

# **A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 23 Acres for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project Near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona**



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## SURVEY REPORT ABSTRACT

**Report Title:** A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 23 Acres for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project Near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona

**Project Name:** Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project

**Project Location:** The area of potential effects (APE) for the project consists of a single approximate 23 acre block consisting of four parcels (APN 105-05-001A, and 105-05-002B, C, & D), located approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the I-40 / I-17 interchange near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona. The project is located on privately managed lands in a portion of Section 33 of Township 21 North Range 7 East (S33, T21N R7E), Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M) as depicted on the Flagstaff West, Arizona United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic quadrangle map.

**Project Locator UTM:** Zone 12 South (NAD 83): Block Center - E440262 N3890825

**Project Sponsor:** Mary & Brian Bostwick, Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision

**City of Flagstaff Project Number:** PZ-25-00087-01

**Project Number:** BL-2026-01-05

**Lead Agency:** City of Flagstaff

**Other Agencies:** None

**Applicable Regulations:** City of Flagstaff Heritage Code (10-30.30), National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), Arizona Antiquities Act of 1927 (as amended 1960, 1973, 1990)

**Funding Source:** Mary & Brian Bostwick, Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision

**Description of the Project/Undertaking:** Mary & Brian Bostwick/Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision proposes to develop a single-family lot subdivision on four parcels (Parcels APN 105-05-001A, and 105-05-002B, C, & D) located at 4200 S. Lake Mary Road, totaling approximately 23 acres. The project is located on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona west-southwest of and adjacent to the city of Flagstaff. Since the project will require permits, it is subject to City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (10-30.30) review and compliance and Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance. No federal nexus requiring National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review has been identified for this project. Should a federal nexus be identified during future project permitting, additional compliance under Section 106 may be required. A 100% cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area was completed. The archaeological survey was completed by Alan L. Bartholomew, MA, RPA, GIS (Principal Investigator) and Nathan Lefthand (Archaeological Technician/Tribal Monitor), under the direction of ETD, Inc. A built-environment evaluation of 14 historic structures within the project area was completed by Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC, under the direction of Colin Recksieck, MBA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history. The built-environment evaluation is included as Appendix B of this report.

**Project Area (PA) / Area of Potential Effects (APE):**

The PA/APE primarily consists of low hills exhibiting moderately to heavily timbered terrain along a small drainage.

**Legal Description:** Portion of Section 33 of Township 21 North Range 7 East (S33, T21N R7E), Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M).

**Land Jurisdiction:** Private

**Total Acres:** ~ 23

**Acres Surveyed:** ~ 23

**Acres Not Surveyed:** 0

**Consultant Firm/Organization:** ETD, Inc.

**Permit Number(s):** Not Applicable

**Date(s) of Fieldwork:** January 18, 2026

**Number of IOs Recorded:** 23

**Number of Previously Recorded Sites:** One/None (NA19151 could not be relocated)

**Number of Newly Recorded Sites:** None

**Eligible Sites:** None

**Ineligible Sites:** None

**Unevaluated Sites:** None

**Sites Not Relocated:** One (NA19151)

**Comments:** Cover photo is a general project area overview in the central portion of the PA looking north.

## INTRODUCTION

Mary & Brian Bostwick/Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision proposes to develop a single-family lot subdivision consisting of 49 single-family homes on four parcels (Parcels APN 105-05-001A, and 105-05-002B, C, & D) located at 4200 S. Lake Mary Road, totaling approximately 23 acres. The project is located on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona, west-southwest of and adjacent to the city of Flagstaff. Since the project will require permits, it is subject to City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (10-30.30) review and compliance and Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance. No federal nexus requiring National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review has been identified for this project. Should a federal nexus be identified during future project permitting, additional compliance under Section 106 may be required. A 100% cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area was completed.

The project area is completely accessible by existing local roads, and all access and staging will be within the area of potential effects (APE).

On January 18, 2026, archaeologists Alan L. Bartholomew MA RPA GIS (Principal Investigator, Project/Field Director), Nathan Lefthand (Archaeologist/Tribal Monitor), and Ace Overmann conducted the cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area. During the three field-person-days spent on this survey, no archaeological sites, and twenty-three isolated occurrences (IOs) of cultural material were located.

## PROJECT LOCATION

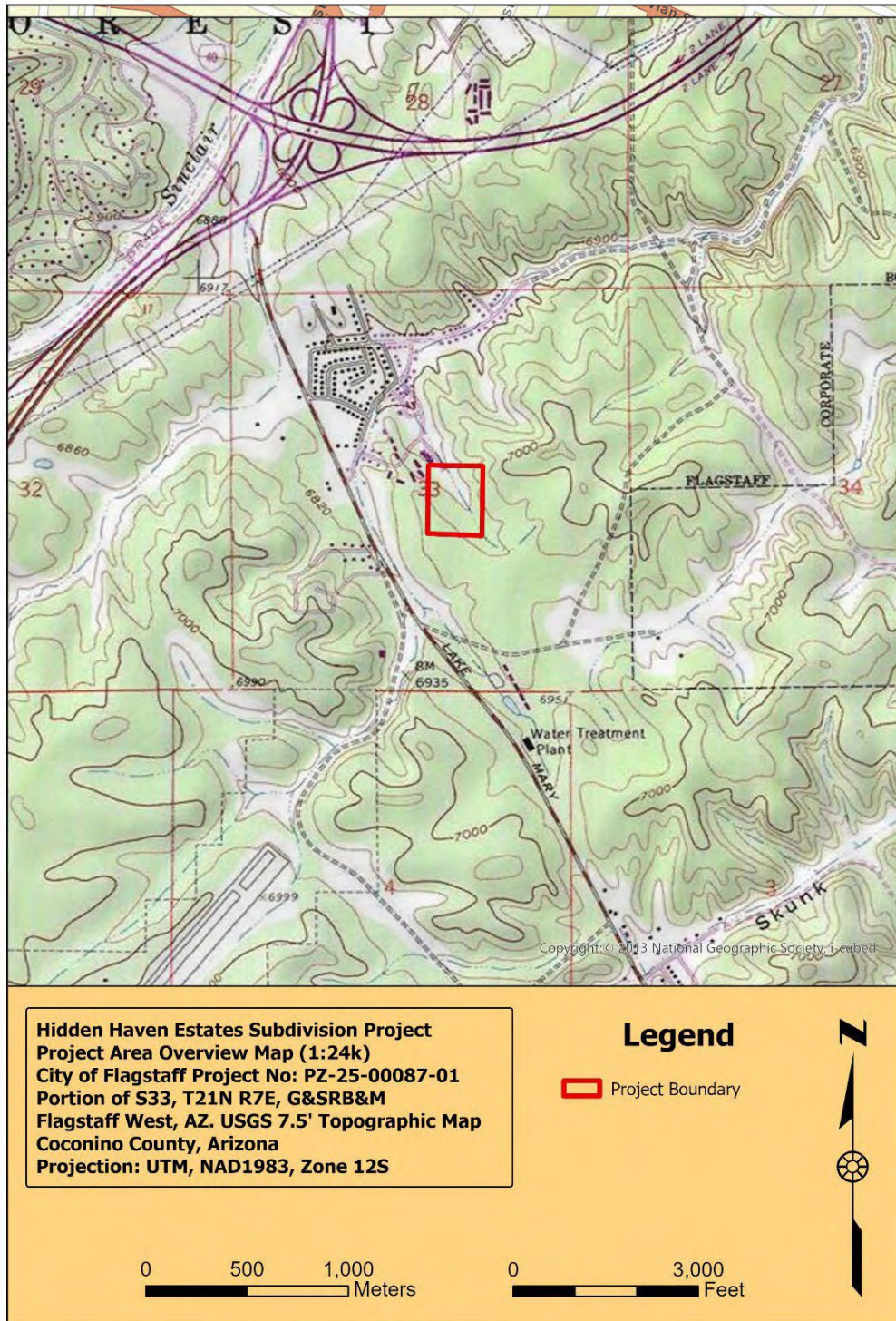
The area of potential effects (APE) for the project consists of a single, approximate 23 acre block consisting of four parcels (APN 105-05-001A, and 105-05-002B, C, & D), located approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the I-40 / I-17 interchange near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona (Figures 1 – 3). The project is located on privately managed lands in a portion of Section 33 of Township 21 North Range 7 East (S33, T21N R7E), Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M) as depicted on the Flagstaff West, Arizona United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic quadrangle map.



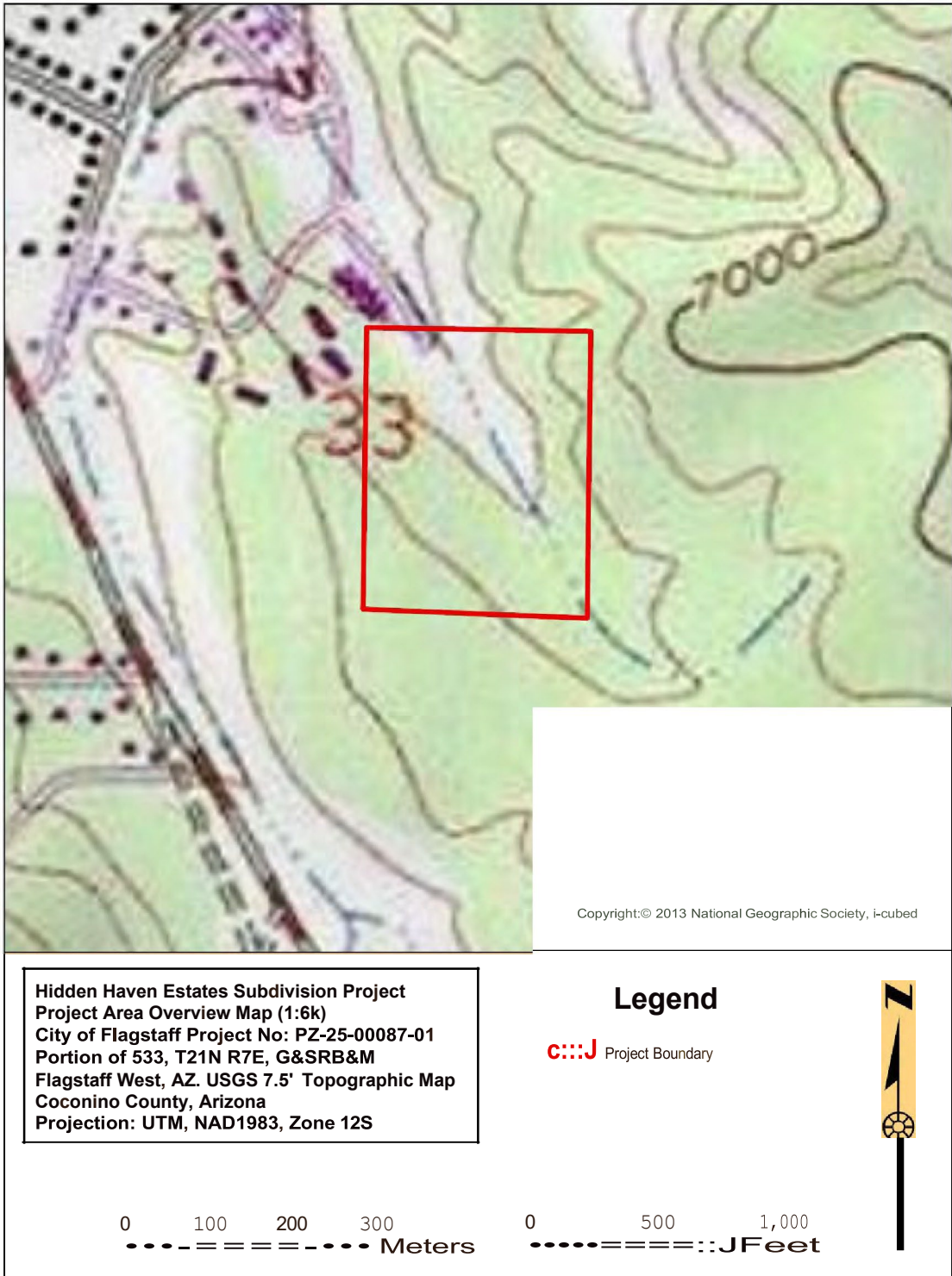
**Figure 1**

General project area overview photo for the Hidden Haven Estates

Subdivision Project, view west.



**Figure 2**  
Project location overview map (1:24k) for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project.



**Figure 3**  
 Project location map (1:6k) for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project.

## RECORDS REVIEW

The following resources were examined for potential cultural resources within the APE prior to fieldwork by Archaeologist Alan L. Bartholomew MA, RPA, GIS.

### **Arizona State Land Department Parcel Viewer:**

The parcel viewer at <http://www.azland.gov/webapps/parcel/> indicates that the APE is located on privately managed lands (Arizona State Land Department 2026). Note that the parcel viewer does not accurately depict ownership for small government holdings such as rights-of-way and easements.

### **AZSITE Cultural Resources Database:**

AZSITE is an Internet Geographic Information System (GIS) cultural resources database that is managed by the AZSITE Consortium (Arizona State Museum (ASM), Arizona State University (ASU), Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA), and Arizona State Historic Preservation Office [AZSHPO]). AZSITE lists eighteen previously recorded sites and twenty-three previous cultural resources surveys within approximately one mile of the APE as of January 15, 2026 (Figures 26 - 27, Tables 1 - 2). The majority of the previously recorded sites are Euro-American trash scatters, though there are several Prehistoric sites within the one-mile buffer. Most of the previous cultural resource surveys were large block surveys, or large linear surveys.

**Table 1**  
Previously recorded sites within approximately one mile of the APE.

| Site No.         | Description                             | Cultural/Temporal Affiliation | FRHP/NRHP /ARHP Eligibility | Reference |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| AZ I:14:295(ASM) | Historic trash scatter                  | Euro-American                 | Rec. NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:296(ASM) | Historic trash scatter                  | Euro-American                 | Rec. NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:297(ASM) | Historic trash scatter                  | Euro-American                 | Rec. NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:298(ASM) | Historic Feature & trash scatter        | Euro-American                 | NA/Unknown                  | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:299(ASM) | Historic trash scatter                  | Euro-American                 | SHPO NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:300(ASM) | Historic trash scatter                  | Euro-American                 | SHPO NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:302(ASM) | Prehistoric feature & artifact scatter  | Sinagua                       | SHPO E                      | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:305(ASM) | Prehistoric feature & artifact scatter  | Sinagua                       | SHPO NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:307(ASM) | Wooden Shade Structure                  | Navajo                        | SHPO NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:348(ASM) | Prehistoric artifact scatter            | Unknown                       | SHPO NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:349(ASM) | Historic trash scatter                  | Euro-American                 | Rec. NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:350(ASM) | Historic Features & trash scatter       | Euro-American                 | Rec. E                      | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:352(ASM) | Historic trash scatter                  | Euro-American                 | Rec. NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:353(ASM) | Prehistoric artifact scatter            | Unknown                       | Rec. E                      | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:376(ASM) | Historic railroad grade & trash scatter | Euro-American                 | SHPO NE                     | Site Form |
| AZ I:14:419(ASM) | Transmission Line                       | Euro-American                 | SHPO E                      | Site Form |
| AZ N:7:61(ASM)   | US 89                                   | Euro-American                 | SHPO E                      | Site Form |
| NA19151          | Lithic scatter                          | Unknown                       | NA/Unknown                  | Site Form |

**Table 2**

Previous cultural resources surveys within approximately one mile of the APE.

| Survey/Project No. | Project Name   | Reference |
|--------------------|--|-----------|
| 3.388.SHPO         | Proposed Affordable Housing Project Lands at Lake                              | AZSITE    |
| P-A75-187.MNA      | Pulliam Airport  | AZSITE    |
| SHPO.2002.416      | Ponderosa Lodge - American West Communities                                    | AZSITE    |
| 1978-43.ASM        | Flagstaff Airport - Flagstaff T.I.   | AZSITE    |
| 1978-45.ASM        | Riordan-Flagstaff T.I.   | AZSITE    |
| 1988-141.ASM       | Flagstaff Riding Club  | AZSITE    |
| 1988-238.ASM       | US West Dewey to Flagstaff Fiber Optic Cable Project                           | AZSITE    |
| 1990-204.ASM       | I-17/I-40 Survey   | AZSITE    |
| 1991-34.ASM        | Lake Mary Road R-O-W Survey  | AZSITE    |
| 1995-409.ASM       | State Land Transfer/Game & Fish  | AZSITE    |
| 1997-373.ASM       | SR 89 at Lake Mary Road, Intersection Improvement                              | AZSITE    |
| 2000-217.ASM       | Fairway Peaks Survey Project   | AZSITE    |
| 2002-53.ASM        | NAU Conference Center  | AZSITE    |
| 2004-308.ASM       | Ponderosa Trails 109-Acre Archaeological Survey                                | AZSITE    |
| 2009-194.ASM       | APS On-Call Cultural Resources Surveys   | AZSITE    |
| 2009-262.ASM       | APS On-Call Cultural Resources Surveys   | AZSITE    |
| 2015-286.ASM       | ASLD Forestry Flagstaff Walnut Canyon  | AZSITE    |
| 2015-541.ASM       | Camryn Pines Archaeological Survey   | AZSITE    |
| 2015-556.ASM       | Three Acres at the Arizona Game and Fish Department Flagstaff Regional Office. | AZSITE    |
| 2019-175.ASM       | Mt. Dell-Sinclair Wash DCR Project Archaeological Inventory                    | AZSITE    |
| 2020-195.ASM       | Transwestern Road and Cosnino Road   | AZSITE    |
| 2022-450.ASM       | Airport Road TI UP – Structure No. 632   | AZSITE    |
| 2023-145.ASM       | Flagstaff Pulliam Airport Cultural Services                                    | AZSITE    |

**USFS - Coconino National Forest (USFS - CNF) Database:**

On February 18, 2026, Rebekah Sease, Assistant Forest Archaeologist for the Coconino National Forest Supervisor's Office, confirmed via email correspondence with ETD, Inc. that a review of the CNF cultural resource database revealed no recorded archaeological sites within the project parcels (APN 105-05-001A, 105-05-002B, 105-05-002C, and 105-05-002D). The project is located on privately managed lands and is not currently CNF managed.

**General Land Office (GLO) Survey Plats:**

Table 3 lists the historical GLO plat maps on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) which encompass the records review area and describes historical cultural features shown on the plats within the review area (BLM 2026). No features were depicted on the 1879 or 1904 GLO maps, however, several Land Patents were filed within the PA/APE on July 11, 1904 (AZAZAA 019645 & AZAZAA 019646), though no further information could be obtained.

**Table 3**

Cultural features depicted on historical GLO plat maps covering the records review area.

| Township | GLO Plat No. | Date      | Cultural Features Within APE |
|----------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| T21N R7E | DM 187935    | 2/3/1879  | None                         |
| T21N R7E | DM 187937    | 6/20/1904 | None                         |

**USGS Historical Topographic Maps:**

Twenty-four historical USGS topographic maps encompass the current project area (USGS 2026). Table 4 lists the historical (50+ years old) maps from the USGS website (<https://store.usgs.gov/>) which intersect the APE.

Several of the later Historic topographic maps depict a road either within or adjacent to the APE (1947 – 1951 & 1972 1:250k topo. maps). This is presumably the Lake Mary Road based on its position; however, the scale is too large to be completely certain. All of the Historic roads in/adjacent to the PA have been widened, upgraded, repaired, and maintained, which has significantly altered their original form, and none of the roads are recommended eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP under any criteria.

**Table 4**  
Cultural features depicted on historical USGS topographic maps.

| Map Name            | Map Scale | Date | Cultural Features |
|---------------------|-----------|------|-------------------|
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1886 | Nothing           |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1891 | Nothing           |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1894 | Nothing           |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1900 | Nothing           |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1905 | Nothing           |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1909 | Nothing           |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1911 | Nothing           |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k    | 1922 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1908 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1912 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1929 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1939 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1946 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1947 | Road              |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1948 | Road              |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k    | 1951 | Road              |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1958 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1960 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1962 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1965 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1966 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1972 | Road              |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1973 | Nothing           |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k    | 1974 | Nothing           |

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP/ARHP) Databases:**

Review of NRHP/ARHP properties reveals that there are no listed properties within the APE (National Park Service 2026). The nearest listed NRHP property is the Arizona SP Fort Tuthill Historic District located approximately two miles southwest of the APE.

**Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Well Registry:**

Registered historical (50+ years old) wells in the records review area are indicated in the <https://gisweb.azwater.gov/WellRegistry/SearchWellReg.aspx> ADWR well registry search web site (Arizona Department of Water Resources 2026). No registered historic wells intersect the APE, however, a Historic well head was located during survey and is discussed later.

## **PROJECT - WIDE DISTURBANCES**

The entire PA has been heavily impacted during the Historic period and currently consists of the 'Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins', for which construction began in 1949 (See Appendix B for a narrative of the property). The property has numerous extant houses, cabins, sheds, barns, and other built features; many of which were constructed in the 1970's and 1980s (<https://arizonamountaininn.com/> 2026). A built-environment evaluation of the 14 historic structures within the project area was completed by Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the requirements of Flagstaff Zoning Code Section 10-30.30.050.

The entire PA has been heavily impacted through the construction of these Historic features, and there are numerous old roads, pits, ditches, rock piles, etc. though none of these features appear on Historic maps. The vast majority of these appear to be post 1960's - 1970's AD and were not point-located or recorded.

Additionally, the entire PA has experienced logging or recreational fuel wood cutting throughout the Historic period. Several axe-cut and saw-cut stumps were encountered in the central PA which likely range in date from the 1880's to the present day. Several of the larger stumps were cut at hip height or higher, suggesting they may have been cut in the winter months when snow was on the ground at some depth.

## **PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONTEXT**

The APE is located within Coconino County, Arizona in the north-central portion of the state in the transition zone between the 'Basin and Range', and 'Colorado Plateau' physiographic provinces. The entire APE is located within Madrean Upper Montane Conifer-Oak Forest and Woodland (HABIMAP Arizona Department of Game and Fish 2025).

The entirety of the project area is located within Permian sedimentary rocks consisting of "gray to tan, cherty limestone of Kaibab and Toroweap Formations, and underlying white to tan, fine-grained Coconino Sandstone. Limestone was deposited in a shallow sea, and sandstone was deposited in near-shore dunes and beach settings. (270-280 Ma) (USGS 2026)."

Observed natural vegetation primarily consists of Ponderosa and Oak forest with associated understory shrubs and grasses. Observed edible species include blackberry, raspberry, prickly pear cacti, yarrow, and yucca. Observed species include various small songbirds, crows/ravens, and squirrels.

## **CULTURE HISTORY**

Similar to surrounding regions, the culture history of north central Arizona can be roughly divided into broad periods. The number of periods varies depending upon the researcher but for the purposes of this synthesis four will suffice - Paleoindian (Circa ~12,500 - 9,000 BP), Archaic (Circa ~ 9,000 - 2,000 BP), Ceramic (Circa ~2,000 - 500 BP), and the Ethnohistoric/Historic Period (Circa ~500 - 50 BP). These periods loosely represent similar ways of life for the people who lived during them and are loosely separated by technology or major events. For instance, one of the major differences between the Paleoindian and Archaic periods is the advent of ground stone (or at least an appreciable increase in the use of it). Paleoindians were also highly mobile hunter gatherers living in small groups, whereas the Archaic people became somewhat more sedentary, lived in larger groups, and eventually developed agriculture.

These periods can be further broken down into numerous subperiods and phases which vary widely by region or even from valley to valley. It is not the purpose of this synthesis to provide extreme detail into all the possible subperiods or phases but instead to provide a general overview of the prehistory and history of the vicinity of the project area. The culture history of north-central Arizona has been divided into four primary eras that very broadly equate with changing human adaptations. The following sections present a brief overview of these periods as they are currently understood.

