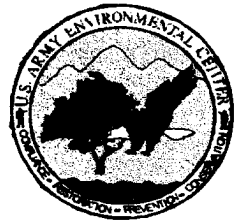
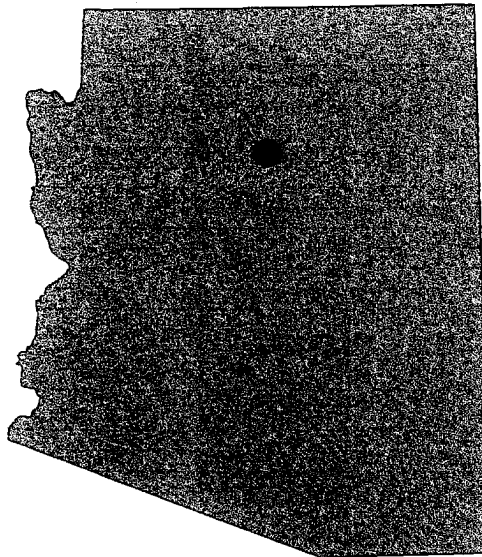


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# COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ARIZONA

U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 97



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Prepared for the  
U.S. Army Environmental Center,  
Environmental Compliance Division

by the  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
St. Louis District,  
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management  
of Archaeological Collections*

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The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army in complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L. 101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY  
FOR  
NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ARIZONA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act  
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the  
U.S. Army Environmental Center,  
Environmental Compliance Division  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By  
U.S. Army Engineer District  
St. Louis,  
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the  
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,  
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,  
Technical Report No. 97**

**September 1996**

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## OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Navajo Army Depot Activity (NADA) in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for NADA began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office in Phoenix and at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson. The records search was performed in May of 1995, and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. A Draft Section 6 Summary letter is enclosed (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix II).

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## RESEARCH RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ARIZONA

Archaeological investigations on NADA began in 1986 with a 12 acre archaeological survey performed by the Museum of Northern Arizona, Department of Anthropology. The museum prepared a negative findings report; no archaeological sites were found, nor were collections made during this project. Since this 1986 survey, three organizations have completed additional archaeological investigations on the installation:

Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona,  
SWCA, Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona, and  
Tetra Tech, Inc., San Bernardino, California.

### SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately two cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation have been identified for NADA. Artifacts recovered from the installation primarily include prehistoric lithics, as well as some historic materials such as ceramics and glass. As of the date of this report, the collections are located in the following two repositories:

Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona	~1ft <sup>3</sup>
SWCA, Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona	~1ft <sup>3</sup>

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Navajo Army Depot Activity* (Appendix III) provides more detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

### **NAGPRA-Related Items**

No known human remains or funerary objects were identified in the review of the archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews conducted by the MCX. The final determination of any sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Navajo Army Depot Activity collections may be established upon further consultation with culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

### **Land Ownership Issues**

Navajo Army Depot Activity (a.k.a. Camp Navajo) was constructed between 1942 and 1943 on land withdrawn from the Kaibab and Coconino National Forests. In 1982, the Arizona Army National Guard took over direct control of the Depot.

National Guard facilities were excluded from the Army NAGPRA Compliance Project in January 1995, thus no Section 6 Summary report was initially prepared for the installation. However, subsequent research by MCX staff indicated that, although the installation is a National Guard facility, the land is still federally-owned. According to installation personnel, the Arizona National Guard has a license to operate the facility, but it is owned by the Department of Defense (telephone conversation with Sgt. Don Hack, 3 April 1996). The 1992 Army Military Real Properties list notes that the installation was still under the Army Materiel Command at that time. Therefore, it appears that the land was army-owned when the archaeological materials discussed in this report were collected (Grenda 1993; Evinger 1995). In June 1996, the AEC directed the MCX to prepare the Section 6 Summary report for NADA.

