remarks:
Tip of point is broken off + missing



Recorded By E. C. CROSSLEY
Date 4/26/79
Project _____

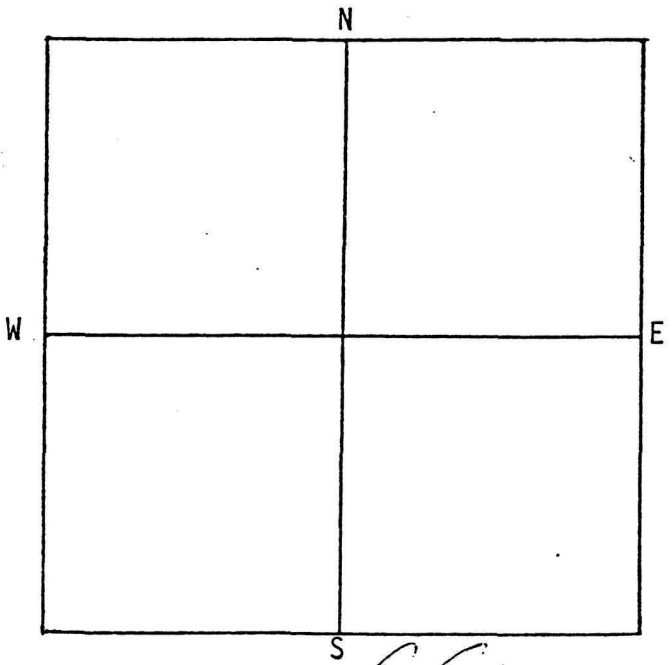
Sketch:

Scale: 1:1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. 42SA2200
Site No. FS-1-3
Unit No. _____
Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm
Depth below surface _____ cm
Unit Location:



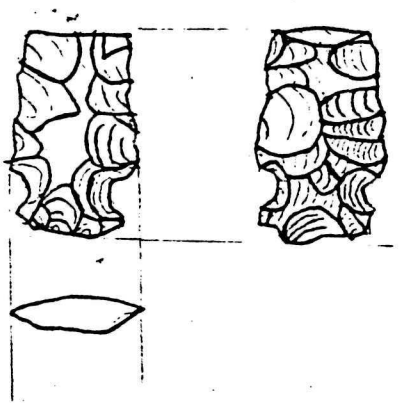
DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point
Name _____
Reference _____
Length 2.7 cm
Width 1.6 cm
Thickness .4 cm
Weight 2.7 gm
Material Brown Chert
Preservation:
Association:
Remarks: Tip of Point is broken off & Missing

Recorded By G. CROSSLEY
Date 4/24/79
Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1:1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. FS-1-1

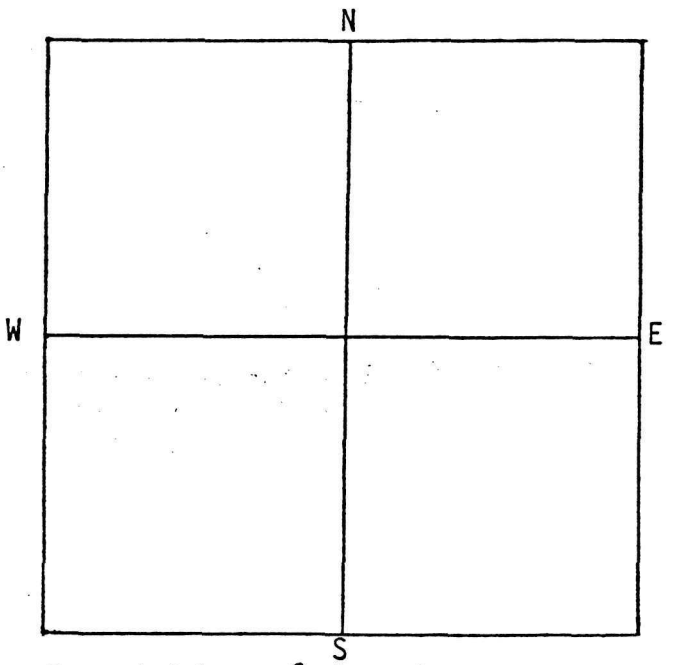
Site No. 42 SA 7342

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 2.4 cm

Width 1.4 cm

Thickness .4 cm

Weight 1.1 gm

Material chert (green)