### **Paleoindian Period (Circa ~ 12,500 - 9,000 BP)**

The Paleoindian Period is characterized by small, highly mobile hunter-gatherer groups. These groups primarily hunted large, now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna and collected native plants. Projectile points from this period are highly diagnostic, generally large, and lanceolate in shape, and sometimes fluted, as in the case of Clovis and Folsom points (which are the two oldest point styles in the New World). The method of delivery for the projectile points was the atlatl which had been developed at least by the Upper Paleolithic Period in Europe (The World Atlatl Association 2018). Clovis and Folsom cultures are both present in Arizona and the Flagstaff region.

### **Archaic Period (Circa ~ 9,000 - 2,000 BP)**

The extinction of Pleistocene megafauna is one factor contributing to a marked shift in technological organization at the end of the Paleoindian Period launching the transition into the Archaic Period. The depletion of megafauna (either environmentally or culturally) led to decreased mobility, increased group size, and a heavier reliance on native plant foods and smaller game. In fact, this heavy reliance on plant foods led to the advent of agriculture at the end of the Archaic Period. A heavy reliance on plant foods also led to an increase in the use of (or advent of) ground stone (primarily in the form of manos and metates). Other technological innovations include a reduction in the size of projectile points, and a wide variety of regional projectile point styles.

Another hallmark of the Archaic period is the advent of large roasting pits. These roasting pits were utilized to process plant materials such as Agave hearts but were likely also utilized for processing meats and even firing ceramics during the latter portion of the period. They are widespread, diverse in size and shape, and offer a wealth of radiocarbon, palynological and phytolith data.

Archaic Period sites in the Flagstaff area are sparse but present in sufficient numbers to suggest a permanent residency of the area.

### **Ceramic Period (Circa ~ 2,000 - 500 BP)**

The primary hallmark of the transition between Archaic and Ceramic periods is the near complete reliance upon agriculture and a sedentary lifeway. People are no longer mobile hunter-gatherers and rely solely on agriculture and local plants and wild game for subsistence. Large, permanent villages & pueblos, and other permanent structures appear during this transition and allow for craft specialization. Ceramics were present during the Archaic Period, however, as the name suggests, the Ceramic Period exhibits an explosion in ceramic technologies. Numerous ceramic types exhibiting diverse construction methods, materials, and firing technologies appear throughout the region and the southwest in general.

The region of north-central Arizona was the home to a prehistoric culture we now know as the Sinagua, named after the original Spanish name for the San Francisco Mountains, the 'Sierra Sin Agua'. The Sinagua culture is further divided into the Northern and Southern Sinagua, with the Northern Sinagua occupying the area around Flagstaff, and the Southern Sinagua occupying the

Verde Valley. The project area is around Flagstaff and, therefore, the cultural history that concerns us is the Northern Sinagua.

The Sinagua's geographical location, in the center of the state, is a cultural junction of Arizona's larger and better known Prehistoric people (Anasazi, Hohokam, Mogollon and Patayan). This allows for cultural "borrowing" by the Sinagua from these other cultures, including pit house styles from the Mogollon and ceramic technique from the Anasazi and Hohokam. The Northern Sinagua's history lasted approximately 800 years and is subdivided into seven phases.

The Cinder Park Phase (AD ~ 600 - AD 825) marks the beginning of the Northern Sinagua's cultural heritage. During this initial phase, the population of the region was low with people living in small communities of five to ten houses. The Sinaguan pit houses are what archaeologists refer to as "true" pit houses, where the wall of the pit forms the walls of the house. Usually, four posts were set in the ground around the pit to support the roof (Reid and Whittlesey 1997). These pit houses were similar enough in structure to Mogollon pit houses to infer that the Northern Sinagua had some ties to the Mogollon of the mountains of eastern Arizona. Pottery from other areas of Arizona is also found with Sinagua sites, indicating close ties with other cultures.

The Sunset Phase (AD ~ 825 - AD 1000) and the Rio de Flag Phase (AD ~1000 - AD 1064) follow the Cinder Park Phase. The Sunset phase saw an increase in population, but little change in material culture. Settlements became larger and new areas of the land, mainly along washes, were farmed. They would build check dams to channel the water to their fields. Near these fields, the Sinagua built single-room farmhouses where they spent much of their time during harvest season. After the season was over, the farmers would take their harvest back to the village. In AD 1064 there was an abrupt change in the lifestyles of the Sinagua with the eruption of Sunset Crater Volcano. This eruption left an area of 15 square miles buried in ash with some debris landing as far away as Kansas (Reid and Whittlesey 1997). This terrifying event caused the dispersal of the people around Flagstaff to seek homes elsewhere. Subsequent eruptions in the years to follow prevented people from immediately resettling the area. Lack of rain during this period probably affected where the Sinagua were to settle, closer to established waterways like Rio de Flag, Schultz Creek, and Elden Spring.

When Sunset Crater stopped erupting and the drought ended, different peoples from around Arizona began settling in the area around Flagstaff. Specifically, the Hohokam from the southern deserts began to settle near Flagstaff. This marked the Winona and Padre phases (AD ~ 1070 - AD 1150). The evidence of a strong Hohokam presence is found in the style of pit houses, ceramics, and most importantly - ball courts, which were distinctly Hohokam. The Padre Phase incorporated Anasazi and native Sinagua characteristics as well as Hohokam. The Anasazi brought masonry work to use in the building of pit houses. The pit houses were no longer just pits dug in the ground with a roof but were lined with stonework. A ventilator was also built into the structure, allowing for air circulation. This was a Sinagua contribution. The roof was distinctly of Hohokam construction (Reid and Whittlesey 1997).

The Elden Phase (AD ~ 1150 - AD 1220) characterizes the height of the Sinagua culture. There was a large population boom resulting in the construction of some of the finer pueblos in Arizona. The largest and most spectacular of these can be seen near Flagstaff at Walnut Canyon and Wupatki National Monument. At these sites, as many as 300 rooms can be found under cliff overhangs, and more dwellings, farmhouses, and agricultural features can be found at the rim of the canyon. Many archaeologists attribute this expansion to the different cultures that came together following the Sunset Crater eruption. However, the great drought of the Colorado Plateau that lasted 50 years from 1250 to 1300 brought the prosperity of this period to an end (Reid and Whittlesey 1997).

The final phases of Sinagua culture include the Turkey Hill Phase (circa AD ~ 1220 - AD 1300), and the Clear Creek Phase (circa AD ~1300 - AD 1450). Population began to disperse, agriculture dwindled, and the use of the ball courts ceased. This decline is most likely due to environmental causes (primarily the drought), but perhaps also the silencing of Sunset Crater. During the Clear Creek Phase, the population continued dispersing from many small villages to a few large settlements like Chavez Pass Pueblo on Anderson Mesa (Reid and Whittlesey 1997). Following this period, the Northern Sinagua disappeared as a distinct culture based on the archaeological evidence.

### **Ethnohistoric/Historic Period (Circa ~ 500 - 50 BP)**

Various tribal groups occupied the Flagstaff area at the time of Anglo/European contact including the Yavapai, Navajo, Hopi, and Apachean groups. It is highly likely that other tribal groups such as the Hualapai, Havasupai, O'odham, and Colorado River tribes visited the area for trading or cultural purposes as well as minimal subsistence rounds. Some temporary habitation sites were established in the area by the Hualapai and Havasupai (Dosh and Dechambre 1991).

### **Contact Period**

The first known European contact with native tribes in the region was by the Spanish in 1583 when Antonio de Espejo led a party of Spaniards and Indian guides at least as far north as the Jerome area in the Black Hills north of Prescott (Anduze et al. 2003). Further organized and named Spanish expeditions followed, though it is doubtless that numerous unnamed expeditions and explorative individuals encountered the native peoples both before and after Espejo. In fact, the majority of Spanish and native encounters, and subsequent exchange of cultural ideas, were probably on an individual basis and have been lost to time. Whatever the unknown details, the Prescott area was officially a part of Mexico until 1848.

Little is mentioned of Frances' influence on the southwest since Spain controlled the majority of the region. However, between 1583 and 1803 France controlled at least a third of New Mexico and most of Colorado. Given the veracity of French trappers in the western Rocky Mountains during this period, it would be nearly inconceivable that no French ventured into this part of Arizona given the proximity to French territory in surrounding states. Written accounts are available of French trappers on the Salt River and its tributaries in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hill 1923), so it is likely to have occurred much earlier.

The Flagstaff area became widely visited by Anglo-Europeans from the United States by the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Given that Europeans had been in the southwest since the 1500's it is again nearly inconceivable to think that no Americans made it to the area prior to any written accounts or known explorations. The Flagstaff area officially became a ward of the United States when Arizona was granted territorial status on February 24, 1863. Arizona became a state on February 14, 1912.

Prior to 1863, the Flagstaff area was part of New Mexico Territory as ceded by Mexico during the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican American War May 30, 1848. The area, though a territory, was governed by the United States Military until 1850. Various military expeditions passed through the region when it was a part of New Mexico, and fur trapping/exploration of the area was rampant.

Ranching and agriculture became a major component of the Flagstaff area during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continues until today. Railroads reached the region fairly early and were followed by the United States Highway System and eventually the Interstate Highway System.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted within the APE utilizing 15-meter transects in order to locate cultural resources exposed on the surface. A hand-held Garmin GPSMAP 67i receiver with submeter accuracy was utilized to record the positions of cultural resources and site and feature boundaries. On January 18, 2026, archaeologists Alan L. Bartholomew MA RPA GIS (Principal Investigator, Project/Field Director), Nathan Lefthand (Archaeologist/Tribal Monitor), and Ace Overmann (ETD Archaeological Technician) conducted the cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area. During the three field-person-days spent on this survey, no archaeological sites, and twenty-three isolated occurrences (IOs) of cultural material were located.

The distinction between archaeological sites and Isolated Occurrences (IOs) is based on the general criteria outlined in the National Register Bulletin “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” and the USFS Region Three site definitions.

According to the USDA Forest Service Region 3 Cultural Resource Handbook, an archaeological site is defined as “A location of purposeful prehistoric or historic human activity. An activity is considered to have been purposeful if it resulted in a deposit of cultural materials beyond the level of one or a few accidentally lost artifacts. Locations of human activity not classifiable as sites by this definition should be considered isolated finds.

A cultural resource qualifying as a site under this definition should exhibit at least one of the following:

- a. One or more features.
- b. One formal tool if associated with other cultural materials, or more than one formal tool.
- c. An occurrence of cultural material (such as pottery sherds, chipped stone, or historic items) that contains one of the following:
  1. Three or more types of artifacts or raw material.
  2. Two types of artifacts or material in a density of at least ten items per 100 square meters.
  3. A single type of artifact or material in a density of at least 25 items per 100 square meters.

These criteria may be modified, where appropriate, based on a professional cultural resource specialist's judgment. The boundary of a cultural resource site shall minimally include:

- a. All features, formal tools, and identifiable activity areas.
- b. All areas of artifactual debris exhibiting a density of ten or more cultural items per 100 square meters” (Region Three Handbook).

An IO is either an isolated archaeological feature that does not have any other features within a 100-meter (325 - foot) radius, or a single artifact or a small group of artifacts (flakes, pot sherds, cans, etc.) that do not constitute a site as defined above.

Ground surface visibility was generally good across the APE, generally in the 50 - 60% range. Approximately 10% of the APE exhibited 0% ground visibility.

Flagstaff Register of Historic Places, National Register of Historic Places & Arizona Register of

Historic Places (FRHP/FRHP/NRHP/ARHP) eligibility recommendations are based primarily on the four Criteria (A - D).

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

During the cultural resources survey of the APE, no archaeological sites, and twenty-three IOs were recorded (Figure 28 in Appendix A, Table 5). One previously recorded archaeological site was depicted on AZSITE as within the current APE (NA19151); however, it was likely destroyed during construction of the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins and was not observed in 2026 (Figure 26). None of the IO's are recommended eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing. Additional IO photos are available in Appendix A.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

A single archaeological site (NA19151/AZ 1:14:539(MNA)/AR-03-04-03-292) was depicted in the southeastern portion of the APE on AZSITE (Figure 26). The site was recorded in 1980 by P. Stein, J. Hunt, and A. Baldwin of MNA and described as a sparse lithic scatter located along an intermittent drainage, consisting of approximately 25 – 30 obsidian and fine-grained basalt tertiary flakes (Original Site Form). Approximately 6% of the artifacts were collected at the time of the original recordation.

No evidence of this site was located during the 2026 pedestrian survey with the possible exception of PL21 which is a yellow/orange chert tested cobble, and the only Prehistoric artifact located during the current survey. It is highly likely that this site was not located in 2026 either because it was destroyed during construction of the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins, or it was mis-plotted by the original recorders.

## **Isolated Occurrences (IOs)**

A total of twenty-three IOs were recorded during the pedestrian survey (IO1 – IO23, Figure 28, Tables 5 - 6, Appendix A). All of the IOs are Historic with the exception of PL21, which is a tested chert cobble.

None of the IOs are recommended eligible for listing on the FRHP/NRHP/ARHP, and UTM's and additional photos can be located in Appendix A. IO's are not eligible under Criteria D because they do not generally contain enough information to be important to the Prehistoric or Historic past of a region. They are not eligible under Criteria A, B, or C because they are not associated with an important event or person, are not the work of a master, and/or do not convey important or distinctive characteristics of a period.

**Table 5**

IOs observed during the pedestrian survey for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project.

| <b>IO No.</b> | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Dimensions</b>                          |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1             | Historic rock pile, probably related to Historic occupation of the area in the middle Twentieth Century (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD) (Figure 4)   | ~ 5' diameter                              |
| 2             | Historic rock pile, probably related to Historic occupation of the area in the middle Twentieth Century (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD) (Figure 5)   | ~ 5' diameter                              |
| 3             | Historic rock pile and pit, probably related to Historic occupation of the area in the middle Twentieth Century (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD) (Figure 6)   | ~ 15' diameter                             |
| 4             | Historic rock pile and pit, probably related to Historic occupation of the area in the middle Twentieth Century (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD), associated ~ 30; long lead pipe with one end exhibiting a screw fitting and the other a sleeve fitting, probably for a Historic cistern (Figures 7 - 8) | ~ 30' diameter ~ in an ~ 50' diameter area |
| 5             | Road cut, various piles of concrete/limestone/rock, probably middle Twentieth Century (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD) (Figure 9)   | ~ 100 X 20'                                |
| 6             | Pit (Figure 10)   | ~ 5' diameter                              |
| 7             | Excavated drainage ditch, continues from this point to the southeast corner of the PA (Figure 11)   | ~ 10' wide X 300' long                     |
| 8             | Wooden sledge/platform, constructed of large, milled timbers bolted with five large bolts, probably used to transport PL9 (Figure 12)   | ~ 8 X 4'                                   |
| 9             | Historic machinery, combination table saw, jig saw, and planer; no maker's marks or other defining characteristics (Figure 13, Appendix A)  | ~ 10 X 4'                                  |
| 10            | White ceramic house insulator, nailed to a tree, probably a middle Twentieth Century (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD) telephone line (Figures 14 - 15)  | NA   |
| 11            | 1965 Cadastral survey marker (Figure 16)  | ~ 3' diameter                              |
| 12            | 1965 Cadastral survey marker (Figure 17)  | ~ 3' diameter                              |
| 13            | Small pit, no photo   | ~ 2' diameter                              |
| 14            | ~ ½ red brick, no photo   | NA   |
| 15            | Very light Historic trash scatter, ~ 10 clear glass bottle body shards, ~ 10 green glass bottle body shards, melted/burned red rubber blob, no photo  | ~ 30' diameter area                        |
| 16            | Historic Cabin, very small, on concrete pad, wood floors, has been maintained with newer roof and some other repairs (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD) (Figure 18, Appendix A)   | ~ 12 X 10'                                 |
| 17            | Concrete pad, (circa ~ 1930 – 1970 AD) (Figure 19)  | ~ 12 X 10'                                 |
| 18            | Pile of concrete, limestone, single dump episode (Figure 20)  | ~ 10' diameter                             |
| 19            | Axe/saw cut stumps in small area (Figure 21)  | ~ 50' diameter area                        |
| 20            | Historic/modern rock lined trail example, there are several of these around the cabins which were not recorded/mapped (Figure 22)   | NA   |
| 21            | Yellow/orange chert tested cobble, heavily weathered (Figure 23)  | 8.5 X 6.5 X 4.7 cm                         |
| 22            | Well head, poured concrete around a 6" diameter metal pipe (Figure 24)  | 6" diameter pipe                           |
| 23            | Historic Chevrolet truck bed converted into a trailer (Figure 25, Appendix A)   | NA   |



**Figure 4**  
Rock pile (IO1), view southwest.



**Figure 5**  
Rock pile (IO2), view northwest.



**Figure 6**  
Rock pile & pit (IO3), view southwest.



**Figure 7**  
Rock pile & pit (IO4), view northeast.



**Figure 8**  
Pipe (IO4), view south.



**Figure 9**  
Road cut & rock piles (IO5), view south.



**Figure 10**

Pit (IO6), view east, small rock feature upper left is modern.



**Figure 11**

Drainage ditch (IO7), view southeast.



**Figure 12**  
Wooden sledge (IO8), view north.



**Figure 13**  
Table saw, jig saw, planer combination (IO9), view west.



**Figure 14**  
Insulator (IO10), view east southeast.



**Figure 15**  
Closer view of insulator (IO10), view east southeast.



**Figure 16**  
Survey marker (IO11).



**Figure 17**  
Survey marker (IO12).



**Figure 18**  
Cabin west wall details & window (IO16), view east.



**Figure 19**  
Concrete pad (IO17), view northeast.



**Figure 20**  
Rock pile (IO18), view west.



**Figure 21**  
Axe/saw cut stumps (IO19), view northeast.



**Figure 22**  
Modern/Historic rock-lined trail (IO20), view southeast.



**Figure 23**  
Tested cobble (IO21).



**Figure 24**  
Well head (IO22), view oblique north (scale is 6 inches).



**Figure 25**  
Truck bed trailer (IO23), view northwest.

## RESOURCE SYNTHESIS

The cultural resources pedestrian survey of the APE revealed no archaeological sites and twenty-three IOs. A previously recorded archaeological site was depicted within the southern portion of the APE (NA19151); however, it was not located during the 2026 pedestrian survey. None of the IOs are recommended eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing.

The Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins currently occupies the property. Construction began in 1949, when a single cabin was built on the property (Cabin #1), and continued through the early 1970s. A total of 14 structures within the project area were constructed prior to 1972 and meet the 50-year threshold for evaluation under NRHP, ARHP, and FRHP criteria as well as Flagstaff Zoning Code Section 10-30.30.050.

A built-environment evaluation of all 14 structures was completed by Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC (Bartholomew and Recksieck 2026). The evaluation included field documentation, archival research, integrity assessments, and determinations of eligibility for listing on the NRHP, ARHP, and FRHP. None of the 14 structures are recommended eligible for listing under any criteria. The structures are common examples of mid-twentieth-century vernacular and A-frame cabin types with no distinguishing architectural features, no associations with significant persons or events at any level of significance, and limited potential to yield additional important information. The full built-environment evaluation is presented in Appendix B.

The PA as a whole was heavily utilized during the entire Historic Period, which is represented by Historic trash, axe and saw cut stumps, and Historic/modern features. The Historic period use of the area was expected given its proximity to both Flagstaff and Fort Tuthill.

Prehistoric use of the PA appears to have been minimal. A single Prehistoric isolate tested cobble (IO21) was observed during the pedestrian survey. More Prehistoric resources were expected than were observed, however, as previously mentioned, the entire PA has been heavily disturbed during the Historic period.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mary & Brian Bostwick/Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision proposes to develop a single-family lot subdivision on four parcels (Parcels APN 105-05-001A, and 105-05-002B, C, & D) located at 4200 S. Lake Mary Road, totaling approximately 23 acres. The project is located on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona, west-southwest of and adjacent to the city of Flagstaff and will consist of 49 single-family homes. Since the project will require permits, it is subject to City of Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code (10-30.30) review and compliance and Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance. No federal nexus requiring National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review has been identified for this project. Should a federal nexus be identified during future project permitting, additional compliance under Section 106 may be required. A 100% cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project area was completed which identified twenty-three IOs and no archaeological sites. This report was completed by Principal Investigator Alan L. Bartholomew, MA, RPA, GIS, a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist, with archaeologist/tribal monitor Nathan Lefthand and archaeological technician Ace Overmann.

No archaeological sites were located during the pedestrian survey, and 23 isolated occurrences were documented, none of which are recommended eligible for FRHP/NRHP/ARHP listing.

A built-environment evaluation of the 14 historic structures within the project area was completed

by Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the requirements of Flagstaff Zoning Code Section 10-30.30.050 (Bartholomew and Recksieck 2026; see Appendix B). None of the 14 structures are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP under any criteria (Bartholomew and Recksieck 2026; see Appendix B).

Based on these findings, project clearance is recommended and no further cultural resources work is recommended for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision project.

## PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

### **Alan L. Bartholomew, MA, RPA, GIS — Principal Investigator / Project Director**

Alan Bartholomew meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archeology. He holds a Master of Arts in Anthropology with a focus in Archaeology from the University of Wyoming (2001) and a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology with a focus in Archaeology from the University of Wyoming (1997). He also holds a GIS Certificate from Northern Arizona University (2014).

Mr. Bartholomew is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA, registered since 2010) and holds an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Section 106 Certification. He has over 30 years of professional experience in cultural resource management across 16 states. His experience encompasses directing large-scale cultural resource inventories, supervising testing and data recovery/excavation projects, pedestrian surveys, archaeological monitoring, NRHP eligibility recommendations, and technical report preparation. He has extensive familiarity with federal, tribal, state, and municipal environmental and cultural resource compliance legislation. Mr. Bartholomew currently serves as Senior Archaeologist with Lithos Paleontology & Cultural Resource Consultants and holds current permits with Arizona State Lands (ASM 2026-066bl), Prescott National Forest (ARPA PNF-169, exp. 2030), and Nevada BLM (Principal Investigator N-0072).

### **Nathan J. Lefthand — Archaeologist / Tribal Monitor**

Nathan Lefthand served as Archaeologist and Tribal Monitor for the pedestrian survey under the direction of Principal Investigator Alan L. Bartholomew. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in General Studies with a focus in Southwest United States History from Northern Arizona University (1993). Mr. Lefthand has over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management in the Southwest, beginning with the Navajo Nation Archaeological Department (1991-1993) and Plateau Mountain Desert Research (1993-1999), where he conducted cultural resource surveys, significance testing, data recovery, and National Register of Historic Places nominations for clients including the Arizona Department of Transportation. He subsequently served as a full-time Archaeologist with Harris Environmental Group, Inc. (2018-2021), conducting cultural resource surveys for federal contracts in the greater Southwest with specializations in ceramic, lithic, and ground stone analysis. He has been a contract archaeologist since 2015. Mr. Lefthand holds certifications in Federal Laws and Section 106/110 Compliance from the National Register of Historic Places (1993), Traditional Cultural Properties (1994), and NAGPRA from the National Preservation Institution (2024). He is a member of the Arizona Archaeological Society and the Society for American Archaeology. Mr. Lefthand has authored or co-authored over 110 technical reports on file with the Arizona State Museum.

### **Ace Overmann, MA — Archaeological Technician**

Ace Overmann served as Archaeological Technician for the pedestrian survey under the direct supervision of Principal Investigator Alan L. Bartholomew. Mr. Overmann holds a Master of Arts in Anthropology from Northern Arizona University (2024) and a Bachelor of General Studies with a focus in Anthropology and Geography from the University of Kansas (2020). He has completed archaeological field schools in Belize (Belize Valley Archaeological Reconnaissance, 2023) and Turkey (Boncuklu Archaeological Field School, 2021), where he gained experience in excavation, site recording, data collection, and field supervision. He has additional experience in artifact identification, analysis, and data management through research positions at the University of Kansas and Northern Arizona University Departments of Anthropology.