## **REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

One set of references regarding archaeological work conducted on NADA is attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research at the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office in Phoenix, Arizona and at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, Arizona. A literature search on the National Archeological Database System did not provide any references for Navajo Army Depot Activity.

## NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

Navajo Army Depot Activity is located in Bellemont, Arizona, approximately 12 miles west of Flagstaff, which places it within the San Francisco Peaks area of the north-central portion of the state (Grenda 1993:xv, 1). Research indicates that the Yavapai are the group most likely to have aboriginally occupied the area in which NADA is currently located, although other groups, particularly the Western Apache, Havasupai, Hualapai, Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni, also aboriginally and historically occupied the region and many of these groups consider the San Francisco Peaks sacred (Grenda 1993:23).

Many scholars divide the prehistoric Southwest into four primary cultural divisions: Hohokam, Anasazi, Mogollon, and Hakataya (Ortiz 1979:1; Woodbury 1979:23). The Flagstaff area is located at the convergence of these four culture areas (Grenda 1993:20). Two branch groups of the Hakataya culture area, the Sinagua (~A.D. 675 - A.D. 1400) and the Cohonina (~A.D. 700 - A.D. 1200), appear to have occupied the NADA vicinity (Grenda 1993:20; Schroeder 1979:100, Fig. 1).

### **Yavapai**

The Yavapai aboriginally occupied territory in central and west-central Arizona, including the San Francisco Peaks area in which NADA is located (Grenda 1993:23; Khera and Mariella 1983:39, Fig. 1). Ethnologists often divide the Yavapai into Northeastern, Southeastern, and Western Yavapai. Modern Yavapai recognize descendancy from four subtribes (Kewevkapaya, Tolkapaya, Wipukpaya, and Yavepe) which are based on location and linguistic differences (Indian Claims Commission 1965:421; Khera and Mariella 1983:39). The Wipukpaya subtribe appears to have been most closely associated with the NADA vicinity (Khera and Mariella 1983:39, Grenda 1993:23).

Some scholars consider the Yavapai possible descendants of the Hakataya tradition, while others believe that they moved into their known aboriginal territory sometime after A.D. 1100 (Khera and Mariella 1983:39). They had only sporadic contact with EuroAmericans until settlers began to move into the area in the late 19th century, at which time the Yavapai began to be forced onto reservations in the region (Khera and Mariella 1983:40; Mariella and Mitchell-Enos 1994:710). The Yavapai currently have three reservations in central Arizona, the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, and the Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, all of which are represented by federally recognized tribes (Mariella and Mitchell-Enos 1994:710). Historically, the Yavapai have often been erroneously referred to as Apache, Mohave-Apache, Yuma-Apache and Tonto-Apache. Fort McDowell Reservation has been designated a "Mohave-Apache Reservation" by the federal government since its establishment in 1903, although bands of all three groups - Yavapai, Apache, and Mohave - were assigned there at the end of the Indian wars that took place at the end of the 19th

century (Indian Claims Commission 1965:420-421; Khera and Mariella 1983:38; Mariella and Mitchell-Enos 1994:710).

During the Indian Land Claims Cases of 1946-1978, the Yavapai were adjudicated lands in central and western Arizona (U.S.G.S. n.d.). Bellemont, Arizona, marks the northern-most boundary of these adjudicated lands, thus NADA appears to fall just within the Yavapai adjudication (Indian Claims Commission 1965:438-439).

### **Western Apache**

When EuroAmericans began settling in Arizona in the late 19th century, the Yavapai and Western Apache shared a common border on the Yavapai's eastern range (Mariella and Mitchell-Enos 1994:710). Apachean groups are believed to have originated in Canada and migrated southward to settle in the plains of New Mexico and Texas by the 16th century. Those that moved into Arizona eventually developed linguistic, social, and cultural characteristics that distinguished them from other Apachean groups, and they became known historically as the Western Apache. By 1850 the Western Apache were divided into five major groups occupying contiguous territories in east-central Arizona. One of these groups, the Tonto Apache, inhabited the area just west and south of the NADA vicinity and are known to have ranged into the San Francisco Mountains (Basso 1983:463, 464, Fig. 1; Cole 1994:48).