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

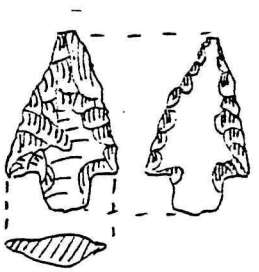
Recorded By G. Weinberger

Date 4/25/79

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. FS-1-2

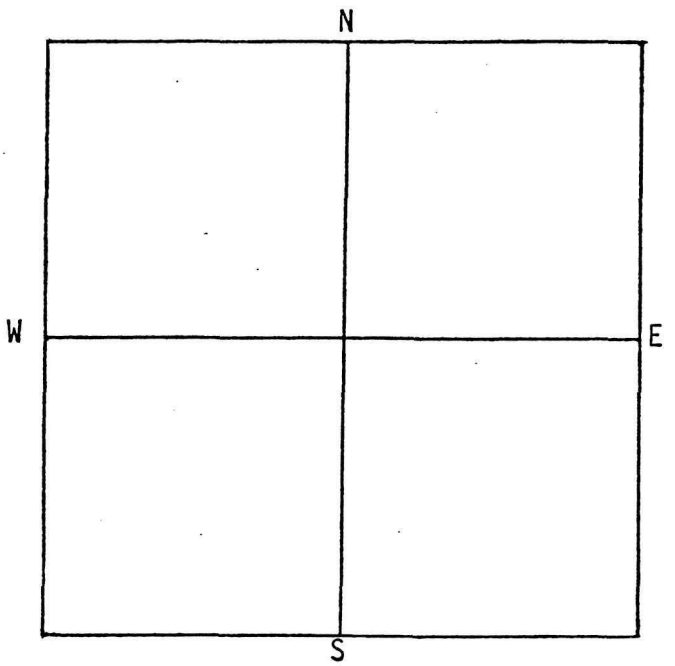
Site No. 42sA7342

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 2.3 cm

Width 1.3 cm

Thickness .3 cm

Weight 1.0 gm

Material Opaque chert (jasper?)

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

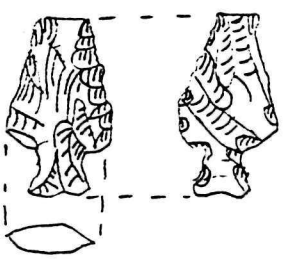
Recorded By _____

Date _____

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
ARTIFACT DATA SHEET

Cat. No. FS-1-3

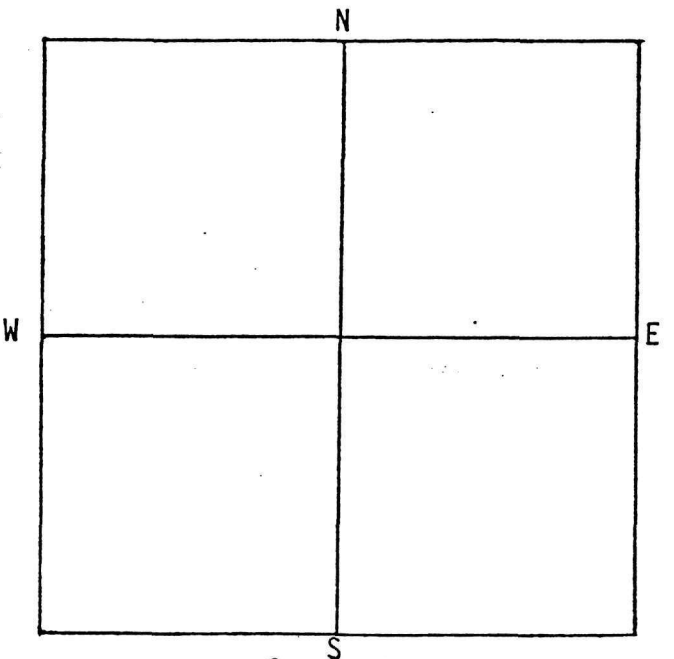
Site No. 42SA7342

Unit No. _____

Unit Level _____ cm to _____ cm

Depth below surface _____ cm

Unit Location:



DESCRIPTION

Functional type Projectile Point

Name _____

Reference _____

Length 2.0 cm

Width .9 cm

Thickness .2 cm

Weight .5 gm

Material (white) chert

Preservation:

Association:

Remarks:

Recorded By G. Weinberger

Date 4/25/79

Project _____

Sketch:

Scale: 1/1