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# **Appendix A**

**Background Review Maps**

**Survey Results Maps**

**UTMs**

## Additional IO Photographs

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**Figure 29**

Table saw, jig saw, planer combination (IO9), view north.



**Figure 30**

Table saw, jig saw, planer combination (IO9), view east.



**Figure 31**  
Table saw, jig saw, planer combination (IO9), view west.



**Figure 32**  
Overview (IO16), view north.



**Figure 33**  
South wall details & doorway (IO16), view north.



**Figure 34**  
North wall details (IO16), view south.



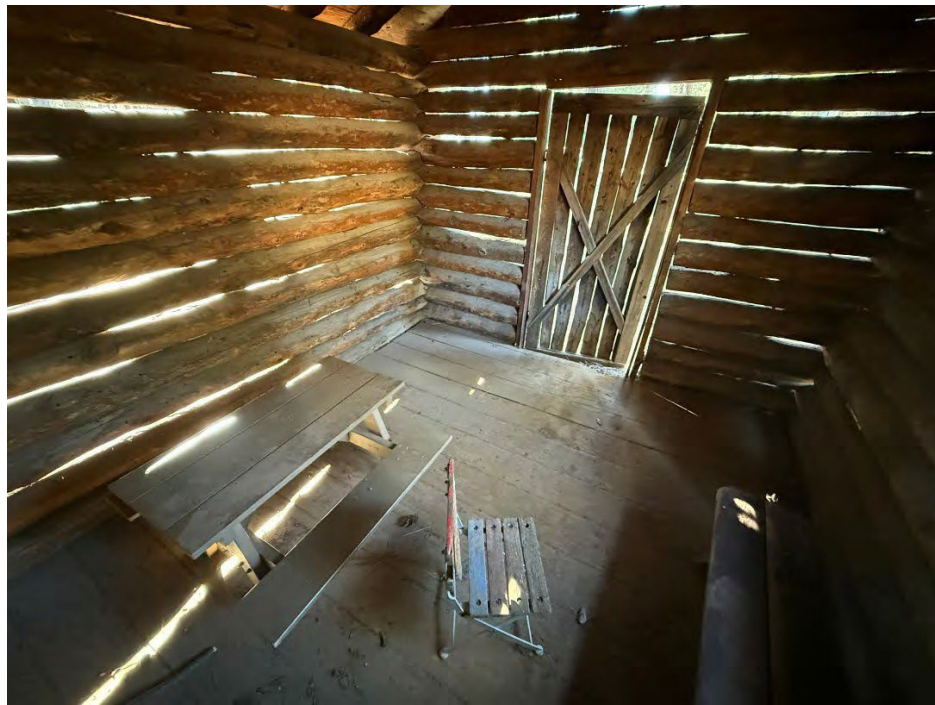
**Figure 35**  
East wall details (IO16), view west.



**Figure 36**  
South wall corner details (IO16), view north.



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# **Appendix B**

## **BUILT-ENVIRONMENT EVALUATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES**

**Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource  
Consultants, LLC Report No. 26-013**



**LITHOS**  
PALEONTOLOGY & CULTURAL  
RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

## A Built-Environment Evaluation for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project Near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona

Alan L. Bartholomew  
Colin Recksieck

April 6, 2026



**A BUILT-ENVIRONMENT EVALUATION FOR THE HIDDEN  
HAVEN ESTATES SUBDIVISION PROJECT NEAR FLAGSTAFF,  
COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA**

**Report No.: 26-013**

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Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision  
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**Agency:**

City of Flagstaff  
Heritage Department

April 6, 2026





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mary & Brian Bostwick/Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision propose to develop a single-family lot subdivision (Project) consisting of 49 single-family homes on four parcels (Parcels APN 105-05-001A and 105-05-002B, C, and D) totaling approximately 23 acres. The proposed Project is located on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona at 4200 S. Lake Mary Road, west-southwest of and adjacent to the City of Flagstaff, Arizona. Since the proposed Project will require various permits if undertaken, it may be subject to City of Flagstaff Heritage Code (10-30.30) review and compliance, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review and compliance, and/or the Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance.

This report is a Built-Environment (BE) evaluation of the historic structures on the property that were constructed prior to 1972. A cultural resources intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area (PA) has also been completed (Bartholomew & Lefthand 2026).

A total of fourteen structures were documented for this built environment survey and evaluation study, with none of the structures recommended eligible individually for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP. Additionally, the group of structures were evaluated as a potential historic district, with the district being recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Mary & Brian Bostwick/Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision propose to develop a single-family lot subdivision consisting of 49 single-family homes on four parcels (Parcels APN 105-05-001A and 105-05-002B, C, and D), totaling approximately 23 acres (Figure 1-2). The Project is located at 4200 S. Lake Mary Road on privately managed lands in north-central Arizona, west-southwest of and adjacent to the City of Flagstaff, Arizona. Since the Project will require permits, it may be subject to the City of Flagstaff Heritage Code (10-30.30) review and compliance, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review and compliance, and/or the Arizona Antiquities Act review and compliance. This report presents a Built-Environment (BE) evaluation of the existing historic-age structures within the Project Area (PA) constructed prior to 1972 and evaluates these resources both individually and collectively as a potential historic district.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project consists of a single, approximately 23-acre block consisting of four parcels (APN 105-05-001A and 105-05-002B, C, and D), located approximately 1.1 miles southeast of the Interstate 40 / Interstate 17 (I-40/I-17) interchange near Flagstaff, Coconino County, Arizona (Figure 1-3). The Project is located on privately managed lands in a portion of Section 33 of Township 21 North, Range 7 East (S33, T21N R7E), Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M), as depicted on the Flagstaff West, Arizona, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic quadrangle map.

## 1.2 PERSONNEL

Alan Bartholomew, M.A., RPA, who is qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (36 CFR 800 Part 61) for archaeology and completed the archaeological survey for the proposed Project, is the primary author of this report. Mr. Bartholomew conducted the archival research and completed the field survey. Qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for architectural history, Colin Recksieck, M.B.A., oversaw the preparation and completion of the architectural resource evaluations and served as the secondary author of this report. Mr. Recksieck provided senior technical review of the report. Resumes for project personnel are included in Appendix A of the report.



Figure 1-1. General Project Area Overview Photo for the Hidden Haven Estates Subdivision Project (View South)

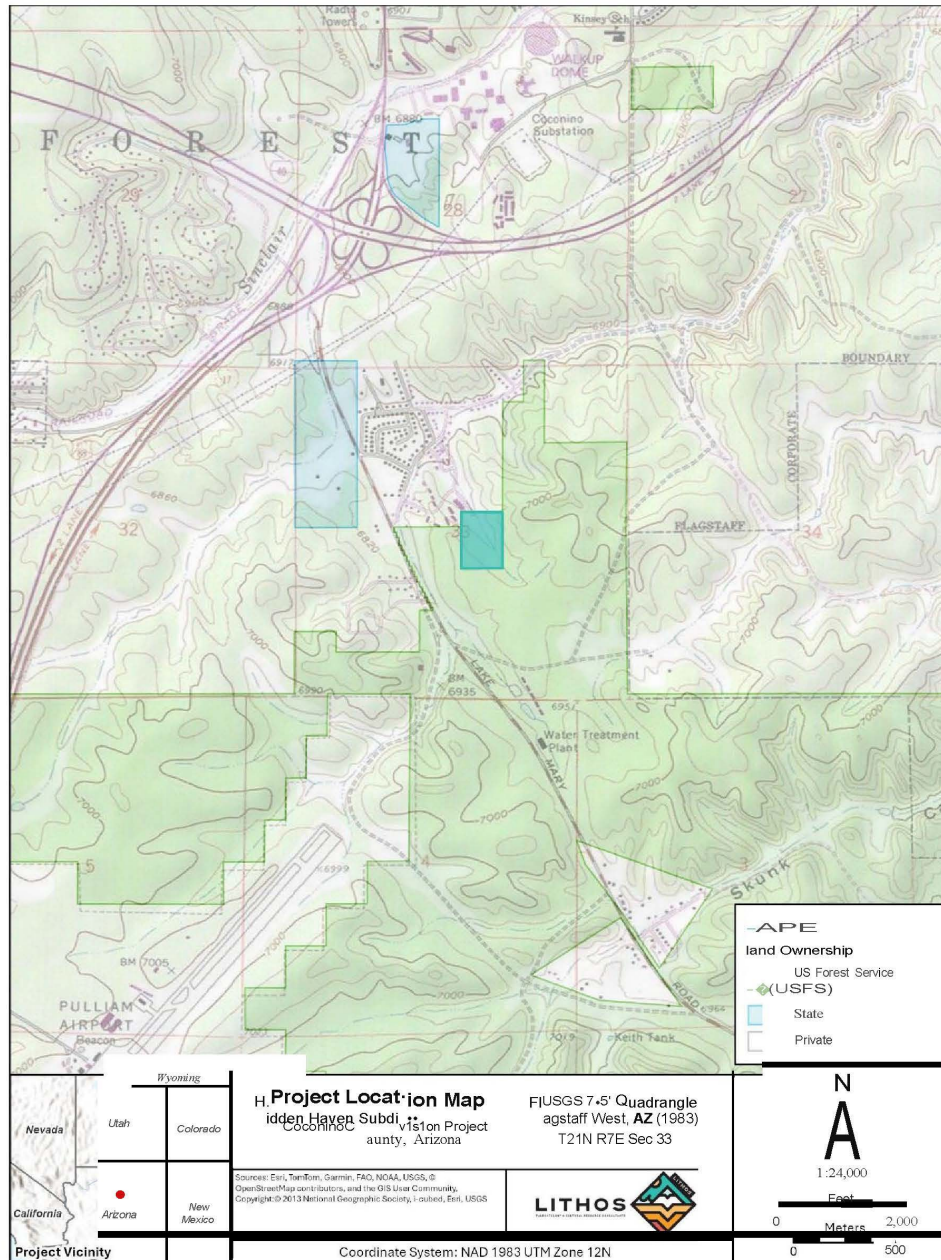


Figure 1-2. General Project Area Map

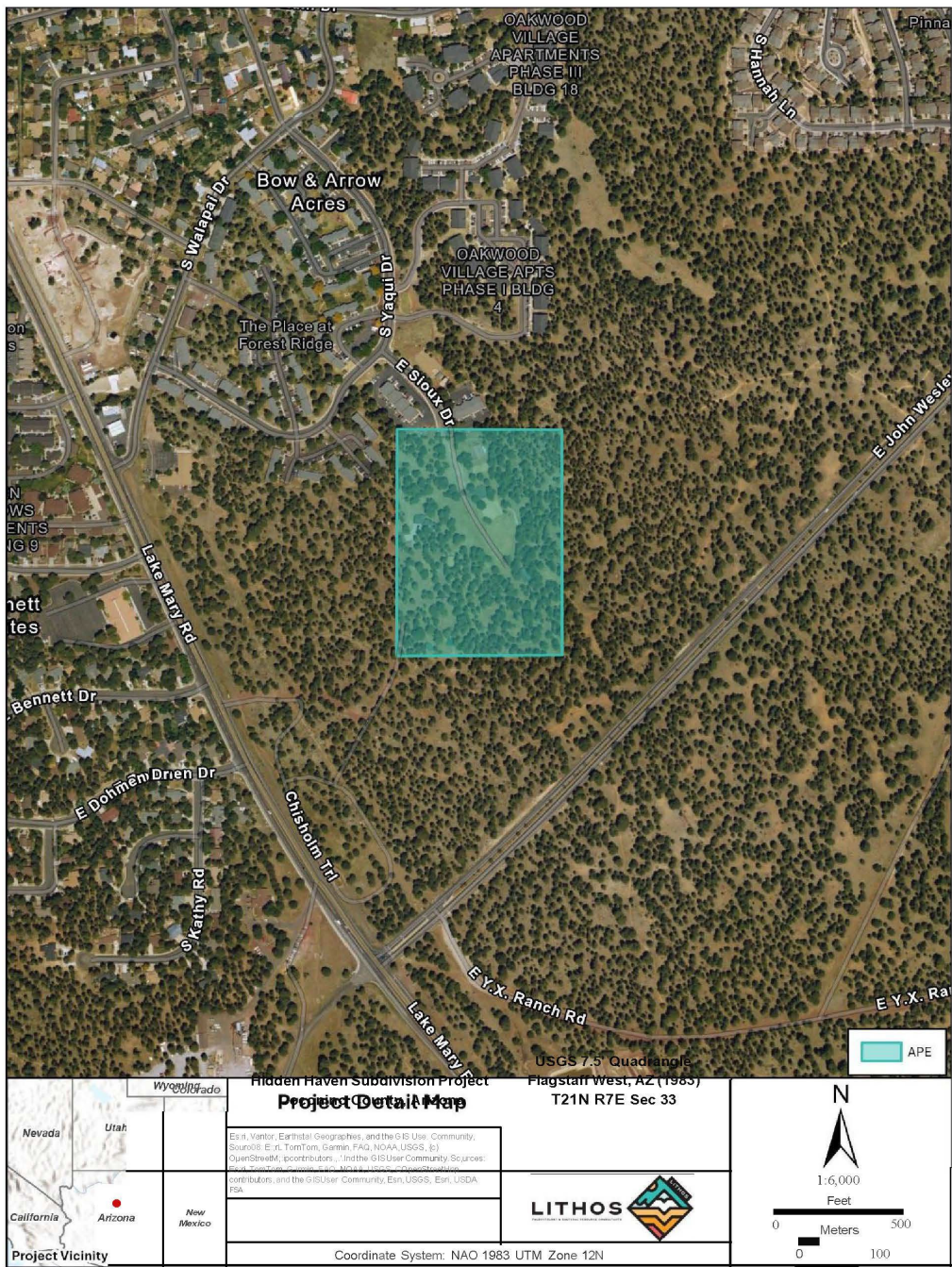


Figure 1-3. General Project Area Map (1:24K)

## 2 REGULATORY SETTING

Numerous laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS), on Federal, State, and local levels, seek to protect and target the management of historical resources. Applicable Federal, State, and local LORS are briefly discussed below.

### 2.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) sets in place a program for the preservation of historic properties. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. The process, implemented at 36 CFR Part 800, includes defining an Area of Potential Effects (APE), identifying cultural resources within the APE, evaluating their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and assessing effects in consultation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (AZSHPO) and other consulting parties.

Eligibility determinations are made in accordance with the NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR § 60.4). Properties may qualify under Criterion A (association with significant events), Criterion B (association with significant persons), Criterion C (distinctive architectural characteristics, construction methods, or the work of a master), or Criterion D (information potential). In addition to meeting one or more criteria, a property must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Effects are then evaluated under the criteria of adverse effect (36 CFR § 800.5), which considers whether an undertaking may alter characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 2.2 ARIZONA ANTIQUITIES ACT

The Arizona Antiquities Act (A.R.S. § 41-841 et seq.) governs archaeological investigations and the treatment of cultural resources on state-owned or state-controlled lands. Permits are administered through the Arizona State Museum, which also maintains statewide cultural resource records. The Act requires that investigations be conducted by qualified professionals and that resulting documentation and materials be curated in an approved repository.

In addition to federal listing, properties in Arizona may be listed in the Arizona Register of Historic Places (ARHP). Evaluation for inclusion in the ARHP generally mirrors the NRHP criteria, applying comparable standards of significance and integrity. As a result, assessments prepared for Section 106 compliance typically provide the analytical basis for determining eligibility at both the federal and state levels, and evaluations for ARHP listing are ordinarily aligned with NRHP Criteria A-D and integrity considerations.

### 2.3 FLAGSTAFF HERITAGE PRESERVATION CODE

The Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Code, codified in Title 10 of the Flagstaff City Code (Section 10.30.30), establishes procedures for designation and protection of historic

landmarks and districts within the City of Flagstaff. Administration is overseen by the Flagstaff Heritage Preservation Commission, which reviews nominations and proposed alterations affecting designated properties. Consistent with the evaluation requirements outlined in Flagstaff Heritage Code Section 10.30.30.050, which call for the assessment of each evaluated property's historical significance, architectural or cultural value, and integrity, these standards were applied in this evaluation report.

Designated properties are listed in the local register, commonly referred to as the Flagstaff Register of Historic Places (FRHP). Local designation criteria, as set forth in the municipal code, are substantively consistent with the NRHP framework, considering associations with significant events and persons, architectural distinction, information potential, and integrity. Evaluations prepared using NRHP criteria typically inform determinations of eligibility for local listing, and the analytical standards applied for FRHP consideration generally align with those used for NRHP and ARHP evaluations.

## 3 PROJECT SETTING

### 3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The APE is located within Coconino County, Arizona, in the north-central portion of the state in the transition zone between the "Basin and Range" and "Colorado Plateau" physiographic provinces. The entire APE is located within Madrean Upper Montane Conifer-Oak Forest and Woodland (HABIMAP, Arizona Department of Game and Fish 2025).

The entirety of the PA is located within Permian sedimentary rocks consisting of "gray to tan, cherty limestone of the Kaibab and Toroweap Formations, and underlying white to tan, fine-grained Coconino Sandstone. Limestone was deposited in a shallow sea, and sandstone was deposited in near-shore dunes and beach settings (270-280 Ma)" (USGS 2026).

Observed natural vegetation primarily consists of Ponderosa and Oak forest with associated understory shrubs and grasses. Observed edible species include blackberry, raspberry, prickly pear cacti, yarrow, and yucca. Observed fauna include various small songbirds, crows/ravens, and squirrels.

### 3.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural history of north-central Arizona can be roughly divided into broad periods. The number of periods varies depending upon the researcher, but for the purposes of this synthesis, five will suffice: Paleoindian (Circa ~12,500-9,000 BP), Archaic (Circa ~9,000-2,000 BP), Ceramic (Circa ~2,000-500 BP), the Ethnohistoric Period (Circa ~500-160 BP), and the Contact/Historic Period (Circa ~160 BP-Present). These periods loosely represent similar ways of life for the people who lived during them and are loosely separated by technology or major events. For instance, one of the major differences between the Paleoindian and Archaic periods is the advent of ground stone (or at least an appreciable increase in its use). Paleoindians were also highly mobile hunter-gatherers living in small groups, whereas the Archaic people became somewhat more sedentary, lived in larger

groups, and eventually developed agriculture. For this evaluation report, only the historic period will be discussed, and a full cultural history can be found in the Project archaeological report (Bartholomew & Lefthand 2026).

### 3.2.1 Historic Period

The first known European contact with native tribes in the region was by the Spanish in 1583, when Antonio de Espejo led a party of Spaniards and Indian guides at least as far north as the Jerome area in the Black Hills north of Prescott, Arizona (Anduze et al. 2003). Further organized and named Spanish expeditions followed, though it is doubtless that numerous unnamed expeditions and explorative individuals encountered the native peoples both before and after Espejo. In fact, the majority of Spanish and native encounters, and subsequent exchange of cultural ideas, were probably on an individual basis and have been lost to time.

French influence in the southwest is poorly understood since Spain controlled the majority of the region. However, between 1583 and 1803, France controlled at least a third of New Mexico and most of Colorado. Given the veracity of French trappers in the western Rocky Mountains during this period, it would be nearly inconceivable that no French ventured into this part of Arizona, given the proximity to French territory in surrounding states. Written accounts are available of French trappers on the Salt River and its tributaries in the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Hill 1923), so it is likely to have occurred much earlier.

The Flagstaff area became widely visited by Anglo-Europeans from the United States by the eighteenth century. Given that Europeans had been in the southwest since the 1500s, it is again nearly inconceivable to think that no Americans made it to the area prior to any written accounts or known explorations. The Flagstaff area officially became a ward of the United States when Arizona was granted territorial status on February 24, 1863. Arizona became a state on February 14, 1912.

Prior to 1863, the Flagstaff area was part of New Mexico Territory as ceded by Mexico during the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican-American War on May 30, 1848. The area, though a territory, was governed by the United States Military until 1850. Various military expeditions passed through the region when it was a part of New Mexico, and fur trapping/exploration of the area was rampant due to abundant game and other resources.

Ranching and agriculture became a major component of the Flagstaff area during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and continue until today. Enormous cattle and sheep operations, some controlling hundreds of thousands of acres, became major employers and contributors to the economy of the region. The Babbit Ranches, Flying M Ranch, and Diablo Ranches have all operated since the late nineteenth century and together control more than 1.5 million acres of Arizona.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (A&PRR) laid tracks through Flagstaff during 1881-1882 AD, and later became part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SFRR) in the 1890s. Railways were critical to the growth and prosperity of the region and were used to

transport people, goods, and ideas into northern Arizona, and to transport agricultural products, timber products, and minerals out of the region.

The United States Highway System followed the railroads, with the completion of Route 66 through Flagstaff in 1926. The Interstate Highway System followed the United States Highway System and reached Flagstaff in 1966-1968 with the construction of I-40, running east to west from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Barstow, California. Interstate 17 (I-17) between Phoenix, Arizona, and Flagstaff, Arizona, was completed in 1978.

### 3.2.2 Twentieth Century Events and Population Growth

Flagstaff's population growth has been closely tied to its transportation access, economic shifts, and institutional development since the 1800s. Early settlement remained modest until the arrival of the railroad in the 1880s, which brought workers, merchants, and ranching families who established permanent neighborhoods (Janus Associates 1985; Woodward Architectural Group 1993). The twentieth century witnessed Flagstaff grow from a timber and railroad town of around 3,000 inhabitants in 1920 to a tourism and educational hub of around 53,000 people by 2000, according to the U.S. Census (World Population Review 2026). The mid-twentieth century brought accelerated growth as Flagstaff expanded its industrial base and strengthened its role as a regional service center with the completion of Route 66 (also called "The Mother Road") in 1926, extending 2,448 miles from Chicago, Illinois, to Santa Monica, California, passing through the town. It was a major travel route during the Great Depression and later became an interstate travel route supporting the tourism industry, and an efficient way to exchange products and ideas across the nation.

Construction on the Lowell Observatory just outside Flagstaff was initiated in the late nineteenth century. The Observatory became important during the first half of the twentieth century, particularly after the discovery of the dwarf planet Pluto by Clyde Tombaugh in 1930 (Janus Associates 1985). Today, the facility exhibits numerous telescopes at various locations surrounding the Flagstaff area.

Northern Arizona University (NAU) is often thought of as Arizona's third major university behind Arizona State University (ASU) in Tempe/Phoenix, and The University of Arizona (U of A) in Tucson, with the three universities being governed by the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR 2026). NAU was founded in 1899 as the "Northern Arizona Normal School" with 23 students and two faculty members and currently has an enrollment of around 30,000 students and 977 full-time faculty (NAU 2026). As NAU expanded throughout the mid-twentieth century, increased demand for off-campus housing contributed to residential development patterns south of Flagstaff, including properties such as the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins, which while not expressly built for school purposes, instead likely driven by general housing demands from an expanding population, provided residences and cabins that were used as long- and short-term housing by student and faculty as part of the City's broader population growth.

Another important twentieth century development was the construction of the Arizona Snowbowl Ski Area just northwest of Flagstaff on the San Francisco Peaks, beginning in 1938 (Discover Flagstaff 2026), with the first chairlift constructed in 1962 (NAU 1962). Arizona

Snowbowl is one of the oldest continually operating ski resorts in the United States and annually brings approximately \$50 million to the Flagstaff economy (Discover Flagstaff 2026; Cronkite News 2017).

### 3.2.3 Tourism

Tourism emerged as a major economic force in Flagstaff during the early twentieth century, supported by the city's proximity to natural attractions such as the Grand Canyon and its position along key transportation corridors. The railroad brought early visitors, prompting the development of hotels, commercial services, and tour operations that catered to travelers exploring northern Arizona's landscapes. These early patterns are reflected in city preservation materials that identify tourism-related resources, including Route 66 alignments and roadside architecture, as significant components of the community's cultural heritage (City of Flagstaff 2023).