Conflict with EuroAmerican settlers resulted in confinement of the Western Apache to reservations in the late 19th century. Western Apache groups are currently represented by five federally recognized tribes in Arizona: Camp Verde Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Tonto Apache Tribe, and White Mountain Apache Tribe (Cole 1994:44-48). Navajo Army Depot Activity is located within ~10 miles of land adjudicated to the Tonto Apache (U.S.G.S. n.d.)

### **Havasupai and Hualapai**

The Havasupai and Hualapai (or Walapai) are closely related groups who aboriginally inhabited areas of Arizona to the north and west of NADA, respectively. Both groups are believed to be descendants of branch groups of the prehistoric Hakataya tradition (the Havasupai have been linked with the Cohonina, the Hualapai with the Cerbat) (Indian Claims Commission 1968; Schwartz 1983:13; Schoeder 1979:107; McGuire 1983:26-27). The Havasupai have adjudicated lands ~25 miles directly north of NADA, while the Hualapai have been adjudicated lands ~50 miles west of the installation (U.S.G.S. n.d.). Both groups have remained in their aboriginal locations where reservations were established for them in the late 19th century (Indian Claims Commission 1962; Schwartz 1983:15; Martin 1994:231-233; Schroeder 1979:107; McGuire 1983:26-27; Watahomigie 1994:246). They are federally recognized as the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona, and the Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona.

## Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni

The Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni each have adjudicated lands located just west and northwest of NADA (U.S.G.S. n.d.). The land claims cases for these groups were complicated by overlapping claims, including in the San Francisco Peaks area of Arizona. The Navajo and Hopi have been involved in a struggle over land and resources since pre-contact times; this conflict intensified with the establishment of reservations in the 20th century. Additionally, a portion of the lands adjudicated to the Navajo during the Indian Land Claims Cases was recently adjudicated to the Zuni [Feher-Elston 1994:386; Indian Claims Commission 1970a, 1970b; *Zuni Tribe of New Mexico v. United States*, 12 Cl.Ct. 607 (1987)].

The Hopi are the westernmost Puebloan group and are believed to have occupied northeastern Arizona for over a thousand years (Brew 1979:514; Ellis 1974:137; Johnson 1992:155). Their possible aboriginal territory has been identified as bounded roughly by the Colorado and San Juan Rivers on the north, the present Arizona-New Mexico state line on the east, the Zuni and Mogollon Rim to the south, and the San Francisco Peaks to the west (Ellis 1974:140).

The Navajo are an Athapaskan group related to the Apache who are believed to have arrived in the Southwest between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1525 (Brugge 1983:489). According to Butler (1994:379), the Navajo define their traditional lands by four sacred mountains: Sierra Blanca Peak in Colorado to the east; Mount Taylor in New Mexico to the south; San Francisco Peaks in Arizona to the west; and Mount Hesperus in the La Plata Mountains of Colorado to the north. Based on Brugge's map of Navajo settlement areas (1983:490), it appears that at the time Spanish colonists entered the area during the 1600s, Navajo territory in Arizona included only the extreme northeastern corner of the state. However, Brugge depicts their southwestern range in 1800 as extending just south of the Little Colorado River, which is located ~25 miles northeast of the NADA vicinity.