The establishment of Route 66 in 1926 transformed Flagstaff into a major stopover for automobile travelers. Motels, diners, and service stations proliferated along the corridor, shaping the city's mid-century commercial identity. Even during periods of economic downturn, tourism remained a stabilizing force, and the city's long-term planning documents continue to emphasize the importance of tourism infrastructure and visitor services in shaping land use and economic development (City of Flagstaff 2023).

In the broader regional context, recreation and tourism within the surrounding national forests, including the Coconino National Forest near the PA, expanded substantially after World War II. According to the National Park Service–hosted history of the U.S. Forest Service in the Southwest (Region 3), recreational use of national forests increased dramatically during the mid-twentieth century as automobile access, federal investment, and public interest in outdoor recreation expanded (NPS 2008). This growth was primarily expressed through the planned development of recreational infrastructure such as designated campgrounds, picnic areas, forest roads, trail systems, and managed dispersed camping areas, rather than through private lodging construction on adjacent lands.

By the mid-twentieth century, the area around the Project had become a major recreational access route, linking Flagstaff residents and visitors to boating, fishing, and camping areas around Lake Mary. The city and regional partners continue to monitor and manage the watershed for recreation, hydrology, and forest health, as documented in the Upper Lake Mary Watershed Monitoring Program (City of Flagstaff 2022). The area's proximity to trailheads has also made it a popular route for cyclists and runners, contributing to its identity as a recreational gateway. That said, while Lake Mary Road became an important access route for recreational destinations south of Flagstaff, tourism-focused development in this area was generally associated with Forest Service–managed facilities rather than informal or privately developed lodging clusters, such as what would become the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins.

Today, tourism is Flagstaff's largest economic sector, employing nearly 8,000 people and generating an annual economic impact of approximately \$565 million, according to the Discover Flagstaff FY 2025 Annual Report (Discover Flagstaff 2025). The city's tourism

economy now includes heritage tourism, outdoor recreation, scientific tourism, and Route 66-related cultural programming, all of which contribute to ongoing investment in preservation, recreation infrastructure, and community vitality.

Within this context of tourism development in Flagstaff, the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins, as will be discussed in the following Section 3.3, does not reflect the primary patterns or forms of tourism focused development that characterized the City's mid-twentieth century growth. Rather than functioning as purpose-built commercial lodging, roadside accommodation, or Forest Service-associated recreational infrastructure, the property developed primarily as a residential compound, with its explicitly tourism-oriented use emerging only later through adaptive reuse and further development as visitor accommodations.

### 3.3 PROJECT AREA SPECIFIC CONTEXT

#### 3.3.1 The Waneks & Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins

##### **General Information**

Much of the following information was gathered from the Arizona Memory Project, which is a database containing pertinent information concerning the history of Arizona. These include historic newspapers, magazines, journals, and other publications, city directories (White Pages, Yellow Pages, others), photographs, government (local/state/tribal/other) documents, and various other information.

According to the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins website, Raymond Wanek first arrived in Flagstaff in 1948, when Ray purchased 13 acres of the current PA. Ray, a traveling salesman at the time, met and married Paulene in 1953, and built Cabin #2 in 1956. The Waneks had four children, all of whom were raised on the property. There is some conflict between the records at the Coconino County Assessor's office and the official narrative, as the assessor's office has Cabin #1 constructed in 1955, and Cabin #2 constructed in 1962 (Table 5-1).

The additional cabins and structures within the PA were constructed afterward, with the final "Hogan" structure and "Main Inn" constructed in 1988. The cabins on the property were used for long- and short-term rentals, particularly by Northern Arizona University (NAU) students and faculty, throughout their existence prior to 1998.

The property was owned by the Waneks until 1998, when it was sold to the current owners, Brian and Mary Bostwick. The Bostwicks have operated the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins as short-term rentals and a Bed and Breakfast since that time.

Raymond Wanek passed away in September 2003, and his family spread his ashes near Cabin #1, their original residence on the property and most likely the first cabin Ray constructed. Paulene passed away in March 2025 after enjoying 27 years of retirement.

**Flagstaff Directories and Businesses**

Ray Wanek constructed several of the buildings of the properties during the 1950s and 1960s; however, no references to the residences individually or the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins as a business operation could be located within twentieth-century Flagstaff, Arizona, White Pages, Yellow Pages, or City Directories during the 1950s or 1960s. Reverse phone number and address searches for the property and the Waneks also reveal no information concerning the buildings on the properties prior to 1976. The 1976 Flagstaff City Directory lists the following:

ARIZONA MOUNTAIN INN

RAY C. WANEK & PAULENE C. WANEK CO-OWNERS

RUSTIC FOREST CABINS, RESORT-LAKE MARY RD BOX 685  
774-8959

No information concerning who the other “Co-Owners” were, though it is possible that Ray and Paulene together were the co-owners.

**Minnesota Woolen Company**

In 1953, the “Minnesota Woolen Co” is listed in the Flagstaff Yellow Pages with the same phone number and address as Ray Wanek (Table 3-1). As the years progressed, the Minnesota Woolen Co. underwent slight name changes to “Minnesota Woolens” (1959), “Minnesota Woolen Family Clothing” (1962), “Minnesota Woolen Fashion Wagon” (1968), “Minnesota Woolen Company Fashion Wagon” (1969), and finally back to the original “Minnesota Woolen Co” by 1975. It appears Ray and Paulene were “keeping up with the times” through these name changes in an attempt to remain relevant and contemporary with current societal lingo and norms.

**TABLE 3-1. DIRECTORY LISTINGS OF BUSINESS & PERSONAL PHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES FOR THE WANEEKS PRIOR TO 1975**

| <b>Year</b>                          | <b>Directory</b> | <b>Listing Name</b>                                | <b>Address</b>            | <b>Phone Number</b> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>City of Flagstaff Directories</b> |                  |  |                           |                     |
| 1953                                 | White Pages      | Wanek, Ray C.                                      | Lake Mary Rd              | 028 - J2            |
| 1953                                 | Yellow Pages     | Minnesota Woolen Co.                               | Lake Mary Rd              | 028 - J2            |
| 1954                                 | White Pages      | Wanek, Ray C.                                      | Lake Mary Rd              | 068 - J2            |
| 1954                                 | Yellow Pages     | Minnesota Woolen Co.                               | Lake Mary Rd              | 068 - J2            |
| 1955                                 | City Directory   | Wanek, Raymond C.<br>{Paulene} sls mgr Minn Woolen | Lake Mary Rd Oak Creek Rd | 068 - J - 2         |
| 1955                                 | White Pages      | Wanek, Ray C.                                      | Lake Mary Rd              | 068 - J2            |
| 1955                                 | Yellow Pages     | Minnesota Woolen Co                                | Lake Mary Rd              | 068 - J2            |
| 1956                                 | White Pages      | Wanek, Ray C.                                      | Lake Mary Rd              | 068 - J2            |
| 1956                                 | Yellow Pages     | Minnesota Woolen Co                                | Lake Mary Rd              | 068 - J2            |
| 1957                                 | White Pages      | Wanek, Ray C.                                      | Lake Mary Rd              | PR - 4 - 3092       |

|      |                |   |                                       |               |
|------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1957 | Yellow Pages   | Minnesota Woolen Co   | Lake Mary Rd Flagstaff                | PR - 4 - 3092 |
| 1958 | City Directory | Wanek, Raymond C.<br>{Paulene} sls mgr Minn Wln Co                                | Lake Mary Rd Rt 1 bx 490              | PR - 4 - 3092 |
| 1958 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | PR - 4 - 3092 |
| 1959 | City Directory | Minn Woolen Co  | Lake Mary Rd Rt 1 bx 490              | None Listed   |
| 1959 | City Directory | Wanek, Raymond C.<br>{Paulene} slsmgr Minn Woolens                                | Lake Mary Rd Rt 1 bx 490              | None Listed   |
| 1960 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | PR - 4 - 7819 |
| 1961 | City Directory | Wanek, Ray C. {Paulene} 2 H emp<br>Minnesota Woolens h ns                         | Lake Mary Rd RD 1 PO Bx 490<br>{FLAG} | PR - 4 - 7819 |
| 1962 | White Pages    | Minnesota Woolen Family Clothing  | 305 S Beaver                          | 774 - 7963    |
| 1962 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 7819    |
| 1963 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 7819    |
| 1964 | White Pages    | Minnesota Woolens   | 2501 E Elder Dr.                      | 774 - 5881    |
| 1968 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 8959    |
| 1968 | White Pages    | Minnesota Woolen Fashion Wagon  | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 8959    |
| 1968 | Yellow Pages   | Minnesota Woolen Fashion Wagon  | Lake Mary Rd Flagstaff                | 774 - 8959    |
| 1969 | White Pages    | Minnesota Woolen Company<br>Fashion Wagon   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 8959    |
| 1969 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 8959    |
| 1970 | City Directory | Minnesota Woolen Fashion Wagon<br>ladies ready to wear Ray Wanek mgr              | Lake Mary Rd                          | 8959          |
| 1971 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 8959    |
| 1973 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 8959    |
| 1974 | White Pages    | Wanek, Ray C.   | Lake Mary Rd                          | 774 - 8959    |
| 1975 | City Directory | Minnesota Woolen Co Ray C<br>Wanek sls mgr  | Lake Mary Rd Rt 2 Box 685             | 774 - 8959    |
| 1975 | City Directory | Wanek, Ray C {Paulene<br>C} sls mgr Minn Woolen<br>Ch. Lisa '59 Mary '62 Paul '68 | Lake Mary Rd Rt 2 Box 685             | 774 - 8959    |

**Flagstaff-Williams-Oak-Creek-Sedona Directory**

|      |                |  |                                    |             |
|------|----------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1955 | City Directory | Minnesota Woole* Co R C Wanek<br>slsmgr            | Lake Mary Rd: Oak Creek Star<br>Rt | 068 - J - 2 |
| 1955 | City Directory | Wanek, Raymond C. {Paulene} sls<br>mgr Minn Woolen | Lake Mary Rd Oak Creek Rt          | 068 - J - 2 |

**The Mullin-Kille and Baldwin Phoenix, Arizona, ConSurvey City Directory**

|      |                |  |                |          |
|------|----------------|--|----------------|----------|
| 1961 | City Directory | Wanek, Raymond C {Paulene C} mfrs<br>rep | 6134 N 13th Pl | 9 - 7544 |
| 1963 | City Directory | Wanek, Raymond C {Paulene C} mfrs<br>rep | 6134 N 13th Pl | 9 - 7544 |

**January Mountain States Phoenix Telephone Directory**

|             |                |                    |           |            |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>1961</b> | City Directory | Wanek Ray C clthng | 6134N13PI | 279 - 7544 |
| <b>1963</b> | City Directory | Wanek Ray C clthng | 6134N13PI | 279 - 7544 |

**Cole's Directory, Criss Cross/Cross Reference Greater Phoenix**

|             |                |   |                |         |
|-------------|----------------|---|----------------|---------|
| <b>1963</b> | City Directory | 6134 Minn Wooln Co Dist R C Wanek<br>CLOTHING | 6134 N 13th Pl | 2797544 |
|-------------|----------------|---|----------------|---------|

\* 'n' missing in original.

Throughout this entire period (circa 1953-1975) the Minnesota Woolen Company shares the same addresses and phone numbers as the Waneks, and Ray and Paulene are often listed as “sales managers” or “managers” in the directories. It appears the Waneks had a separate physical address from their home address for the Minnesota Woolen Company during 1962, when it was located at 305 S Beaver Street, and in 1964, when it was listed at 2501 E Elder Drive. It is unknown if there was a physical storefront, or if the Waneks simply operated from these localities.

Ray and Paulene and “Minnesota Woolen” are listed in the Phoenix, Arizona 1961-1963 Supplement of The Mullin-Kille Phoenix, Arizona ConSurvey City Directory with an address of 6134 N. 13th Place and phone number of “9 -7544”. Based on the Flagstaff directories, it is highly likely that the Waneks were living in Flagstaff at the time but attempting to promote the Minnesota Woolens business in the greater Phoenix area.

**Local Newspaper and Magazine Records for the Waneks**

The Waneks are mentioned several times in various local newspapers and magazines.

Several “Help Wanted” advertisements were placed by Ray Wanek during 1966 for the Minnesota Fashion Wagon (Figure 3-1). The first appears in the 06-30-1966 edition of the Red Rock News, with subsequent advertisements in the 07-07-1966, 07-14-1966, 07-21-1966, 07-28-1966, 08-04-1966, 08-11-1966, 08-18-1966, 08-25-1966, 09-01-1966, and 09-08-1966 editions. It is interesting to note that Ray’s information is absent from Flagstaff directories from 1965-1967, and he had a Phoenix, Arizona address in 1966, suggesting he may have relocated to the Phoenix area, potentially in a bid to establish the Minnesota Fashion Wagon clothing line there.

**HELP WANTED: Now available --  
Full or parttime franchise, man or  
woman, for Minnesota Fashion  
Wagon clothing line. Established  
customers are ready to see the New  
Golden Anniversary Fashions for  
fall. A Golden Opportunity for the  
right person.  
Write Ray Wanek, 6134 N. 13th  
Place, Phoenix, Arizona or call  
279-7544. 6-30-7-21 cW**

**Figure 3-1. Ray Wanek's 1966 Red Rock News Advertisement Seeking an Employee**

Mary Wanek, born in 1962 and the second child of Ray and Paulene, appears in an advertisement for "McQ's Children's Western Wear" in the 01-23-1970 edition of Arizona Living: Scottsdale Weekly (Figure 3-2). Lisa Wanek, born in 1959 and the first child of Ray and Paulene, appears in an advertisement in the 02-13-1970 edition for the same company (Figure 3-2).



**Figure 3-2 Advertisements From Arizona Living: Scottsdale Weekly Magazine Depicting Two of the Wanek's Children**

The 12-03-1975 edition of the Red Rock News states that Paulene Wanek was the Chairman of the 15th Annual Turquoise Charity Ball to be held at "Little America in Flagstaff on Saturday evening, December 6th, under the auspices of the Flagstaff Community Hospital Auxiliary... During the evening, a lovely crystal bowl, hand-engraved by Mrs. Wanek's father, Joseph Cummings, master engraver and proprietor of the Crystal Palace in Scottsdale, will be raffled. In it will be \$200 in bicentennial coins, one for each year of the Republic of the United States of America."

#### **Airport Land Acquisition**

During the early 1980s (circa 1981-1985), various attempts were made by the Waneks to acquire approximately 19 acres of lands managed by the United States Forest Service – Coconino National Forest (USFS-CNF), located west of and adjacent to the current PA, as part of the Flagstaff Pulliam Airport Master Plan land exchanges and purchases which occurred at that time. Various letters between Ray Wanek, the USFS-CNF, the City of Flagstaff, and other interested parties can be viewed at the Arizona Memory Project. This letter series appears to be incomplete, and it is difficult to discern the chain of events which occurred; however, it is apparent that the Waneks were unsuccessful in their attempts to acquire the 19 acres of land.

## **4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

Historical and archival research of the PA was conducted utilizing available internet resources, including The Arizona Memory Project, AZSITE, historical topographic maps, historical Government Land Office (GLO) maps and land patents, aerial imagery, the NRHP/ARHP, historical newspapers, the Arizona State Land Department, and journal searches for general information. Select resources examined/utilized are described below.

### **4.1 RECORDS SEARCH**

#### **4.1.1 AZSITE Cultural Resources Database**

AZSITE is an Internet Geographic Information System (GIS) cultural resources database that is managed by the AZSITE Consortium (Arizona State Museum [ASM], Arizona State University [ASU], Museum of Northern Arizona [MNA], and Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

[AZSHPO]). AZSITE lists twenty-three previous cultural resources surveys within approximately one mile of the APE as of January 15, 2026 (Table 4-1). Most of the previous cultural resource surveys were large block surveys or large linear surveys. No previously recorded built-environment resources have been documented in the study area (Appendix B).

**TABLE 4-1. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS WITHIN APPROXIMATELY ONE MILE OF THE APE**

| <b>Survey/Project No.</b> | <b>Project Name</b>  | <b>Reference</b> |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|
| <b>3.388.SHPO</b>         | Proposed Affordable Housing Project Lands at Lake                              | AZSITE           |
| <b>P-A75-187.MNA</b>      | Pulliam Airport  | AZSITE           |
| <b>SHPO.2002.416</b>      | Ponderosa Lodge - American West Communities                                    | AZSITE           |
| <b>1978-43.ASM</b>        | Flagstaff Airport - Flagstaff T.I.   | AZSITE           |
| <b>1978-45.ASM</b>        | Riordan-Flagstaff T.I.   | AZSITE           |
| <b>1988-141.ASM</b>       | Flagstaff Riding Club  | AZSITE           |
| <b>1988-238.ASM</b>       | US West Dewey to Flagstaff Fiber Optic Cable Project                           | AZSITE           |
| <b>1990-204.ASM</b>       | I-17/I-40 Survey   | AZSITE           |
| <b>1991-34.ASM</b>        | Lake Mary Road R-O-W Survey  | AZSITE           |
| <b>1995-409.ASM</b>       | State Land Transfer/Game & Fish  | AZSITE           |
| <b>1997-373.ASM</b>       | SR 89 at Lake Mary Road, Intersection Improvement                              | AZSITE           |
| <b>2000-217.ASM</b>       | Fairway Peaks Survey Project   | AZSITE           |
| <b>2002-53.ASM</b>        | NAU Conference Center  | AZSITE           |
| <b>2004-308.ASM</b>       | Ponderosa Trails 109-Acre Archaeological Survey                                | AZSITE           |
| <b>2009-194.ASM</b>       | APS On-Call Cultural Resources Surveys   | AZSITE           |
| <b>2009-262.ASM</b>       | APS On-Call Cultural Resources Surveys   | AZSITE           |
| <b>2015-286.ASM</b>       | ASLD Forestry Flagstaff Walnut Canyon  | AZSITE           |
| <b>2015-541.ASM</b>       | Camryn Pines Archaeological Survey   | AZSITE           |
| <b>2015-556.ASM</b>       | Three Acres at the Arizona Game and Fish Department Flagstaff Regional Office. | AZSITE           |
| <b>2019-175.ASM</b>       | Mt. Dell-Sinclair Wash DCR Project Archaeological Inventory                    | AZSITE           |
| <b>2020-195.ASM</b>       | Transwestern Road and Cosnino Road   | AZSITE           |
| <b>2022-450.ASM</b>       | Airport Road TI UP – Structure No. 632   | AZSITE           |
| <b>2023-145.ASM</b>       | Flagstaff Pulliam Airport Cultural Services                                    | AZSITE           |

#### 4.1.2 National & Arizona Registers of Historic Places (NRHP/ARHP) Databases

Review of NRHP/ARHP properties reveals that there are no listed properties within the APE (National Park Service 2026). The nearest listed property is the Arizona SP Fort Tuthill Historic District, located approximately two miles southwest of the APE.

#### 4.1.3 USFS - Coconino National Forest (USFS-CNF) Database:

A review of the Coconino National Forest (USDA-CNF) cultural resources database revealed that no cultural resources have been recorded within the proposed PA.

### 4.2 ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

#### 4.2.1 Arizona State Land Department Parcel Viewer

The parcel viewer at <http://www.azland.gov/webapps/parcel/> indicates that the APE is located on privately managed lands (Arizona State Land Department 2026). Note that the parcel viewer does not accurately depict ownership for small government holdings such as rights-of-way and easements.

#### 4.2.2 General Land Office (GLO) Survey Plats

Table 4-2 lists the historical GLO plat maps on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which encompass the records review area and describe historical cultural features shown on the plats within the review area (BLM 2026). No features were depicted on the 1879 or 1904 GLO maps; however, several land patents were filed within the PA/APE on July 11, 1904 (AZAZAA 019645 & AZAZAA 019646), though no further information could be obtained from the GLO records concerning ownership.

**TABLE 4-2. CULTURAL FEATURES DEPICTED ON HISTORICAL GLO PLAT MAPS COVERING THE RECORDS REVIEW AREA**

| Township | GLO Plat No. | Date      | Cultural Features Within APE |
|----------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| T21N R7E | DM 187935    | 2/3/1879  | None                         |
| T21N R7E | DM 187937    | 6/20/1904 | None                         |

#### 4.2.3 USGS Historical Topographic Maps

Twenty-four historical USGS topographic maps encompass the current PA (USGS 2026). Table 4-3 lists the historical (50+ years old) maps from the USGS website (<https://store.usgs.gov/>) which intersect with the APE.

Several of the later historic topographic maps depict a road either within or adjacent to the APE (1947-1951 & 1972 1:250k Topographic Maps). This is presumably the Lake Mary Road

based on its position; however, the scale is too large to be completely certain. All the historic roads in/adjacent to the PA have been widened, upgraded, repaired, and maintained, which has significantly altered their original form, and none of the roads are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria.

**TABLE 4-3. CULTURAL FEATURES DEPICTED ON HISTORICAL USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS**

| Table Heading       | Table Heading | Table Heading | Table Heading |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1886          | Nothing       |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1891          | Nothing       |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1894          | Nothing       |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1900          | Nothing       |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1905          | Nothing       |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1909          | Nothing       |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1911          | Nothing       |
| San Francisco Mtns. | 1:250k        | 1922          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1908          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1912          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1929          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1939          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1946          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1947          | Road          |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1948          | Road          |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:125k        | 1951          | Road          |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1958          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1960          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1962          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1965          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1966          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1972          | Road          |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1973          | Nothing       |
| Flagstaff, AZ.      | 1:250k        | 1974          | Nothing       |

#### 4.2.4 Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) Well Registry

Registered historical (50+ years old) wells in the review area are indicated in the ADWR Well Registry website <https://gisweb.azwater.gov/WellRegistry/SearchWellReg.aspx> (Arizona Department of Water Resources 2026). No registered historic wells intersect the

APE; however, a historic well head was located during the archaeological survey, which was apparently not registered with the State of Arizona.

## 5 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The built environment survey was conducted in accordance with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1983:44716). For the purposes of this report, this includes the identification and inventory of historic architectural resources that would be at least 50 years old, as required by the NRHP, ARHP, and FRHP.

### 5.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted on February 19, 2026, to identify, inventory, and characterize structures and districts that appear to be older than 50 years or that are exceptionally significant, whatever their age. The survey utilized topographic maps and larger-scale aerial photographs. Resources within the study area were observed, located on maps, photographed, and evaluated for characteristics, materials, and condition. Historic architectural resources, defined as standing buildings, structures, or objects over 50 years old, were assessed for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, ARHP, and FRHP.

All resources nominated for listing must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity, evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for nomination.

No previously recorded historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, or objects) were identified through the records search.

### 5.2 RESULTS

The current manifestation of the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins includes numerous cabins and other structures spread across the entire PA. A total of 14 habitable structures and one additional small historic cabin structure within the PA meet the requirements for this historical built environment evaluation (Table 5-1).

TABLE 5-1. HISTORIC STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO 1972

| Structure Name/No. | Brief Description  | Square Footage | Year Built |
|--------------------|--|----------------|------------|
| Cabin 1            | Split level rock cabin, open loft, flagstone floor, wood stove, fenced yard, original residence of the Waneks. | 720            | 1955       |

|                    |  |       |      |
|--------------------|--|-------|------|
| <b>Cabin 2</b>     | Single level, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, wood grain plank flooring, wood stove.   | 608   | 1962 |
| <b>Cabin 3</b>     | Single level, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, ramped walkway, wood stove.  | 550   | 1966 |
| <b>Cabin 5</b>     | “Honeymoon Cabin”, single level, 1 bedroom, 1 bathroom, “reading room” off bedroom, wood stove.  | 572   | 1955 |
| <b>Cabin 6</b>     | A-frame, downstairs bedroom and bathroom, wood stove, loft with bedroom.   | 524   | 1971 |
| <b>Cabin 7</b>     | A-frame, downstairs bedroom and bathroom, wood stove, loft with bedroom.   | 524   | 1971 |
| <b>Cabin 8</b>     | A-frame, downstairs bedroom and bathroom, wood stove, enclosed loft with bedroom.  | 524   | 1971 |
| <b>Cabin 9</b>     | A-frame, downstairs bedroom and bathroom, wood stove, loft with bedroom, knotty pine tongue and groove throughout.   | 524   | 1971 |
| <b>Cabin 10</b>    | A-frame, 2 downstairs bedrooms and bathroom, wood stove, loft with bedroom, knotty pine tongue and groove throughout.  | 572   | 1971 |
| <b>Cabin 11</b>    | A-frame, 2 downstairs bedrooms and bathroom, wood stove, loft with bedroom.  | 572   | 1971 |
| <b>Cabin 13</b>    | A-frame, 2 downstairs bedrooms connected by a bathroom, wood stove, loft with bedroom and ½ bath, knotty pine tongue and groove throughout, flagstone floor.   | 748   | 1971 |
| <b>Cabin 16</b>    | Two stories, 5 bedrooms total - 3 bedrooms, kitchen, living room and bathroom on ground floor, two bedrooms and bathroom on second floor, built in stone fireplace, second residence of the Waneks.  | 1,536 | 1967 |
| <b>Cabin 19</b>    | A-frame with loft sleeping only, knotty pine tongue and groove, kitchen, bathroom, living room with wood burning stove.  | 372   | 1955 |
| <b>Small Cabin</b> | Small cabin/shed located in the playground area which appears to be older than the rest of the structures on the property. Associated with a small concrete pad which may have once had a superstructure but is now used for playground equipment. | ~ 100 | Unk. |



Figure 5-1. Stylized Map of the PA from the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins Website (2026)

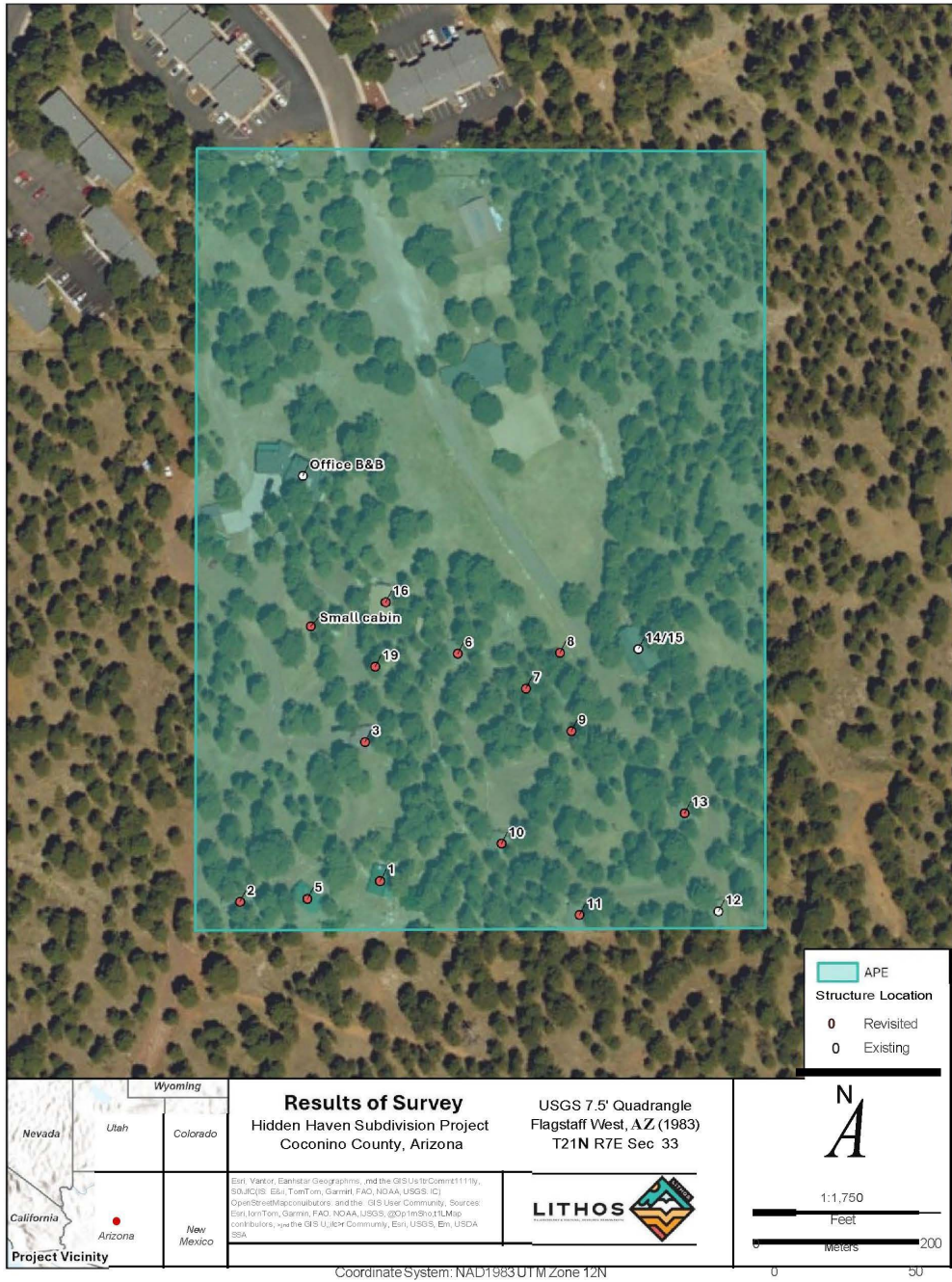


Figure 5-2. Map of Structures Discussed in the BE

### 5.3 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

The following section presents narratives for each historic-aged cabin identified within the PA, providing general descriptions, observations, construction techniques and materials, NRHP integrity evaluations, and NRHP/ARHP/FRHP evaluations for them individually. Building descriptions of both exterior and interior features—though especially for the interior features—for each structure have largely been adapted from information presented on the Arizona Mountain Inn website. These are not comprehensive descriptions, and additional photographs of each structure are available in Appendix C.

In addition to individual evaluation, the grouping of historic buildings within the PA was considered collectively as a potential historic district. The buildings are located within a contiguous area (APNs 105-05-001A and 105-05-002B, C, and D), were broadly constructed over a similar mid-twentieth century timeframe, and share a development and ownership history associated with the Waneks and the later operation of the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins. Based on these shared characteristics, evaluation at the district level was undertaken for analytical purposes, consistent with NRHP/ARHP/FRHP guidelines. Consideration of the collective as a potential historic district does not presume eligibility and is being undertaken solely to determine whether the grouping as a whole conveys significance beyond that of the individual resources. The results of the district-level evaluation are presented separately in Section 5.4.

The NRHP identifies seven aspects of integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, which are also applied in ARHP and FRHP evaluations. These aspects are assessed individually for each cabin in the subsequent evaluation subsections and collectively in the district evaluation in Section 5.4.

As discussed in the individual evaluations that follow (Sections 5.3.1 to 5.3.14), none of the structures within the Hidden Haven Subdivision are recommended eligible for NRHP/ARHP/FRHP listing individually. The property could not be linked to any significant people or events in American history. The structures themselves are generic/common examples of their types, are not unique in any way, and contain no significant or unusual design elements, architectural innovations, or construction techniques. Finally, the history of the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins, the Wanek Family, and the property in general has been thoroughly researched. Findings related to the collected eligibility of these resources as a potential historic district are addressed separately in Section 5.4.



Figure 5-3. Cabin One (View to the East)

### 5.3.1 Cabin One

Cabin One was the first residence constructed on the property by Ray Wanek in 1949, and is approximately 720 square feet (Figure 5-3, Table 5-1). Featuring a stone exterior, wooden posts, and a green metal gabled roof, the cabin is a split-level structure with a bedroom, full bathroom, full kitchen, dining area, and living room located on the first floor. The second floor is accessed via a staircase and features an open loft, an enclosed bedroom, and a full bathroom. The first floor also features a flagstone floor and a wood stove with a local stone chimney and metal stovepipe. The exterior features a covered flagstone porch on the west side over the main entrance. The cabin has a stone foundation, and the exterior walls of the first floor are also stone. All the stones utilized in the construction of the structure are local limestone. An exterior fireplace with a stone and metal chimney is located on the northwest corner of the structure.

The exterior also features a fenced yard, with the four corners of the fence made from stone pillars which match the exterior facade and fireplace. A stone-lined parking area and stone-lined path leading to the front door are located on the west side of the structure. An attached utility room is located on the east side, and there are various benches, Adirondack chairs, a grill, a picnic table, and other amenities located around the structure.

Ray composed a poem for Paulene in 1988 and posted it on a tree outside the cabin:

*Ray's Poem*

*In the Spring of '53*

*Underneath this very tree*

*I asked Pauline to marry me.  
She saw the rings and squealed "Eeeeeee..."  
(Pauline never liked this line...understandably.)*

*It's been super years, now 25  
Full of love and joy to be alive  
Four fine children God has given  
This land and life in Him we've striven  
Now we go on together praising Him!*

Cabin One is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Constructed as a private residence and later used primarily as short- to long-term rental housing, Cabin One reflects common residential development patterns rather than a significant contribution to Flagstaff's historical development. As such, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to national, state, or local history, as evidenced by research presented above concerning the Waneks. While the building includes vernacular stone construction and exhibits modest craftsmanship, these features are characteristic of local cabin construction and do not rise to the level of architectural distinction required for eligibility under Criterion C at the local, state, or national level. As a result, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or broader patterns of the community beyond its documentation in this report.

Although Cabin One is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP under any criteria, it retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, as discussed in its evaluation above.



Figure 5-4. Cabin Two (View to the Southeast)

### 5.3.2 Cabin Two

Cabin Two is a single level, 608 square foot structure which was constructed in 1962 according to the Coconino County Assessor's Office (Figure 5-4, Table 5-1). Featuring a low-profile gable roof, whose porch overhang is supported by simple timber posts, the building reflects a log cabin style of architecture favored by populations within forested environments. The cabin interior features two bedrooms, a full bathroom, a full kitchen, and a living room/dining room area. The first bedroom is a pass-through which leads to the second. The interior also features wood plank flooring and a wood stove with a metal chimney.

The exterior features a stone foundation of local stone, a small, covered flagstone porch on the north side which covers the main entrance, and all the windows have cut-out "pine tree" details. The landing below the entrance is tiled, and there is one local limestone step and one wooden step. The west end has a second covered entrance over a flagstone/concrete landing, with three local stone steps leading to the entrance.

The exterior also features a small utility box on the south side, a stone-lined parking area on the east side, and a picnic table, Adirondack chairs, and a grill on the north side. Approximately fifty feet southwest of the cabin is a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -curved wall made of local stone which abuts USFS-CNF-managed lands (Figure 5-5).



Figure 5-5. Small Curved Wall Near Cabin Two (View to the Southeast)

Cabin Two is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Although the building was constructed during the period of mid twentieth century growth in the Flagstaff area, it does not demonstrate a significant or distinguishing contribution to any historic trend identified within the applicable period of significance. Constructed as a small residential cabin on the Wanek property, the building reflects common and undistinguished patterns of vernacular residential development typical of forested areas south of Flagstaff rather than any notable example of planned community expansion or tourism infrastructure. While Cabin Two was later incorporated into short term rental use, this association occurred after 1998 and does not represent a historically relevant tourism context under Criterion A. As such, the cabin lacks a clear and meaningful association with significant historic events or patterns and is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to national, state, or local history. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic log cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because its documentation as part of this report limits its future research potential, as any additional investigations that could be conducted are unlikely to fulfill the data requirements needed to address research questions or to provide any other information valuable to an understanding of the past.

Cabin Two retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the

cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed in its evaluation above.



Figure 5-6. Cabin Three (View to the Northeast)

### 5.3.3 Cabin Three

Cabin Three is a 550 square foot, single level structure with two bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and a dining/living room which was constructed in 1966 (Figure 5-6, Table 5-1). A rectangular, wood-framed house, the cabin features a steep, cross-gabled roof and horizontal wood siding with minimal decorative elements, together reflecting a more contemporary rustic cabin style. The interior features wood plank and carpeted floors, and a wood stove with a metal chimney.

The exterior features a stone foundation of local stone, a ramped handicap-accessible walkway to the entrance on the west side, and a covered wooden plank deck at the entrance. The exterior also features a stone-lined parking area, several stone-lined paths leading to the main road and other cabins, several grills, benches, and chairs. The north side of the structure has a small, detached utility box and crawlspace access.

Cabin Three is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. The building was constructed within the broader context of Flagstaff's mid-century residential expansion but does not represent a significant or distinctive contribution to that pattern. Developed as a utilitarian residential cabin, the structure reflects common architectural forms and development practices associated with private property improvement rather than notable community planning, tourism development, or historic residential trends under Criterion A. As a result, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. Additionally, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic modern-style cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or broader patterns of the community beyond its documentation in this report.

Cabin Three retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed in its evaluation above.



Figure 5-7. Cabin Five (View to the East-Northeast)

#### 5.3.4 Cabin Five – “The Honeymoon Cabin”

Cabin Five is a 572 square foot, single level, one-bedroom structure which was constructed in 1955 and is known as the ‘Honeymoon Cabin’ (Figure 5-7, Table 5-1). Featuring a cross-gabled roof, uniform wood siding, and a red porch with basic timber posts and minimal decoration, the building reflects a contemporary vernacular cabin style that emphasizes simple forms, natural materials, and a straightforward, functional character suited to its forest setting. The interior features a bathroom, kitchen, living/dining area, and a small ‘reading room’ off the main bedroom. The interior contains light-colored tongue-and-groove wood planking, a wood stove with a metal chimney, and a whirlpool bathtub.

The exterior features a covered entrance on the west side with a wood plank porch which appears to be relatively new and rests on a newer poured concrete slab. The exterior also features a stone-lined parking area, a picnic table and Adirondack chairs on the deck, and a fixed grill. The southern facade also includes a door which appears to lead to a small utility room. The foundation is probably made of locally sourced stone; however, the foundation is not visible.

Cabin Five is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Despite its mid-twentieth century construction date, the building does not demonstrate a significant association with broad patterns of history relevant to Flagstaff or

the Lake Mary corridor. Initially constructed as a small private cabin and later colloquially referred to as the “Honeymoon Cabin,” the building reflects a common vernacular form rather than a notable or early example of resort or tourism development under Criterion A. Its association with vacation lodging developed after the period of significance and therefore does not establish a historic tourism context. Accordingly, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A since it is not associated with any important events or contributions to major patterns of national, state, or local history. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic contemporary cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because its documentation as part of this report limits its future research potential, as any additional investigations that could be conducted are unlikely to fulfill the data requirements needed to address research questions or to provide any other information valuable to an understanding of the past.

Cabin Five retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property’s historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin’s design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed in its evaluation above.



**Figure 5-8. Cabin Six (View to the South)**

### 5.3.5 Cabin Six

Cabin Six is a 524 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1971 (Figure 5-8, Table 5-1). Featuring a steep triangular roofline, wood cladding, and a simple elevated deck with minimal decoration, the building exemplifies the A-frame cabin style through its steeply pitched geometry and functional, landscape-oriented design. The first floor has a bedroom, full bathroom, kitchenette/dining/living room area, and a wood stove with a metal chimney. Stairs lead to an upper story open loft.

The exterior features a stone-lined driveway/parking area, a foundation made of local stone, and an open wood-plank deck at the entrance on the north side. The deck is supported by wood posts on poured concrete footers and contains Adirondack chairs, a grill, and a picnic table. The exterior of the south wall features a crawlspace entrance.

**Cabin Six is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Although the A-frame cabin was constructed during the early 1970s, a period associated with recreational architectural trends, it does not represent a significant or exemplary contribution to those trends within the Flagstaff area. The building reflects a common and widely distributed A-frame cabin type rather than a distinctive landmark or influential development under Criterion A at the national, state, or local level. Its function as a rental cabin post-dates the historic period of significance and does not establish historical**

association. As such, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or broader patterns of the community beyond its documentation in this report.

Cabin Six retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed in its evaluation above.



Figure 5-9. Cabin Seven (View to the South)

### 5.3.6 Cabin Seven

Cabin Seven is a 524 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1971 (Figure 5-9, Table 5-1). Featuring a steep A-shaped roofline, wood cladding, an elevated entry deck, and minimal decoration, the building expresses the A-Frame cabin style through its sharply pitched form and straightforward, landscape-oriented construction. The first floor has a bedroom, full bathroom, kitchenette/dining/living room area, and a wood stove with a metal chimney. Stairs lead to an upper story open loft.

The exterior features a stone-lined driveway/parking area, a foundation made of local stone, and an open wood-plank deck at the entrance on the north side. The deck is supported by local stone pillars and contains Adirondack chairs, and a small picnic table. A short stone-lined, flagstone pathway and a single concrete block step lead from the parking area to the deck.

Cabin Seven is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Constructed as part of a cluster of nearly identical A-frame cabins in the early 1970s, the building reflects a widely popularized architectural form common throughout northern Arizona and the western United States. Its development corresponds with general recreational and residential construction trends rather than a significant historic pattern

under Criterion A at the national, state, or local level. Although the cabin was used as long- or short-term rental housing for NAU students, faculty, and later visitors, this use reflects common adaptive practices and does not establish historic significance. As a result, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or broader patterns of the community beyond its documentation in this report.

Cabin Seven retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



Figure 5-10. Cabin Eight (View to the South)

### 5.3.7 Cabin Eight

Cabin Eight is a 524 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1971 (Figure 5-10, Table 5-1). Featuring a sharply pitched A-frame roof, natural wood siding, a simple front deck, and minimal decoration, the building embodies the A-Frame cabin style through its steep geometric form and straightforward construction suited to snowy forest settings. The first floor has a bedroom, full bathroom, kitchenette/dining/living room area, and a wood stove with a metal chimney. Stairs lead to an upper story enclosed loft/bedroom.

The exterior features a stone-lined driveway/parking area, a foundation made of local stone, and an open wood-plank deck at the entrance on the north side. The deck is supported by wood posts on poured concrete footers and contains Adirondack chairs, a grill, metal chairs, and a small metal table. A stone-lined railroad tie and wooden pathway/stairs are situated on the east side of the structure and lead from the deck to a small parking area along the main road. A crawlspace entrance is located in the stone foundation on the east side of the structure. The west side of the structure features a small, detached utility box.

**Cabin Eight is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Although the A-frame cabin was constructed during the early 1970s, a period associated with recreational architectural trends, it does not represent a significant or exemplary contribution to those trends within the Flagstaff area. The building reflects a common and widely distributed A-frame cabin type rather than a distinctive landmark or influential development under Criterion A at the national, state, or local level. Its function as a rental cabin post-dates the historic period of significance and does not establish historical association. As such, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended**

not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because its documentation as part of this report limits its future research potential, as any additional investigations that could be conducted are unlikely to fulfill the data requirements needed to address research questions or to provide any other information valuable to an understanding of the past.

Cabin Eight retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



Figure 5-11. Cabin Nine (View to the South)

### 5.3.8 Cabin Nine

Cabin Nine is a 524 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1971 (Figure 5-11, Table 5-1). The cabin features a sharply pitched A-frame style roof, natural wood siding, an elevated deck supported by local stone pillars, and minimal trim decoration. The building embodies the A-frame cabin style through its steep geometric form and straightforward construction which is suited to environments with considerable winter weather. The first floor has a bedroom, full bathroom, kitchenette/dining/living room area, a wood stove with a metal

chimney, and knotty pine tongue-and-groove planking throughout the cabin. Stairs lead to an upper story open loft.

Cabin Nine was the first cabin the Bostwicks (the current owners) rented in 1998 before purchasing the property, and the exterior exhibits a plaque with "Mary's Poem", which she composed for Brian in 2000, similar to the poem composed by Ray for Paulene in 1988 (which is posted at Cabin One).

*Mary's Poem*

*This is the place we started our life.  
Where we first came as man and wife.*

*We were married on the day of love.  
We were so blessed by God above.*

*We came to the Inn to rest and unwind.  
We made reservations and were given #9.*

*We discussed our hopes, visions, and dreams.  
We were meant to be here or so it seems.*

*We'd have our own business. We were deciding.  
A great place like this, now that'd be exciting.*

*To make a long story short, our dreams came true.  
We now own the Inn and there's so much to do.*

*Always remember to follow your heart.  
This is the place where YOUR dreams could start.*

*To my husband, Brian on our 2nd Anniversary, I hope you enjoy my gift to you.  
Thank you for being MY dream come true.*

*Love, Mary*

*February 14, 2000*

The exterior features a stone-lined driveway/parking area, a foundation made of local stone, and an open wood-plank deck and stairs at the entrance on the north side. The deck is supported by local stone pillars and contains Adirondack chairs and a small picnic table. The wooden stairs lead from the west side of the deck to a flagstone landing with an adjacent fixed grill. The east side features a crawlspace entrance in the foundation.

Cabin Nine is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Constructed as part of a cluster of nearly identical A-frame cabins in the early 1970s, the building reflects a widely popularized architectural form common throughout northern Arizona and the western United States. Its development corresponds with general recreational and residential construction trends rather than a significant historic pattern under Criterion A at the national, state, or local level. Although the cabin was used as long- or

short-term rental housing for NAU students, faculty, and later visitors, this use reflects common adaptive practices and does not establish historic significance. As such, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A since it is not associated with any important events or contributions to major patterns of national, state, or local history. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to national, state, or local history, as evidenced by research presented above concerning the Waneks. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or broader patterns of the community beyond its documentation in this report.

Cabin Nine retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



Figure 5-12. Cabin Ten (View to the Southwest)

### 5.3.9 Cabin Ten

Cabin Ten is a 572 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1971 (Figure 5-12, Table 5-1). Featuring a sharply pitched A-frame roof, natural wood siding, an elevated simple front deck, and minimal decoration, the building embodies the A-Frame cabin style through its steep geometric form and straightforward construction suited to snowy forest settings. The first floor features two bedrooms connected by a full bathroom, a kitchenette/dining/living room area, and a wood stove with a metal chimney. Stairs lead to an upper story open loft, and there is knotty pine tongue-and-groove planking throughout the cabin.

The exterior features a stone-lined driveway/parking area, a foundation made of local stone, and an open wood-plank deck at the entrance on the north side. The deck is supported by wood posts on poured concrete footers and contains Adirondack chairs and a small picnic table. The wood-plank stairs on the west side of the deck lead to a concrete landing and a stone-lined driveway/parking area with an associated fixed grill. There is crawlspace access in the foundation on the east side of the structure.

Cabin Ten is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Although the A-frame cabin was constructed during the early 1970s, a period associated with recreational architectural trends, it does not represent a significant or

exemplary contribution to those trends within the Flagstaff area. The building reflects a common and widely distributed A-frame cabin type rather than a distinctive landmark or influential development under Criterion A at the national, state, or local level. Its function as a rental cabin post dates the historic period of significance and does not establish historical association. As a result, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to national, state, or local history. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because its documentation as part of this report limits its future research potential, as any additional investigations that could be conducted are unlikely to fulfill the data requirements needed to address research questions or to provide any other information valuable to an understanding of the past.

Cabin Ten retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



Figure 5-13. Cabin Eleven (View to the Southeast)

#### 5.3.10 Cabin Eleven

Cabin Eleven is a 572 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1971 (Figure 5-13, Table 5-1). The cabin features a steeply pitched A-frame style roof, natural wood siding, an elevated wood deck supported by local stone pillars, and minimal decoration. This is a typical A-frame style cabin suited to snowy environments but otherwise exhibits no unique characteristics. The first floor features two bedrooms connected by a half bathroom with a walk-in shower, a kitchenette/dining/living room area, and a wood stove with a metal chimney. A ladder leads to an upper story open loft, and there is knotty pine tongue-and-groove planking throughout the cabin.