The Zuni are a Puebloan group whose traditional territory, according to Perlman (1995:4), ranged from the Grand Canyon on the west to the Rio Grande in New Mexico on the east. Archaeological evidence indicates that they have inhabited this area for over 1100 years (Perlman 1995:4). In 1987, the United States Claims Court adjudicated Zuni claims to a large area in New Mexico and Arizona. The San Francisco Mountains, which were used by the Zuni for hunting, gathering, and as shrines, define the westernmost point of the adjudicated area [*Zuni Tribe of New Mexico v. United States*, 12 Cl.Ct. 607 (1987)]

All three groups are federally recognized and have reservations located in portions of their aboriginal territory. The Hopi Reservation, located in northeastern Arizona, is completely surrounded by the Navajo Reservation, which extends into northwest New Mexico and extreme southern Utah (Butler 1994:379; Hieb 1994:240). The Zuni Reservation is comprised of four tracts of land located in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona (U.S.G.S. n.d.). Additionally, in the 1940s a number of Hopi and Navajo moved to the Colorado River Indian Reservation

## SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are a draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letter (Appendix I) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes that may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix II).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

---

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## APPENDIX I

### DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ARIZONA

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Navajo Army Depot Activity that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Navajo Army Depot Activity has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Navajo Army Depot Activity is responsible for collections made during the time the installation was owned and operated by the U.S. Army Materiel Command. The collections contain approximately two cubic feet of archaeological materials housed at Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona, and at SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, Arizona. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and testing conducted from May 1992 to present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools and historic ceramics and glass. In addition to the artifacts, there is associated documentation such as field notes, reports, photographs, and correspondence.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by [Tribe]. We are notifying all the federally recognized Yavapai, Western Apache, Havasupai, Hualapai, Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni tribes. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Navajo Army Depot Activity and [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

## APPENDIX II

### NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ARIZONA

#### FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

##### **Yavapai**

Stan Rice, Jr., President  
Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona  
530 East Merritt St.  
Prescott, AZ 86301-2038  
Ph. (520) 445-8790  
Fx. (520) 778-9445

##### **Yavapai and Apache**

Clinton Pattea, President  
Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community  
of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona  
(Fort McDowell) P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85268  
Ph. (602) 837-5121  
Fx. (602) 834-1630

David Quail, Chairman  
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Reservation, Arizona  
P.O. Box 1188  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322  
Ph. (520) 567-3649  
Fx. (520) 567-3994

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## APPENDIX III

### SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ARIZONA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the

investigation.

**COLLECTION SIZE:** The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

**DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS:** General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

**ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD:** Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

**BASIS OF DETERMINATION:** Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

**SECTION 5 MATERIALS:** Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological

As of Septe

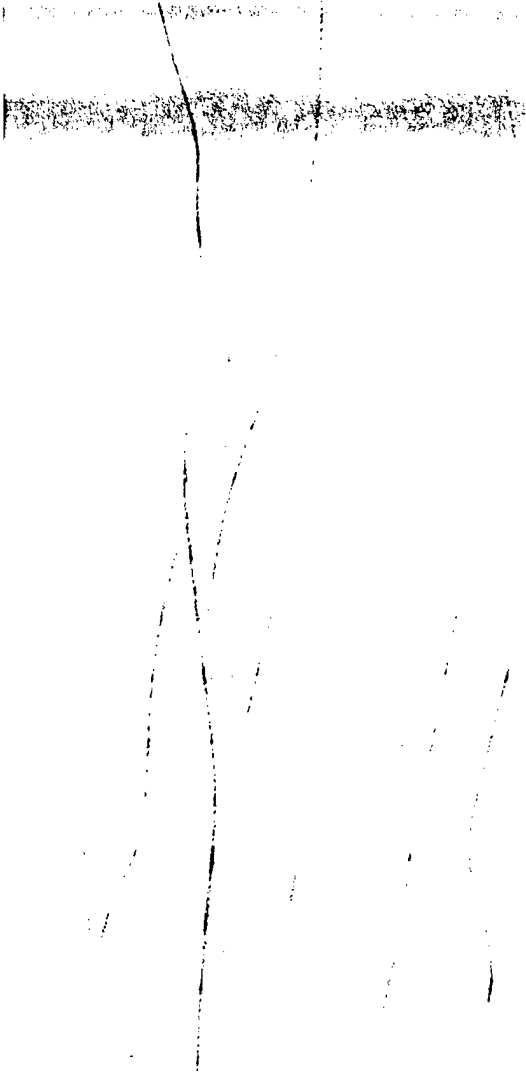
Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	E
SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, AZ	Mary-Ellen Walsh-Anduze	(520) 774-5500		SWCA-1	May 25, 1993	M A r c h A r c h e o l o g y C o l l e c t i o n S e r v i c e C o r p o r a t i o n A Z
SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, AZ	Mary-Ellen Walsh-Anduze	(520) 774-5500		Unknown	1993 to Present	R i c h m o n t h l y S e r v i c e C o r p o r a t i o n A Z
Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, AZ	Susan Benaron	(602) 721-4309		AZ:1:13:41-55	May - June 1992	D o c u m e n t a t i o n S e r v i c e C o r p o r a t i o n A Z