The exterior features a stone-lined driveway/parking area, a foundation made of local stone, and an open wood-plank deck at the entrance on the north side. The deck is supported by local stone pillars and contains Adirondack chairs and a small picnic table. The wood-plank stairs on the west side of the deck lead to a concrete landing and a stone-lined driveway/parking area with an associated fixed grill. There is crawlspace access in the foundation on the east side of the structure, and three stone-lined pathways lead to adjacent cabins.

**Cabin Eleven is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Constructed as part of a cluster of nearly identical A frame cabins in the early 1970s, the building reflects a widely popularized architectural form common throughout northern Arizona and the western United States. Its development corresponds with general recreational and residential construction trends rather than a significant historic pattern**

under Criterion A. Although the cabin was used as long- or short-term rental housing for NAU students, faculty, and later visitors, this use reflects common adaptive practices and does not establish historic significance. As such, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because its documentation as part of this report limits its future research potential, as any additional investigations that could be conducted are unlikely to fulfill the data requirements needed to address research questions or to provide any other information valuable to an understanding of the past.

Cabin Eleven retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



Figure 5-14. Cabin Thirteen (View to the Southeast)

### 5.3.11 Cabin Thirteen

Cabin Thirteen is a 748 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1971 (Figure 5-14, Table 5-1). This cabin is similar to the other A-frame style cabins on the property and features a steeply pitched roof, natural wood siding, a slightly elevated deck on

a local stone foundation, and minimal decoration. The first floor features two bedrooms connected by a half bathroom with a walk-in shower, flagstone flooring, a kitchenette, a dining/living room area, and a wood stove with a metal chimney. Stairs lead to a large upper story open loft which also contains an enclosed half bathroom. There is rich knotty pine tongue-and-groove planking and hand-hewn log framing throughout the cabin.

The exterior features a local stone facade on the lower half of the structure and a foundation made of local stone. There is a newer-looking wood-plank deck at the entrance on the north side of the structure which contains Adirondack chairs. Two large stairs made of local limestone blocks on the east side of the deck lead to a stone-lined parking area and stone-lined yard. A picnic table and fixed grill are just off the deck on the west side of the cabin. The east side of the structure has a small, attached utility room with exterior doors.

Cabin Thirteen is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Although the A-frame cabin was constructed during the early 1970s, a period associated with recreational architectural trends, it does not represent a significant or exemplary contribution to those trends within the Flagstaff area. The building reflects a common and widely distributed A-frame cabin type rather than a distinctive landmark or influential development under Criterion A. Its function as a rental cabin post dates the historic period of significance and does not establish historical association. As a result, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic modern-style A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks significant potential to yield further important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or broader patterns of community beyond its documentation in this report.

Cabin Thirteen retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



Figure 5-15. Cabin Sixteen (View to the South)

### 5.3.12 Cabin Sixteen

Cabin Sixteen is a 1,536 square foot two-story “Log-Cabin Style” residence which was constructed in 1967 (Figure 5-15, Table 5-1). The structure features a normally pitched roof, an elevated deck resting on local stone pillars, second-story decks on the north and south sides which are not accessible from the first floor, and a large local stone chimney. This was the second residence of the Waneks on the property, where they lived after inhabiting Cabin One and prior to the construction of the Main Inn (the final Wanek residence, currently operating as a Bed & Breakfast).

The first floor exhibits three bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, a large living area with a built-in flagstone fireplace and stone chimney, and a dining area. Stairs lead to the second story, which contains two bedrooms and a second full bathroom. The majority of the cabin features knotty pine tongue-and-groove planking on the walls and carpeted or tiled floors.

The main entrance is on the north side of the cabin and exhibits an open wood-plank deck on local stone pillars containing Adirondack chairs and a bench. Wood stairs lead to a flagstone and limestone block landing area adjacent to a picnic table and fixed grill. A small, hand-hewn wooden pole gate is located on the deck. A flagstone and stone-lined pathway leads to a stone-lined parking area on the west side. A second-story deck with chairs on the north side is only accessible from the upper floor.

The foundation is made of local stone, and a large local stone chimney is located on the northeast corner of the structure. An enclosed yard with various open and closed sheds and a separate workshop structure is tightly clustered on the east side of the cabin and encloses a small yard area. An entrance on the east side of the cabin leads into the shed/yard area and is covered and attached to the open storage sheds. Cabin Nineteen is adjacent to the south-southeast and partially encloses this area in association with the sheds and workshop.

The southern facade exhibits a second-story deck which is only accessible from the upper floor. The west side of the structure contains another covered entrance, a wood-plank deck which connects to the deck on the north side, and a flagstone and stone-lined pathway leading to the parking area.

Cabin Sixteen is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Constructed as a private residence, the building does not demonstrate an association with significant historic events or patterns under Criterion A. Its later use as rental housing serving NAU students and faculty reflects common residential practices rather than a coordinated or historically significant development effort. As such, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A since it is not associated with any important events or contributions to major patterns of national, state, or local history. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic log-cabin style residence with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because its documentation as part of this report limits its future research potential, as any additional investigations are unlikely to fulfill the data requirements needed to address research questions or provide any other information valuable to an understanding of the past.

Cabin Sixteen retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



**Figure 5-16. Cabin Nineteen (View to the South) (Cabin Sixteen Left Rear, Cabin Nineteen and Cabin Six Right Rear)**

### 5.3.13 Cabin Nineteen

Cabin Nineteen is a 372 square foot A-frame structure which was constructed in 1955 (Figure 5-16, Table 5-1). Like the other A-frame cabins on the property, it features a steep roof, wood siding, a ground-level deck, minimal decoration, and is typical of common A-frame structures. The first floor exhibits a kitchen, bathroom, dining/living room area, and a wood stove with a metal chimney. A ladder leads to an open loft, and knotty pine tongue-and-groove planking is present throughout the cabin.

The exterior exhibits a southern entrance, and the cabin is on a probable stone foundation (though not visible). An open wood-plank deck rests on local stone pillars at the entrance and leads to a stone-lined parking area via a single large limestone block stair. Metal chairs and a small bench/table are on the deck, and a fixed grill and portable grill are adjacent.

Cabin Nineteen is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. The building reflects vernacular cabin construction common in forested areas surrounding Flagstaff and does not demonstrate a significant association with historic development patterns under Criterion A. Its use as residential rental housing for students and faculty does not rise to the level of historic significance at the national, state, or local level. As a result, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic A-frame cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because its documentation as part of this report limits its future research potential, as any additional investigations are unlikely to fulfill the data requirements needed to address research questions or provide any other information valuable to an understanding of the past.

Cabin Nineteen retains integrity in all seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin remains in its original location and maintains its historic form, materials, and spatial organization. While the surrounding area has experienced urbanization, the immediate setting continues to reflect the property's historic character. Despite the absence of original blueprints or architectural plans, the cabin's design and workmanship appear consistent with its period of construction. The structure also retains a general sense of its historic identity and use as a forest retreat. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity in all aspects, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.



Figure 5-17. Small Cabin (View to the Northwest) (Main Inn Background)

#### 5.3.14 Small Cabin

A small cabin is located in the playground area immediately south of Cabins Sixteen and Nineteen and is almost certainly the oldest extant structure on the property (Figure 17, Table 5-1). The cabin is approximately 100 square feet, exhibits a door on the south side, a window with a hand-hewn frame on the west side, and rests on a poured concrete pad. The walls are stacked/chinked log with saddle-notch corners, and the interior exhibits a wood plank floor over the concrete pad. The roof and door show signs of recent repairs, and the entire cabin is slightly leaning to the west.

No records concerning this cabin could be located. Based on its general construction and appearance, it was likely built in the first quarter of the twentieth century (circa 1900-1925 AD). There is an adjacent concrete pad currently containing a table tennis setup, though it almost certainly held a similar cabin at some point. Both concrete pads exhibit local aggregate and older-style wood-plank bracing techniques, further suggesting their antiquity. The entire playground area containing the Small Cabin and second concrete pad is stone lined and surrounded by the main access road.

The Small Cabin is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP under any criteria. Although potentially the oldest structure on the property, its original function is poorly documented, and it does not demonstrate an association with significant historic events or patterns under Criterion A at either the national, state, or local level. As such, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion B since it is not associated with any important people significant to history at the national, state, or local level. It is not eligible under Criterion C since it is a generic log cabin with no distinguishing or remarkable design, construction, or architectural elements. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or broader patterns of community beyond its documentation in this report.

The Small Cabin retains integrity in several key aspects, though some have been diminished over time. It maintains integrity of location, as it remains at its original site of construction. The integrity of design is generally retained, despite the absence of original plans or blueprints; the cabin's overall form, massing, and spatial organization appear consistent with its historic character. The integrity of setting, however, has been diminished due to significant changes in the surrounding environment, which has shifted from a more rural, open context to a developed and altered landscape, as seen by extensive residential development around the Arizona Mountain Inn parcels. The cabin retains integrity of materials, as many original materials remain in place, though some have been replaced or modified through routine maintenance and repair. Integrity of workmanship is also retained, with visible construction techniques and detailing that reflect the period of construction and consistent with its log cabin style. The aspects of feeling and association appear diminished, as the broader property has undergone substantial changes since the cabin's construction prior to the 1940s. That stated, the Small Cabin continues to reflect its historic identity, even though its context and function have evolved over time from a storage structure or residence to easily accessible tourist recreation structure utilized by City of Flagstaff visitors and residents alike. However, while the cabin appears to possess integrity, the building lacks the demonstrated historical or architectural significance that would meet any of the criteria (A-D) required for listing in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP, as discussed above.

#### 5.4 DISTRICT-LEVEL EVALUATION

The Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins property was evaluated collectively to determine whether the group of historic age structures constitutes a potential historic district eligible for listing in the NRHP, the ARHP, or the FRHP. The evaluated grouping includes fourteen habitable buildings and one small cabin constructed prior to 1972 and historically associated with the Wanek family and later owners. The buildings are dispersed across the property in a forested setting and were constructed incrementally over several decades rather than as part of a single, coordinated development effort.

As a whole, the collection retains integrity in location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabins remain in their original locations, maintain their historic forms and materials, and continue to convey the general character of a mid twentieth century

forest residential compound. Despite later alterations related to maintenance and adaptive reuse, the majority of structures retain sufficient physical integrity to be identifiable as historic age resources. The site layout also reflects its incremental development history, with cabins arranged informally along internal roads and pathways rather than according to a formal plan.

However, integrity alone does not confer historic eligibility in the absence of demonstrated significance under one or more of the applicable criteria. Collectively, the property does not exhibit a unifying or significant association with broad patterns of history required for eligibility under Criterion A. While the individual buildings and the site as a whole developed during Flagstaff's period of mid-twentieth century growth, archival and contextual research indicates that the property functioned primarily as a residential compound and as long- and short-term rental housing serving NAU students and faculty for much of its history. This use reflects common and informal housing practices rather than a significant or distinguishing contribution to community planning, institutional expansion, or regional development. A tourism-oriented identity for the property emerged only later outside the applicable historic period of significance, and does not establish a meaningful historic association at the district level.

The property is also not eligible as a district under Criterion B, as neither the Wanek family nor subsequent owners can be shown to have made contributions of recognized historical significance at the national, state, or local level. While the Waneks were long-term property owners and local residents, available documentation does not indicate that their activities rise to the level required for Criterion B eligibility, either individually or collectively.

Under Criterion C, the grouping does not constitute a cohesive or significant architectural district. Although the cabins include examples of rustic stone construction, log cabin forms, and mid-century A-frame designs, these building types are common throughout the Flagstaff region and northern Arizona. The structures were constructed over an extended period using varying designs, materials, and construction methods, and do not share a consistent architectural vocabulary, master builder, or design intent that would distinguish the collection as a unified architectural district.

The property also does not meet the requirements of Criterion D, as it is unlikely to yield important information regarding historic construction practices, architectural development, or community history beyond what has already been documented through archival research and field investigation. The standing structures have been thoroughly recorded, and no subsurface or associated features have been identified that would contribute additional research value at the district level.

In summary, while the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins property collectively retains physical integrity and continues to convey its general historic character as a forest residential compound, it lacks a unifying historic significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The property is therefore recommended not eligible for listing as a historic district in the NRHP, ARHP, or FRHP.

## 6 SUMMARY

A total of fourteen structures were documented as part of the survey and built environment evaluation, and none are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP. All structures within the proposed PA are common examples of their types, and none are unique or contain innovative design elements, construction techniques, or architectural features. The structures, the property, and its history have been thoroughly documented, and there is limited potential for further research. Additionally, the grouping of these structures was evaluated collectively as a potential historic district and is likewise recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP/ARHP/FRHP. The property does not exhibit a unifying historic association, cohesive architectural theme, or collective significance beyond the individual resources documented in the report.

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## **APPENDIX A. RESUMES**

# ALAN L. BARTHOLOMEW

## SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST



### EDUCATION

- ◆ GIS Certificate, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, 2014
- ◆ M.A., Anthropology, focus in Archaeology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, 2001
- ◆ B.A., Anthropology, focus in Archaeology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, 1997

### YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- ◆ 30

### REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

- ◆ Register of Professional Archaeologists, 2010-Present
- ◆ HAZWOPER, 40-hour
- ◆ MSHA, 24-hour
- ◆ OSHA, 8-hour
- ◆ ACHP Section 106 Certification

### CURRENT PERMITS

- ◆ Arizona State Lands (ASM 2026-066bl)
- ◆ Prescott National Forest ARPA PNF-169, exp. 2030
- ◆ Principal Investigator: Nevada BLM – N-0072

### PROFILE

Alan Bartholomew is a Secretary of the Interior-qualified professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management (CRM) on hundreds of projects. He has extensive experience working with Department of Defense (DOD), United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), state, tribal, municipal/local, and private clients in 16 states and five foreign countries.

His experience is comprehensive, encompassing all aspects of CRM ranging from project proposal and funding, to directing large-scale cultural resource inventories, supervising testing or data recovery/excavation projects, pedestrian surveys, and archaeological monitoring. His expertise also includes project proposal preparation and budgeting, technical report preparation, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) recommendations, and creating cartographic products using GIS. He has extensive familiarity with federal environmental and cultural resource compliance legislation, as well as tribal, state, and municipal legislation, specializing in the Southwest, Rocky Mountains, Western Great Plains, Great Basin, and Pacific Northwest. In addition to work in the continental United States, Alan also has extensive experience performing cultural resource work on DOD installations in the central Pacific, working with local monks to rebuild a Buddhist monastery on the Mongolian steppe, and lithic studies at Teotihuacan, Mexico.



## SELECT EMPLOYMENT/POSITIONS

LITHOS PALEONTOLOGY & CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, DENVER, COLORADO  
*Senior Archaeologist (2025–Present)*

TRIANGLE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION DISTRICT, PRESCOTT VALLEY, ARIZONA  
*Principal Investigator/Project Manager/Field Director (2018–2026)*

TIERRA RIGHT-OF-WAY SERVICES, LTD.  
*Field Director (2018)*

WESTLAND RESOURCES, TUCSON, ARIZONA  
*Field Archaeologist (2017–2018)*

NORTH WIND RESOURCE CONSULTING, PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
*Principal Investigator, Senior Archaeologist, Field Director (2016–2017)*

HDR ENGINEERING INC., ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO  
*Cultural Resource Specialist, Field Director, Crew Chief (2014–2016)*

SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
*Cultural Resource Specialist III, Field Director, Project Manager (2011–2014)*

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GROUP, INC., PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
*Senior Archaeologist, Field Director (2009–2011)*

ARROWHEAD ARCHAEOLOGY, LLC, LARAMIE, WYOMING  
*Owner, Principal Investigator, Project Manager/Field Director (2003–2010)*

POCHTECA ARCHAEOLOGY, LARAMIE, WYOMING  
*Field Archaeologist (1997)*

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, LARAMIE, WYOMING  
*Field Director, Crew Chief, Lab Archaeologist, Graduate Teaching Assistant (1995–2002)*

RIO SALADO COMMUNITY COLLEGE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA  
*Associate Professor of Anthropology (2011 – 2015)*

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

SOCORRO SOLAR PROJECT, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA  
*Field Director (2025) | Client: EDF power solutions*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording on BLM and La Paz County lands for a proposed solar energy facility. Alan was responsible for pedestrian surveys, site recording, and data management/report writing. Employer: Lithos Paleontology & Cultural Resource Consultants

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT YAVAPAI RANCH PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA  
*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2024) | Client: Arizona Game and Fish Department*

Class III pedestrian survey of ~850 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines,



tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.). Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT PRONGHORN ANTELOPE CORRIDOR PROJECT  
PHASE II, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2024) | Client: Arizona Game and Fish Department*

Class III pedestrian survey of ~5,600 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.), and creation of a Pronghorn Antelope migration corridor. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT PRONGHORN ANTELOPE CORRIDOR PROJECT  
PHASE I, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2023) | Client: Arizona Game and Fish Department*

Class III pedestrian survey of ~ 4,400 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.), and creation of a Pronghorn Antelope migration corridor. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

CEDAR RIDGE/OLD CAMP PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2023) | Client: NRCS & Local Rancher*

Class III pedestrian survey of ~1,800 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.). Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

ARROW T / LIMESTONE 2 PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2022) | Client: NRCS & Local Rancher*

Class III pedestrian survey of ~800 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.). Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

YAVAPAI HILLS PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2022) | Client: NRCS & Yavapai Hills Homeowner's Association*

Class III pedestrian survey of ~250 Acres of Private Land for a timber/brush management project. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project



management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

JD CATTLE PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2021) | Client: NRCS & Local Rancher*  
Class III pedestrian survey of ~2,000 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.). Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

RAILROAD PIPELINE PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2021) | Client: USFS-PNF*  
Class III pedestrian survey and recordation for a livestock water pipeline and associated infrastructure. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

WALNUT CREEK/HUNT PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2021) | Client: NRCS & Local Rancher*  
Class III pedestrian survey of ~2,000 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.). Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

BLUE BELL/WOLF CREEK GRAZING EA PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2021) | Client: USFS-PNF & Local Rancher*  
Class III pedestrian survey and Recordation of ~20 multi-room pueblos. This project was part of an EA to determine if grazing affected Prehistoric pueblo features. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

CHINO VALLEY WFHF PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2020) | Client: Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (AZDFFM) & Arizona State Land Department (ASLD)*  
Class III pedestrian survey of ~900 Acres of ASLD Lands for a timber/brush management project. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

MCMAHON PUEBLO MONITORING AND RECORDATION PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2020) | Client: The Archaeological Conservancy*



Class III pedestrian survey, monitoring, and site recording of a pueblo and associated features for a utility line installation. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

LAZY M/LIMESTONE PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2020) Client: NRCS & Local Rancher*  
Class III pedestrian survey of ~700 Acres of the Prescott National Forest for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.). Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

PRESCOTT AREA WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE COMMISSION (PAWUIC) COPPER BASIN BIBLE CAMP PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2019) Client: NRCS & Copper Basin Bible Camp*

Class III pedestrian survey of ~100 acres of Private Land for a timber/brush management project. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

MOQUI ARIZONA ELK SOCIETY PROJECT, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2019) | Client: Arizona Elk Society*  
Class III pedestrian survey of ~250 acres of Private Land for a timber/brush management project to improve Elk habitat. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

GOVERNMENT CANYON PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2019) | Client: NRCS & Local Rancher*  
Survey of ~100 Acres of Private Land for a timber/brush management project and agricultural infrastructure (such as access roads, water pipelines, tanks, troughs, fencelines, etc.). Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

MOYA III PROJECT, RIO ARRIBA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

*Field Director/Field Archaeologist (2018) | Client: Sant Fe National Forest*  
Class III pedestrian survey, and site recording. Alan was responsible for field surveys and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

ADOT LOOP 202 EXPANSION PROJECT EXCAVATIONS AT ALAMO PUEBLO, AZ T:12:52(ASM), MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Field Archaeologist/Excavator (2018) | Client: ADOT*  
Excavations at Alamo Pueblo (a Hohokam pueblo complex) in support of the ADOT Loop 202 expansion. Alan was responsible for excavating, cartography, sampling of archaeological features, and field/lab data. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District



**A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF 33 MILES OF GEOPHYSICAL LINE NEAR FLORENCE JUNCTION, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA**

*Field Archaeologist (2018) | Client: BHP Mineral Resources*

Alan was responsible for Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, and data management. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE SILVER KING PROJECT, PINAL COUNTY ARIZONA**

*Field Archaeologist (2018) | Client: Resolution Copper Mine*

Alan was responsible for Class III pedestrian survey site recording, and data management. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

**A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 820 ACRES FOR THE BRONCO WASH PROJECT, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA**

*Field Archaeologist (2018) | Client: Freeport-McMoRan & BLM*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for a land exchange project. Alan was responsible for Class III pedestrian survey site recording, and data management. Employer: Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR VARIOUS US ARMY PROJECTS, KWAJALEIN ARMY GARRISON, KWAJALEIN ATOLL, REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS**

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2015 - 2016) | Client: US Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)/DOD*

Class III pedestrian survey, monitoring, excavation, recordation, and testing/sampling for various military/defense projects in the Marshall Islands. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: HDR Engineering Inc., Englewood, Colorado

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND PHASE II TESTING FOR THE GREAT NORTHERN TRANSMISSION LINE, LAKE OF THE WOODS, KOOCHICHING, AND ITASKA COUNTIES, MINNESOTA**

*Field Archaeologist (2016) | Client: Minnesota Power*

Alan was responsible for Class III pedestrian surveys, shovel testing/sampling, data management, and site recording for a transmission line installation. Employer: HDR Engineering Inc., Englewood, Colorado

**BLACK HILLS MALT TIMBER VEGETATION PROJECT, CUSTER COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA**

*Field Director (2016–2017) | Client: United States Forest Service*

Served as Field Director for a Class III pedestrian survey in support of the Black Hills National Forest's Malt Timber Sale to salvage beetle-killed, standing dead trees. Alan was responsible for Class III pedestrian survey, shovel testing/sampling, data management, and site recording. Employer: North Wind Resource Consulting, Phoenix, Arizona

**MEDICINE BOW NATIONAL FOREST SURVEY, ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING**

*Field Director (2016–2017) | Client: United States Forest Service*

Served as Field Director for a Class III pedestrian survey in support of a Medicine Bow National Forest Timber Sale to salvage beetle-killed, standing dead trees. Alan was



responsible for Class III pedestrian survey, shovel testing/sampling, data management, and site recording. Employer: North Wind Resource Consulting, Phoenix, Arizona

**SIMPLOT MINE SITE RECORDING, TESTING, AND EXCAVATION PROJECT, UINTAH COUNTY, UTAH**

*Field Archaeologist/Excavator (2015) | Client: Simplot Mining Company*

Excavations of a pithouse and associated features for the Simplot Mine expansion. Alan was responsible for excavation & sampling, cartography, and field/lab data. Employer: HDR Engineering Inc., Englewood, Colorado

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

*Field Director (2015) | Client: US Air Force/DOD*

Class III pedestrian survey of the entire air force base (approximately 6,000 acres), site recording, and monitoring. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: HDR Engineering Inc., Englewood, Colorado

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT PHOENIX MESA GATEWAY AIRPORT, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

*Field Director (2014) | Client: Phoenix Mesa Gateway Airport*

Ongoing monitoring and site recording at the airport. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: HDR Engineering Inc., Englewood, Colorado

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR TWO ALTERNATIVE ROAD SEGMENTS: ADDENDUM TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED BAGDAD MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA**

*Field Director (2014) | Client: Freeport-McMoRan*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for a mine expansion project and associated access roads and infrastructure. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: HDR Engineering Inc., Englewood, Colorado

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT-ADMINISTERED LAND FOR THE KOMATKE SWITCHYARD TO WILLIS SUBSTATION 69-KV PROJECT NEAR BUCKEYE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

*Field Director (2014) | Client: Arizona Public Services (APS)*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for transmission line installation. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LUXCOR GOLD VICKSBURG MILLSITE, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA**

*Field Director (2014) | Client: Luxcor Gold, LLC*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording of approximately 700 acres for a proposed goldmine. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project



management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

APACHELAND MOVIE RANCH SURVEY, MARACAY HOMES HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA.