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y of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Navajo Army Depot Activity, AZ

As of September 1996

Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation
	May 25, 1993	Mary-Ellen Walsh-Anduze, SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, AZ	1 Small Box	25-30 pieces Obsidian Lithic Artifacts	Prehistoric	
	1993 to Present	Richard Anduze, SWCA, Inc., Environmental Consultants, Flagstaff, AZ	1 Small Box	Diagnostic Lithics	Prehistoric	
	May - June 1992	Donn R. Grenda, Statistical Research	1 cu. ft. Artifacts	Prehistoric Lithics; Historic Glass, Ceramics	Prehistoric; Historic	



	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
ifacts	Prehistoric			None
	Prehistoric			None
s,	Prehistoric; Historic			None

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## APPENDIX IV MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

Fieldwork  
Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

## PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Information obtained by: \_\_\_\_\_

**PD-C Project:**

**Subject Property:**

**Repository (name and location):**

**Record Collection Name/Number:**

**Report Date and Length (in pages):**

**Author(s):**

**Title:**

**Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):**

**Subcontractor/Address (city, state):**

**Report Series and Number:**

**Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):**

**Sponsoring Agency/Address:**

**Project Name and Location:**

**Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):**

**Fieldwork Dates:**

**Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):**

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains \_\_\_\_\_

Objects

Associated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

Unassociated Funerary \_\_\_\_\_

Sacred \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Patrimony \_\_\_\_\_

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet <input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet <input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Navajo Army Depot Activity, Arizona as of September 1996

Subject property : Navajo Army Depot (Camp Navajo), AZ

Last name : Bupp

First name : Susan

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors : Tetra Tech, Inc.

Title : Draft Report: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Portions of the Navajo Army Depot, Arizona.

Series :

Date : 09/26/91

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Air Force Regional Civil Engineer - Ballistic Missile Support

Contractor : Tetra Tech

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Navajo Army Depot (Camp Navajo), AZ

Last name : Grenda

First name : Donn

Middle Initial : R.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Land Use in North-Central Arizona: An Archaeological Survey of Navajo Army Depot, Coconino County, Arizona.

Series : Technical Series No. 43

Date : 1993

Length : 131

Contract Number : Contract No. DACA09-90-D-0027 (Delivery Order 8)

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Los Angeles District

Contractor : Statistical Research, Inc.

Subcontractor

Subject property : Navajo Army Depot (Camp Navajo), AZ

Last name : Kern

First name : Laurence

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Parks - Reardon Project 140-3 (47).

Series

Date

Length : 2

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Arizona State Museum

Subcontractor

MCX List of References for Navajo Army Depot Activity, Arizona as of September 1996

Subject property : Navajo Army Depot (Camp Navajo), AZ

Last name : Walsh-Anduze

First name : Mary-Ellen

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office at Navajo Army Depot near Bellemont, Arizona.

Series : SWCA Archaeological Report No. 93-51

Date : 06/21/93

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : SRI International Project No. ESU-3288

Subcontractor : SWCA, Inc.