*Field Director (2013) | Client: Maracay Homes*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording of approximately 200 acres for proposed housing development. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

DIAMOND BAR ROAD DATA RECOVERY/EXCAVATION OF FEATURES AND BURIALS FOR HUALAPAI TRIBE, MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Field Director (2013) | Client: Hualapai Tribe/THPO*

Excavations of several sets of human remains discovered during Grand Canyon Skywalk access road construction. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including tribal concerns, project management/budgeting, field excavation and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 171 ACRES FOR THE PROPOSED LIBERTY BELL MINE, LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Field Director (2013) | Client: Liberty Bell Resources 1, LLC*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording of approximately 171 acres for a proposed goldmine. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR EL PASO NATURAL GAS COMPANY'S SASSABE LATERAL PROJECT, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

*Field Director (2012) | Client: El Paso Gas Co.*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for a natural gas pipeline expansion project. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, SURVEY, AND EMERGENCY DATA RECOVERY FOR THE NEXTERA GENESIS SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

*Field Director (2012) | Client: NextEra Energy*

Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, monitoring, and excavation for a solar energy project. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION, FLAGSTAFF TO PINNACLE PEAK VEGETATION REMOVAL PROJECT, COCONINO, YAVAPAI, AND GILA COUNTIES, ARIZONA

*Field Director (2011) | Client: Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) & APS*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for an existing transmission line brush/timber management project. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project



management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, Arizona

CLASS II SURVEY AND SITE RECORDATION FOR THE SUNZIA TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT, COCHISE, PINAL, GRAHAM, AND PIMA COUNTIES, ARIZONA

*Field Director (2011) | Client: SunZia Energy*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for a proposed transmission line. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Environmental Planning Group, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona

CLASS III SURVEY OF 253 DRILL HOLES AND 24 MILES OF ACCESS ROADS AND SITE RECORDATION FOR THE ROCHER ARTILLERY PEAK MANGANESE PROJECT, MOHAVE COUNTY ARIZONA

*Field Director (2011) | Client: American Manganese, INC.*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for a proposed manganese mine. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Environmental Planning Group, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona

A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE RUBY PIPELINE PROJECT: WYOMING SEGMENT, LINCOLN AND UINTA COUNTIES, WYOMING

*Field Director (2010) | Client: El Paso Gas Co.*

Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, testing, and excavation for a proposed natural gas pipeline. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, TESTING, RECORDATION, MONITORING, AND MITIGATION FOR THE OREGON SECTION OF THE RUBY PIPELINE PROJECT, LAKE AND KLAMATH COUNTIES, OREGON, AND MODOC COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

*Field Director (2010) | Client: El Paso Gas Co.*

Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, testing, and excavation for a proposed natural gas pipeline. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

CLASS III ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PERMANGANATE FEED SYSTEM NEAR THE RL SHERARD WATER TREATMENT PLANT, LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (2009) | Client: City of Cheyenne, Wyoming*

Class III pedestrian survey and site recording for a proposed permanganate feed system. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, and report writing. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE CHOKECHERRY AND SIERRA MADRE WIND ENERGY PROJECT, CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING



*Field Director/Crew Chief (2008) | Client: Power Company of Wyoming*

Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, testing, and excavation for a proposed wind energy project. Alan was responsible for Class III pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and site recording. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TESTING FOR THE RATON PIPELINE EXPANSION PROJECT, LAS ANIMAS, HUERFANO, PUEBLO, AND EL PASO COUNTIES, COLORADO

*Field Archaeologist (2008) | Client: Colorado Interstate Gas Company*

Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, testing, and excavation for a natural gas pipeline expansion project. Alan was responsible for Class III pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and site recording. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

CLASS I INVENTORY FOR THE ENERGY GATEWAY SOUTH TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT, WYOMING AND COLORADO SEGMENTS

*Field Director (2008) | Client: PacifiCorp*

Class I review of a proposed transmission line. Alan was responsible for the background research and report writing of the Wyoming and Colorado segments. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO SIX SITES ALONG THE FIRST TERRACE OF THE SNAKE RIVER, GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, TETON COUNTY, WYOMING

*Field Director (2004) | Client: US DOI Grand Teton National Park*

Geoarchaeological investigations designed to locate paleosols containing Paleoindian sites along the Snake River in GTNP. Alan was responsible for survey and siting locations, report writing, and operation of hand augers/borers and towed GeoProbe systems. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF HIGH-ALTITUDE CAMPSITES, GAME DRIVES, VISION QUEST STRUCTURES, AND OTHER MANIFESTATIONS NEAR JELM MOUNTAIN, ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING

*Field Director (2003) | Client: None/University of Wyoming*

Investigations of various archaeological sites and features at and near Jelm Mountain. Alan was responsible for survey, testing, and report writing. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK COOPERATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM, TETON COUNTY, WYOMING

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (1998-2002) | Client: US DOI, Grand Teton National Park/NPS*

Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, and site testing in Grand Teton National Park. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, testing/excavation, lab/GIS, and report writing. Furthermore, Alan was responsible for determining approximately 50% of the sites to be tested, and all the locations for pedestrian sample survey. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

WIND RIVER CULTURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION PROGRAM, FREMONT, WASHAKIE & HOT SPRINGS COUNTIES, WYOMING



*Project Manager/Principal Investigator/Field Director (1996-2002) | Client:  
Wind River Indian Reservation THPO*

Class III pedestrian survey, site recording, and site testing/excavation on the Wind River Indian Reservation for a variety of primarily infrastructure and mineral extraction projects. Alan was responsible for all aspects of this project including project management/budgeting, field survey and recordation, testing/excavation, lab/GIS, and report writing. Employer: Arrowhead Archaeology, LLC, Laramie, Wyoming

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, TESTING, DATA RECOVERY, AND MONITORING OF THE PINE BLUFFS AIRPORT EXPANSION PROJECT, LARAMIE COUNTY, WYOMING

*Crew Chief/Field Archaeologist (1997) | Client: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)*

Expansion of the Pine Bluffs airport runway. Alan was responsible for field surveys, site excavation/testing, site recordation, and report writing. Employer: Pochteca Archaeology, Laramie, Wyoming

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF COW LAKE, GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, TETON COUNTY, WYOMING

*Field Director (1999) | Client: US DOI Grand Teton National Park*

Pedestrian survey of a Protohistoric Native American Campsite associated with John Wayne's first film, and movie scene locations. Alan was responsible for survey, mapping, and report writing. Employer: Pochteca Archaeology, Laramie, Wyoming

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL, Albany, Laramie, Bighorn, Crook, Weston, Hot Springs, Washakie, Fremont, Platte, Goshen, and Teton COUNTIES, WYOMING

*Various- Field Director, Crew Chief, Archaeological Technician, Student (1996 - 2002) | Client:  
University of Wyoming-Variety Federal/State/Tribal/Local Government Entities*

The UW Field School is a well-known archaeological field school which Alan attended in 1996 and helped instruct from 1997 - 2002. Alan's responsibilities included teaching and demonstrating pedestrian survey, site recording, mapping, testing/excavation, data management, project budgeting/implementation, Section 106 evaluations, Historical/Built Environment evaluations, and various other tasks. Employer: University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

## SELECT PUBLICATIONS AND TECHNICAL REPORTS

Bandy, Matthew S., Suzanne Griset, Ph.D., Alan L. Bartholomew, Jennifer E. Hider, Brianne Sisneros, Paul M. Rawson, Richard W. Stoffle, Kathleen A. Van Vlack, Hannah Z. Johnson, Phillip T. Dukes, Stephanie C. De Sola, and Kristen L. Simmons.

- 2011 Ethnographic and Class I Records Searches for Proposed Solar Energy Zones in California, Nevada, and Utah for the Bureau of Land Management's Solar Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. SWCA Project No. 16983, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 2011-547. SWCA Environmental Consultants and Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona.

Dobschuetz, Kris, Steven D. Shelley, Steven J. Swanson, Alan Bartholomew, and Rebecca



## Halbmaier (Eds.)

- 2009 A Cultural Resource Survey for the Ruby Pipeline Project: Wyoming Segment Lincoln and Uinta Counties, Wyoming. Volume I-Lincoln County; Volume II-Uinta County. EPG Technical Report Number 2008-38. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.

## Bartholomew, Alan L.

- 2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance Around the Baldan Baraivan Monastery, Hentaii Province, Mongolia. Report on file, Cultural Restoration tourism Project, San Francisco, California.
- 2001 The Relation of Prehistoric Occupational Intensity to Paleoclimate in Jackson Hole, Northwestern Wyoming. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wyoming, Laramie.
- 2003 Geoarchaeological Investigations into 6 sites along the First Terrace of the Snake River. Report on file, Jackson Hole Geological Society, Jackson, Wyoming.
- 2004 An Archaeological Inventory of Miller Butte, Teton County, Wyoming. Report on file, Teton County Historical Society and Museum, Jackson, Wyoming.
- 2006 Archaeological Investigations at Valley Springs Ranch. Report on file, Teton County Historical Society and Museum, Jackson, Wyoming.
- 2006 Archaeological Investigations at Four Sites near the Mouth of Cache Creek, Teton County, Wyoming. Report on File, Teton County Historical Society and Museum.
- 2007 An Archaeological Inventory of the Jackson Hole Region. Report on file, Teton County Historical Society and Museum, Jackson, Wyoming.
- 2009 A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Ruby Pipeline Project, Lincoln and Uinta Counties, Wyoming: Addendum 1. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.
- 2009 A Class I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Energy Gateway South Transmission Line Project, Wyoming, and Colorado Segments. Report Prepared for Rocky Mountain Power.
- 2009 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Geotechnical Core Samples at the Lima Substation, Lincoln County, Wyoming. Report Prepared for Rocky Mountain Power.
- 2010 A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Ruby Pipeline Project, Lincoln and Uinta Counties, Wyoming: Anadarko Private Land Report. Report prepared for Anadarko Petroleum.
- 2010 Report of Cultural Resource Monitoring of Hazard Tree Removal along Access Roads on Spreads Six and Seven of the Ruby Pipeline Project, Oregon. Report prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.
- 2010 Status Report Concerning Unanticipated Cultural Resource Discoveries on the Oregon Portion of the Ruby Pipeline Project. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas



Corporation.

- 2010 Archaeological Inventory of Temporary Transmission Lines at the Roberson Creek Compressor Station, Ruby Pipeline Project, Lincoln County, Wyoming. Report Prepared for Rocky Mountain Power.
- 2010 A Report on Site 001-03 for the Ruby Pipeline Project: Oregon Segment, Lake County, Oregon. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.
- 2010 A Report on Sites 92110.1 and 102010.1 for the Ruby Pipeline Project: Oregon Segment, Lake County, Oregon. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.
- 2011 A Report on Site 428-4 (RPOR 428-4/428-5) for the Ruby Pipeline Project: Oregon Segment, Lake County, Oregon. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.
- 2011 A Report on Site 432-3 for the Ruby Pipeline Project: Oregon Segment, Lake County, Oregon. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.
- 2011 A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Artillery Peak Rocher Manganese Project, Mohave County, Arizona. Report prepared for Rocher Manganese, Inc.
- 2011 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Proposed Red Basin/Wise Flat Vegetation Treatment Project, Wind River Reservation, Fremont County, Wyoming. Report prepared for Wind River Agency and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).
- 2011 A Class I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Pleasant Hill to Oasis and Pleasant Hill to Roosevelt 230kV Transmission Line Project, Clovis, New Mexico. Report prepared for Xcel Energy.
- 2011 A Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) for the Artillery Peak Rocher Manganese Project, Mohave County, Arizona. Report prepared for Rocher Manganese, Inc.
- 2011 A Class II Cultural Resources Report for the Sunzia Southwest Transmission Line, Cochise, Pima, and Pinal Counties, Arizona. Report prepared for Sunzia Southwest Corp.
- 2011 Cultural Resources Monitoring for Two Water Catchment Sites (No. 648 And No. 9637) On Wolf Hole Mountain, Located in The Arizona Strip, Mohave County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 21859, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 2011-552. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Assessment for the EPNG Line No. 1600 Davis Canyon Washout Repair Project in Cochise County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 22256, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 11-560. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 40 Acres Adjacent to Hawksnest Road in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24962.03, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-23. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Iron Nugget Mining Exploration Project, Gila



- County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 21635, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-187. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 Class I Archaeological Records Review for the Scottsdale Airport, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 17387, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-129. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 A Class I Archaeological Records Review of 30 Acres at North Valley Parkway and Sonoran Desert Drive in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 23320, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-230. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Yuma County Cemetery, Yuma County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 23721, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-381. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 40 Acres near the Junction of Westland and Pima Roads in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24962.01, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-498. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 An Archaeological Survey of 4,580 Feet of Hovatter Road for the Proposed Fancher Mine Project, La Paz County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25246, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-2. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Results of a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Happy Valley Development, Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25289. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of 17 Acres in Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25435, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-66. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Results of a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Housing Development at the Northwest Corner of Gilbert Road and Chandler Boulevard, Gilbert, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25680. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Results of a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Housing Development at the Northeast Corner of Arizona Avenue and Queen Creek Road, Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25706. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Results of a Class I Archaeological Inventory for a Proposed Development at the Northwest Corner of Higley Road and Brown Road, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25782. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of 8 Acres at the Junction of East Union Hills Drive and 94th Street, Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25875, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-112. SWCA Environmental Consultants.



- 2013 Results of a Class I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Gila Bend Solar Project, Gila Bend, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26228. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Results of a Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Road Culvert near Gila Bend, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26228. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 40 Acres along Westwing Parkway at the Junction of Lake Pleasant Parkway in Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26577, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-273. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 13 Acres at the Intersection of Signal Butte Road and Broadway Road in East Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26577.04, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-201. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for the Proposed Marley Park Phase 3 in Surprise, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24539.09. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of 0.65 Mile of State Trust Land Road (Arizona State Land Department Right-of-Way Application No. 18-116804) Near Upper Trout Creek Road, Yavapai County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25954.02, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-252. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development Near the Intersection of Crismon Road and Southern Avenue in Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 27202. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at McQueen Farms, Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26577.05. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 28 Acres in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24539.12. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-336. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development Near the Intersection of Power Road and Ray Road in Gilbert, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 27086. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 154.07 Acres for the MacEwen Right-of-Way (ASLD Application No. \_\_\_\_\_), Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 59 Acres near the Intersection of Pima Road and Los Gatos Drive in Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project



- No. 28017. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-514. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Disturbance on Southern Avenue for the Elliott Homes Riverwalk Development Project, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 24731; PGM No. 2012-46. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Lazy K Bar Ranch Property in Pima County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 24531.07. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Verrado Phase 3 South 5500 Series in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 24531.08. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Verrado Phase 3 South 4000 Series in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 24531.08. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Apacheland Gold Canyon Ranch in Pinal County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 24531.10. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development South of Pinnacle Peak Road Between 77th and 78th Avenues, Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at the Northwest Corner of 56th Street and Lone Mountain Road, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at McQueen Farms, Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26577.05. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at the Northwest Corner of Ray Road and Recker Road, Gilbert, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Verrado Parcels 4.125, 4.133, and 8 Model Parcels in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 24531.18. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Desert Ridge Ranch West Parcel, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 27650. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Desert Ridge Ranch East Parcel, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 27650. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Overview for the Greasewood Flat/Reata Pass Property, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 24962.08. SWCA Environmental Consultants.



- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at the Pecan Trace Property, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at the Gilbert-Riggs Property in Chandler, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Pipe Coating Survey of Approximately 42 Miles of EPNG Line No. 1000 and No. 1001, El Paso and Hudspeth Counties, Texas. SWCA Project No. 27064. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Survey for Two Proposed Meteorological Towers (Towers A and B), Pinal County, Arizona (ASLD SLUP Permit No. 23-116990-17 Special Land Use Permit Pending). SWCA Project No. 27740, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-73. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Survey for Two Proposed Meteorological Towers (Towers E and F), Pinal County, Arizona (ASLD SLUP Permit No. 23-116991-17 Special Land Use Permit Pending). SWCA Project No. 27740, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-74. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 42 Acres for the Greasewood Flat/Reata Pass Property, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24962.08 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-78. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 16.6 Acres of Arizona State Trust Land for the Komatke Switchyard to Willis Substation 69-Kv Project (Amendment to ASLD Permit Nos. 14-111988 and 14-115483) Near Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 28730 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-251. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Survey of Bureau of Land Management–Administered Land for the Komatke Switchyard to Willis Substation 69-Kv Project near Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 8730, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-312. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 A Class I Records Search of The Greasewood Flat Property and A Class III Archaeological Survey of Approximately 5 Acres (Parcel No. 216-80-007g), Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 29667.01 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-267. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Survey of Approximately 78 Acres in Support of Arizona State Land Department Sale Application No. 53-117492 Near Pyramid Peak Parkway In Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 29325 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-305. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Overview for the Cordillera Project, Maricopa County, Arizona / SWCA Project No. 28456. SWCA Environmental Consultants.



- 2014 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development on the Russell Ranch near Goodyear, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development on Parcels C and F of the Morrison Ranch, Gilbert, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Peoria Lakes Environmental. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Archaeological Records Review for the Estrella Parcel 9.6 Project, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Cultural Resources Records Review for the Proposed Saguaro Viejos Project in Oro Valley, Pima County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24531.21. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Archaeological Records Review for the Robbins Butte Tap to Komatke Switchyard 69-kV Rebuild Project (Amendment to ASLD Permit No.14-115483) near Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24531.23. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Cultural Resources Records Review for the Degrazia 1 Project in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24531.24. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Cultural Resources Records Review for the Degrazia 2 Project in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Cultural Resources Records Review for the Proposed Pasqualetti Mountain Ranch Project in Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24531.22. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at the Northwest Corner of the Intersection of Sossaman Road and Southern Avenue in Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26577.10. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Class I Archaeological Records Review for a Proposed Development at the Southwest Corner of the Intersection of Peakview Road and Cave Creek Road in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26577.09. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Field Visit to AZ N:4:97(ASM) for Hanson Aggregates Arizona, Inc., Yavapai County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 29544. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2015 A Cultural Resources Inventory of an Arizona Department of Transportation Parcel, Maricopa County, Arizona. HDR Engineering.
- 2016 Kwajalein FN 713 Archaeological Monitoring Report, U.S. Army Garrison - Kwajalein



- Atoll/Reagan Test Site Republic of The Marshall Islands, Site ID CCKWAJ-005. HDR Engineering.
- 2016 Route 202 Expansion Project, Maricopa County, Arizona. HDR Engineering.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 0.74 Miles (1.19 Kilometers) of BLM Land for a Geophysical Survey Line Northeast of Three Way, Greenlee County, Arizona. Westland Resources.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 20 miles of ASLD Land for a Geophysical Survey Line Northeast of Three Way, Greenlee County, Arizona. Westland Resources.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 2 miles of ASLD Land for Two Drill Locations and an Access Road East of Mammoth, Pinal County, Arizona. Westland Resources.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Prescott Area Wildland Urban Interface Commission (PAWUIC) Copper Basin Bible Camp Project in the Bradshaw Mountains Southwest of Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 246 Acres for the Arizona Elk Society Project, Coconino County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Government Canyon Watering Facility Project near Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2020 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the ASLD Chino Valley WFHF Project, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, ASLD State Lands, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2020 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lazy M (aka Limestone) Project Near Drake, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2021 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Wolf Creek Grazing EA Project, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2021 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Railroad Pipeline Project in the Sierra Prietta Mountains West of Prescott, Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2022 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Cedar Ridge/Old Camp Project in the Southeastern Portion of the Santa Maria Mountains Near Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National



Forest, Prescott, Arizona.

- 2022 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 787 Acres for the Arrow T/Limestone 2 Project Near Paulden, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2022 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 242 Acres of Private Land near Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona for the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2023 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 1,968 Acres for the Walnut Creek/Hunt Family Trust Project in the Northern Santa Maria Mountains, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2024 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the JD Cattle/Tank Creek Project on Sycamore and Tank Creek Mesas Northwest of Skull Valley, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2024 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 4,000 Acres for Phase I of the Arizona Game and Fish Departments Pronghorn Antelope Corridor Project North of Drake, Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2025 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 824 Acres for the Arizona Game and Fish Department Yavapai Ranch Project (2024), Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.
- 2026 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Approximately 5,600 Acres for Phase II of the Arizona Game and Fish Departments Pronghorn Antelope Corridor Project North of Drake, Prescott National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona. Triangle Natural Resources Conservation District, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona.

Bartholomew, Alan L., and India S. Hess

- 2013 An Archaeological Survey of 171 Acres for the Proposed Liberty Bell Mine, La Paz County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 26433. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-224. SWCA Environmental Consultants.

Bartholomew, Alan L., and S. Jerome Hess

- 2011 Cultural Resources Inventory for the Coolidge Solar 19-Mw Project, Pinal County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 22378. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 Archaeological Survey of 177 Acres for the Cave Creek Hard Rock Mining Exploration Project in Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 17362, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-297. SWCA Environmental Consultants.



- 2012 Archaeological Survey in Support of Mineral Exploration Permit Nos. 08-115862 through 08-115867, 08-115869 Through 08-115871, and 08-116470 through 08-116479, Yavapai County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24573 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-421. SWCA Environmental Consultants.

Bartholomew, Alan L., Christina Nielson, and Eric S. Petersen, II

- 2012 Archaeological Survey for the El Paso Natural Gas Samalayuca Lateral Crossing Project, El Paso County, Texas. SWCA Project No. 21637, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 2012-11. SWCA Environmental Consultants.

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- 2009 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Rocky Mountain Power's Lima Transmission Line Project, Lincoln County, Wyoming. Report Prepared for Rocky Mountain Power.
- 2009 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Rocky Mountain Power's Lima Substation. Report Prepared for Rocky Mountain Power.

Bartholomew, Alan L., and Dr. Charles A. Reher

- 1997 Archaeological Investigations for the Ray Lake Dam Improvement Project: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1997 Archaeological Survey and Excavation for the Pine Bluffs Airport Expansion Project, Laramie County, Wyoming. Report Prepared for Federal Aviation Administration. Report on File: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1997 Blue Ridge to Gypsum Seismic Survey Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Manuscript on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1998 Archaeological Inventory for the Triangle X Ranch, Teton County, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1998 Archaeological Inventory for the National Park Service's Proposed Visitors Campus Project Number PS7029. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1998 Archaeological Inventory for the Jenny Lake Overlook: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, Project Number FEE704. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1998 Archaeological Inventory for the Colter Bay Trails Obliteration and Reconstruction.



- 1998 Archaeological Inventory for the Proposed Gros Ventre Campground RV Dumpstation: Jackson Hole, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Archaeological Inventory for the Proposed Moose Visitor Center at the Moose Junction Area, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Archaeological Surveys on the Snake River Terraces: Cottonwood Creek and Blacktail Ponds. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Progress Report for the 1999 University of Wyoming/Grand Teton National Park Cooperative Archaeological Research Program. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Archaeological Research at and Around Blacktail Butte: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Archaeological Inventory of Cascade Canyon and Lake Solitude: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Archaeological Inventory of the South Jenny Lake Developed Area and String Lake: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic office.
- 1999 Archaeological Inventory and Site Testing at Kelly Warm Springs: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Archaeological Inventory and Site Testing at Oxbow Bend: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Archaeological Inventory of Lupine Meadows and Cottonwood Creek: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1999 Progress Report for the 1999 University of Wyoming/Grand Teton National Park Cooperative Archaeological Research Program. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Berry and Owl Creek Area: Grand Teton



- National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance of Cow Lake, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Investigations at and Around 48TE403, Ditch Creek, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Gros Ventre Campground, 1999: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Site Revisits at Colter Bay, and Portions of the Eastern Shore of Jackson Lake: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Investigations of a Rock Alignment near the Potholes, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Inventory and Reconnaissance of Southeastern Blacktail Butte: Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Archaeological Inventory of the Mormon Row District, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Report on file: Grand Teton National Park, University of Wyoming Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Sheldon Dome Seismic Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2000 Steamboat Butte Seismic Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2001 Little Dome Seismic Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Manuscript on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 2009 Class III Archaeological Survey for the Construction of a Permanganate Feed System near the RL Sherard Water Treatment Plant, Laramie County, Wyoming.



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- 1997 Immigrant Spring Seismograph Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 1997 Tom Brown Seismograph Project Preliminary Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 1998 Department of Transportation Project PREB (138)3 Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 1998 Brown Draw Seismograph Project Preliminary Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 1998 Antelope Ridge Seismograph Project Preliminary Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 1999 Washakie Reservoir Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 2000 Popo Agie Survey Seismic Survey Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 2000 Golden-Cutthroat Natural Gas Pipeline Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 2000 North Owl Creek Seismograph Survey Project Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 2001 Indian Buttes Seismograph Survey Project Preliminary Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.
- 2001 Sheldon Dome Seismograph Survey Project Preliminary Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.



Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.

- 2002 The Little Wind River Bridge Project Preliminary Report: Wind River Cultural Resources Protection Program, University of Wyoming. Report on file: University of Wyoming, Department of Anthropology, Laramie, Wyoming.

Bartholomew, Alan L., and Adrienne Tremblay

- 2013 Addendum: Archaeological Resurvey of Approximately 2,464 Acres for the Ray Land Exchange, Pinal County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 17383 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-39. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Sample Survey and Site Evaluations for the Ray Land Exchange, Pinal County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 17383 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-539. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey for Two Alternative Drill Holes (ASLD 08-116588): Addendum to Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Bagdad Mine Expansion Project, Yavapai County, Arizona (Arizona State Land Department [ASLD] Mineral Exploration Permit Nos. 08-116587, 08-116588, 08-116943, and Sections 4 and 35 Special Lands Use Permits Pending). SWCA Project No. 25954, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 13-250. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Sample Survey of Approximately 905 Acres, Site Evaluations, and Resurvey of Approximately 2,464 Acres for The Ray Land Exchange, Pinal and Gila Counties, Arizona. Bureau of Land Management Permit No. AZ-000515 SWCA Project No. 17383 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-37. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2014 Archaeological Evaluation and Survey of Sub-Alternative G: Addendum to Archaeological Survey of Three Alternatives for the Proposed Sonoran Valley Parkway, Maricopa, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 15261.01 SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-313. SWCA Environmental Consultants.

Fife, R. Ashley, Nicole Hurlburt, Angela Meno, John Kennedy, Vanesa Zietz, Sarah Baer, Andrew Owens, Emily Hueni, Michelle Homan, Mindy Burkitt, George Connell, Vincent Wray, Sarah Johnson, Chelsea Drucker, Joshua Boyd, Sean Doyle, and Alan Bartholomew

- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the White River Dome 3-D Geophysical Exploration Project, Rio Blanco County, Colorado. SWCA Project No. 17395. SWCA Cultural Resource Report No. 12-521.

Gruner, Erica E. and Alan L. Bartholomew

- 2018 A Cultural Resources Inventory of 33 Miles of Geophysical Line near Florence Junction, Pinal County, Arizona. Westland Resources.

Hess, S. Jerome, Alan Bartholomew, India S. Hesse

- 2014 Archaeological Survey for the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Northeast Area Development Plan, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 25809, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 14-20. SWCA Environmental Consultants.



- Phoenix-Gateway Airport Authority, Adrienne Tremblay, Alan L. Bartholomew
- 2011 Thirteenth Annual Report of Historic Properties at the Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport, Mesa, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 22325. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- Rausch, Ryan, Alan Bartholomew, Tom Koronkiewicz
- 2012 Results of the Preliminary Survey of the Proposed Chino Valley Solar Energy Site. SWCA Project No. 23007. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- Rawson, Paul M., and Alan L. Bartholomew
- 2012 Archaeological Survey of 17 Acres of Privately Held Land at 60th Street and Carefree Highway in the City of Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24970, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-471. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- 2012 Archaeological Survey of the Taylor Morrison Homes North Valley Parkway Parcel in the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. SWCA Project No. 24962.02, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 12-514. SWCA Environmental Consultants.
- Rogers, Houston, Alan L. Bartholomew, and Anne K. Armstrong
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- Shelley, Steven D., Steven J Swanson, Kris Dobschuetz, Meredith Anderson, Alan Bartholomew, Rebecca Halbmaier, Cara Lonardo
- 2010 Historic Properties Treatment Plan: Ruby Pipeline Project, Oregon Segment, Lake, and Klamath Counties. Report Prepared for El Paso Gas Corporation.
- Swanson, Steve J., Alan L. Bartholomew, and Chris Rayle.
- 2011 Report on Data Recovery at Three Sites for the Mazatzal Substation, Gila County, Arizona. Report Prepared for Arizona Public Services.
- Swanson, Steven J., Alan L. Bartholomew, and Dustin Sunderman
- 2010 Recordation and Assessment of Three Archaeological Sites at the Papago Park Military Reservation. EPG Technical Report No. 2010-20. Report Prepared for Arizona National Guard, Papago Park Military Readiness Center.
- 2010 Summary of Class I Records Review for the Western Flagstaff-Pinnacle Peak Vegetation Management EA, Coconino County, Arizona. Report Prepared for Arizona Public Services.

# COLIN RECKSIECK

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/  
SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST



## EDUCATION

- ◆ M.B.A., Finance, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 2017
- ◆ B.A., History, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 2008

## YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- ◆ 14

## REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

- ◆ Secretary of Interior (SOI)-Qualified Historian and Architectural Historian
- ◆ PSMJ Project Management

## PERMITS / LICENSURE

- ◆ Principal Investigator, California BLM

## PROFILE

Colin Recksieck has more than 14 years of experience in architectural history and historical and prehistoric archaeology. Colin is a historian and meets the Secretary of Interior's qualifications in history and architectural history. His specialties include: project management of complex utility-scale renewable energy projects; development of compliance programs for utility-scale projects; Native American contact and monitoring programs; report production; built environment survey and evaluation; and historic research. Colin has conducted several projects in California involving renewable energies, gas and electric, utilities, and private developers in cooperation with agencies such as Bureau of Land Management, California Energy Commission, State Historic Preservation Office, and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. Colin has managed and coordinated these undertakings, ensuring their compliance with the NHPA, CEQA, and other federal and state laws. He possesses excellent research, writing, organizational, and data management skills.

## SELECT EMPLOYMENT/POSITIONS

LITHOS PALEONTOLOGY AND CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LLC, CALIFORNIA  
*Senior Archaeologist (2024 – Present)*

PALEOWEST/CHRONICLE HERITAGE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
*California Renewable Energy Market Lead, Project Manager, Senior Archaeologist (2020 – 2024)*

AECOM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
*Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager, Lab Manager, Architectural Historian, Archaeologist (2011 – 2020).*



Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

## PROJECT EXPERIENCE

PERKINS RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT, NEAR EL CENTRO, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CA  
*Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator (2023-Present) | Client: Intersect Power/Aspen Environmental/Panorama Environmental*

The proposed project is an approximately 7,400-acre solar power project on private, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), and BLM-administered lands east of El Centro, in Imperial County, California. Responsibilities include coordination with BLM, Native American consultation, completion of a Class I inventory and Class III Work Plan, Class III survey coordination, resource documentation oversight, preparation of Class III report, and implementation of the monitoring during preconstruction geotechnical investigations. Additionally, Colin is responsible for overseeing the implementation of surveys and preparation of reports for compliance with CEC requirements, based on their role as Lead CEQA agency on the Project.

REDONDA SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
*Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator (2023-Present) | Client: Clearway Energy/Panorama Environmental*

The project is a 3,485-acre solar power project on BLM-administered lands east of Desert Center, California. Responsibilities include coordination with BLM; Native American consultation; completion of a Class I inventory, ethnographic literature review, and Class III work plan as primary author; Class III survey coordination; resource documentation and evaluation oversight; and preparation of Class III inventory report.

EASLEY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT, NEAR DESERT CENTER, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
*Project Manager (2023–Present) | Client: Intersect Power/Aspen Environmental*

The project is a 3,888-acre solar power project on private and BLM-administered lands north of Desert Center, California. Responsibilities include coordination with BLM, Native American consultation, Class III survey coordination, resource documentation oversight, making revisions to the Class III report, preparation of EIR sections for cultural and paleontological resources on behalf of the County of Riverside, and development of a Monitoring and Discovery Plan for the Project.

VIDAL ENERGY PROJECT, NEAR VIDAL, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA  
*Project Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist (2023-2024) | Client: Aypa Power*

The proposed project is an approximately 1,100-acre solar power project on private lands near Vidal, California. Responsibilities include coordination with the County of San Bernardino, Native American coordination, completion of a Project Monitoring and Testing Plan and Research Design, testing program implementation, resource documentation oversight, and implementation of a construction monitoring program. Additionally, Colin is responsible for overseeing the preparation of all reports for compliance with CEQA.

LYCAN SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  
*Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator (2023-2024) | Client: EDF Renewables*

The Lycan Solar Project is a proposed solar power project located east of Desert Center, California. Colin served as Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator responsible for coordination with the Bureau of Land Management Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office for

Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC



Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

NEPA and the County of Riverside for CEQA. Responsibilities included overseeing the completion of Class III cultural resources surveys, paleontological surveys, and an assessment of Visual, Auditory, and Atmospheric effects caused by the project.

SAPPHIRE SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator (2023-2024) | Client: EDF Renewables*

The Sapphire Solar Project is a proposed solar power project located north of Desert Center, California. Colin served as Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator responsible for coordination with the Bureau of Land Management Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office for NEPA and the County of Riverside for CEQA. Responsibilities included overseeing the completion of Class III cultural resources surveys and report for the Project's linear facility routes (LFRs) located on BLM-managed land, paleontological surveys, and an assessment of Visual, Auditory, and Atmospheric effects caused by the project.

OBERON SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager (2020–2024) | Client: Intersect Power/Aspen Environmental*

The project is a 6,961-acre solar power project on private and BLM-administered lands northeast of Desert Center, California. Responsibilities include coordination with BLM, Native American consultation, completion of a Class I inventory, Class III survey coordination, resource documentation oversight, preparation of Class III report, implementation of the monitoring during preconstruction geotechnical investigations, and implementation of the construction monitoring program.

ARICA SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager (2020–2024) | Client: Clearway Energy/Aspen Environmental/Panorama Environmental*

The project is a 2,144-acre solar power project on BLM-administered lands northeast of Desert Center, California. Responsibilities include coordination with BLM, Native American consultation, completion of a Class I inventory, Class III survey coordination, resource documentation oversight, preparation of Class III report, implementation of the monitoring during preconstruction geotechnical investigations, and implementation of the construction monitoring program.

VICTORY PASS SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager (2020–2024) | Client: Clearway Energy/Aspen Environmental/Panorama Environmental*

The project is a 2,016-acre solar power project on BLM-administered lands northeast of Desert Center, California. Responsibilities include coordination with BLM, Native American consultation, completion of a Class I inventory, Class III survey coordination, resource documentation oversight, preparation of Class III report, implementation of the monitoring during preconstruction geotechnical investigations, and implementation of the construction monitoring program.

DESERT QUARTZITE SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator (2021–2024) | Client: EDF Renewables*

Project Manager for a solar photovoltaic energy-generating construction project on Bureau of Land Management public lands. Responsibilities include coordination with BLM, Native

Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC



## Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

American consultation, implementation of the monitoring during preconstruction geotechnical investigations, and implementation of construction monitoring program.

### PALEN SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager (2020–2024) | Client: EDF Renewables*

Project Manager for a solar photovoltaic energy-generating construction project on Bureau of Land Management public lands. Responsibilities included management of the monitoring program, assisting in tribal consultation, coordination for Native American Monitoring participation, weekly reporting to stakeholders, and preparation of final monitoring and project cultural resources summary reports.

### CITY OF LA MESA PHASE VII INFILTRATION AND INFLOW MITIGATION PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager/Principal Investigator (2022) | Client: NV5/City of La Mesa*

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Architectural History for the replacement and rehabilitation of sewer mains and lateral reconnections in the existing street right-of-way encompassing approximately 15,500 feet in the City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. Responsibilities included oversight and management of all aspects of the project, including, archaeological surveys, built environment resource assessment/evaluation, and report writing.

### DESERT HARVEST SOLAR PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager (2020-Present) | Client: EDF Renewables*

Project Manager for a solar photovoltaic energy-generating construction project on Bureau of Land Management public lands. Responsibilities included management of the monitoring program, assisting in tribal consultation, coordination for Native American Monitoring participation, weekly reporting to stakeholders, and preparation of final monitoring and project cultural resources summary reports.

### 2525 VAN NESS AVENUE, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CA

*Archaeological Report Writer, Project Coordinator (2020-2021) | Client: March Capital Fund/Executive Group*

Responsibilities included conducting background research and writing the historic context, drafting of Archaeological Monitoring Report for submission to the San Francisco Planning Department, and coordination of field activities for further site testing.

### SANTIAGO CREEK DAM HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT, ORANGE COUNTY, CA

*Architectural Historian (2020-2021) | Client: Irvine Ranch Water District/Santiago Water District*

Conducted historic architectural survey of the Santiago Creek Dam and assisted in the evaluation of the resource. Assisted in preparing Historical Resource Assessment report.

### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ROUTE 66 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

*Historian (2020) | Client: Caltrans*

Contracted to complete cultural resource studies for the bridge replacement project. The County of San Bernardino, in cooperation with the Caltrans District 8, proposes to replace 32 existing bridges and rehabilitate one bridge along the 111-mile segment of the National Trails



Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

Highway, also known as U.S. Highway 66 and California Route 66. Responsible for preparation of an ASR and Native American consultation assistance.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY MIDDLE PLAZA AT 500 EL CAMINO REAL PROJECT, MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CA

*Co-Principal Investigator (2020) | Client: Stanford University Lands, Buildings, and Real Estate Office*

The Project involved redeveloping the existing properties between 300 and 550 El Camino Real, taking up approximately 8.4 acres, into a mixed-use development, consisting of residential units, commercial offices, retail spaces, and a publicly accessible plaza at Stanford University. PaleoWest prepared a cultural resource assessment and provided archaeological monitoring in support of the Project. Mr. Recksieck's responsibilities on the project included co-authoring the monitoring report.

GSR SITE 11, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CA

*Co-Principal Investigator (2020) | Client: Woodard Curran/SFPUC*

The Planning Department required archaeological monitoring of four geotechnical drilling locations that were on or near the previously recorded location of a buried prehistoric archaeological site, CA-SMA-355, to assess whether this site would be affected by proposed pipeline construction. Colin served as report writer responsible for resource documentation, assisting in providing eligibility and management recommendations, and preparing the archaeological technical report for the San Francisco Planning Department and the SFPUC. The site investigated was a buried midden deposit encountered during archaeological coring.

BIGHORN-DESERT VIEW WATER SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, YUCCA VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

*Architectural Historian, Archaeological Crew Chief (2020) | Client: Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency*

PaleoWest conducted a Class III intensive pedestrian survey of 118.8 acres in areas to identify and evaluate cultural resources for their eligibility for listing on the NRHP. A portion of the Project is located on land managed by the BLM. Because the BDVWA required a right-of-way permit from the BLM, the Project was considered a federal "undertaking" and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Responsibilities included leading the pedestrian survey, documenting and recording resources identified during survey, preparing DPR 523 forms for all built environment and archaeological resources identified, and preparing the final report.

OTAY WATER TRANSMISSION PIPELINE PHASE 3 REPLACEMENT PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CA

*Assistant Project Manager (2020) | Client: Kleinfelder*

The project included a records search and constraints analysis for proposed replacement and improvements to water pipelines in southeast San Diego. Colin served as the Assistant Project Manager and Report Writer, completing the records search and drafting the letter report outlining the results and potential constraints.

MAVERICK-8 SOLAR PROJECT, DESERT CENTER, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Project Manager, Crew Chief (2020) | Client: EDF Renewables*

Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC



Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

Project Manager/Crew Chief for intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey for the construction of a 43-megawatt solar photovoltaic project on 450 acres of private lands in the Chuckwalla Valley near Desert Center, CA.

**SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC (SDG&E), ON-CALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA**

*Deputy Project Manager (2017-2020) | Client: San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E)*

Deputy Project Manager for cultural resources on-call services for SDG&E pole replacement, operation and maintenance, transmission line planning, and other projects in San Diego and Imperial counties on private, city, county, and BLM lands. Responsibilities include the invoice tracking, budget production and analysis, and QA/QC of data for reports.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES FOR THE CAHUILLA BAND OF INDIANS, ANZA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA**

*Field Director (2020) | Client: Cahuilla Band of Indians*

Led cultural resources survey of 200 acres on portions of the Cahuilla Reservation near the community of Anza in Riverside County, California.

**UNIVERSITY BIKE PATH PROJECT, SAN DIEGO AND LA MESA, CA**

*Historian (2020) | Client: SANDAG*

Conducted historical research and performed a variety of administrative tasks for AECOM San Diego's resident architectural historians. Assisted in the preparation of the HPSR and HASR to Caltrans Standards.

**TOWN AND COUNTRY RESTORATION PROJECTS, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA**

*Deputy Project Manager (2014-2019) | Client: Town and Country Hotel/City of San Diego*

Provided assistance for the re-development efforts for the land from the Town and Country Hotel in Mission Valley. Responsibilities included scheduling of archaeological monitors, invoice tracking, budget production and analysis, and QA/QC of large amounts of data, from various sources, for different reports.

**GLO HARVEY HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, VARIOUS COUNTIES, TX**

*Architectural Historian (2018-2019) | Client: Texas General Land Office*

Conducted historical research and participated in the evaluation and preparation of processing assistance applications for architectural resources destroyed during Hurricane Harvey. Responsible for pulling information from a large variety of sources to accurately describe each resource, focusing on determining each's built date to determine the forms that might be necessary, including Texas Historical Commission (THC) forms for resources over 45 years in age, to complete the application process.

**DALLAS TO HOUSTON HIGH-SPEED RAIL PROJECT, VARIOUS COUNTIES, TX**

*Architectural Historian (2018-2019) | Client: Texas Central*

Conducted historical research and performed a variety of administrative tasks to assist in the evaluation of architectural resources, sifting through large amounts of data, from various sources, to compile the necessary information for project architectural evaluation forms.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON WELL DE-COMMISSION AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS, VARIOUS COUNTIES, CA**

Lithos Paleontology and Cultural Resource Consultants, LLC



Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

*Deputy Project Director (2021) | Client: Southern California Edison*

Manager for the de-commissioning of wells throughout California. Responsibilities included invoice tracking, budget production and analysis, and QA/QC of data for reports.

SUNRISE POWERLINK, SAN DIEGO AND IMPERIAL COUNTIES, CA

*Database Specialist (2011-2017) | Client: SDG&E*

Worked with biologists on Data Management tasks, including assisting in cataloguing various pre-activity and construction activity field evaluation or visit forms, as well as maintaining and updating the database for qualitative and quantitative monitoring visits, and daily maintenance visits. Also provided database quality assurance.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON, CWA07, CWA08, AND CWA09 RECORD SEARCHES, KERN, MONO, RIVERSIDE, AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

*Historian, Deputy Project Manager (2016-2017) | Client: Southern California Edison*

Assisted in the completion of a 500-mile archaeological record search and database of all relevant records. Duties included conducting records searches at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at UC Riverside and entering site data and survey results into a database. Also responsible for conducting QA/QC of data.

BLYTHE SOLAR POWER PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

*Deputy Project Manager (2014-2016) | Client: NextEra Energy*

Performed a variety of administrative tasks, working closely with the Project Manager on the implementation of the construction compliance monitoring program on the project. Responsibilities included: coordinating and scheduling of archaeological and Native American monitors, creating archaeological Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, reviewing and processing manual timesheets and expense reports of field crew, artifact cataloguing and database maintenance, and assisting the preparation of monthly reports and compliance memos.

BASEWIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (P-1044 AND P-1045 CONVEYANCE LINES), MCB CAMP PENDLETON, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

*Crew Chief (2014-2015) | Client: NAVAC Southwest*

The Basewide Water Infrastructure Project (P-1044 and P-1045 Conveyance Lines) is located throughout MCB Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California. Colin served as Crew Chief for testing, data recovery and monitoring activities.

BASEWIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (P-1043), MCB CAMP PENDLETON, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

*Crew Chief (2015) | Client: NAVAC Southwest*

The Basewide Water Infrastructure Project (P-1043) is located throughout MCB Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California. Colin served as Crew Chief for testing, data recovery, and monitoring activities.

BASEWIDE UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT, MCB CAMP PENDLETON, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

*Crew Chief (2014) | Client: NAVAC Southwest*

The Basewide Utility Infrastructure Project is located throughout MCB Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California. Colin served as Crew Chief for testing and monitoring activities.

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Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

GENESIS SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Deputy Project Coordinator, Lab Technician/Curation Coordinator (2011-2016) | Client: NextEra Energy*

Performed a variety of administrative tasks, working closely with the Project Manager on the implementation of the construction compliance monitoring program on the project. Responsibilities included: coordinating and scheduling of archaeological and Native American monitors, creating archaeological Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, reviewing and processing manual timesheets and expense reports of field crew, artifact cataloguing and database maintenance, and assisting the preparation of monthly reports and compliance memos.

CTH G ARCHITECTURE/HISTORY SURVEY, ROCK COUNTY, WI

*Architectural Historian (2014-2015) | Client: Wisconsin Department of Transportation*

Conducted historical research and participated in the evaluation of architectural resources, recorded on Wisconsin Department of Transportation Worksheet A and B forms.

SECTION 106 CONSULTATION, NASA AMES RESEARCH CENTER, MOFFETT FIELD, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CA

*Historian (2013-2014) | Client: NASA*

Participated in the historic property survey of Moffett Field to evaluate the significance of resources associated with/related to the airfield at the NASA Ames Research Center. Responsibilities included writing architectural descriptions and preparing historic context statements to be used in subsequent reporting.

FCC SECTION 106 DOCUMENTATION FOR VARIOUS CELL TOWERS IN ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IDAHO, KENTUCKY, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, NEW YORK, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, AND VIRGINIA.

*Archaeologist (2020–present) | Clients: EBI Consulting, Greenhouse Consultants, Inc., GSS Midwest, Tri-Leaf Environmental, Environmental Consultants of America*

Responsible for completing, reviewing, and submitting reports and FCC Section 106 compliance forms, and drafting correspondence for both built environment and archaeological resources in support of proposed cell towers and installations of telecommunications equipment.

LAKE WOHLFORD DAM REPLACEMENT PROJECT, ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

*Historian/Architectural Historian (2013) | Client: City of Escondido*

Performed a variety of administrative tasks, working closely with senior architectural historians working on the project. Responsibilities included: performing archival research, writing the historic context statement for the Historic Resources Survey Report, and creating archaeological Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms.

PALEN SOLAR ENERGY GENERATING SYSTEMS PROJECT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

*Architectural Historian (2018-2019) | Client: Palen Solar I, LLC*

Conducted architectural survey and assisted in the evaluations of resources within the one and fifteen-mile viewshed buffer areas for the project to construct the 5,200-acre solar energy plant west of Blythe, California. Assisted in preparing survey letter report for California Energy Commission compliance officers and updated Class II/III report.

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Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

CALIFORNIA HIGH SPEED RAIL – MERCED TO FRESNO SEGMENT, CA

*Historian (2011-2012) | Client: State of California: California High-Speed Rail Authority*

Conducted historical research and performed a variety of administrative tasks, including writing architectural descriptions and preliminary NRHP evaluations for AECOM San Diego's resident architectural historians. Assisted in the preparation of the HPSR and HASR to Caltrans Standards.

SHADOW MOUNTAIN ROAD GRADE SEPARATION PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

*Historian (2012) | Client: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works*

Conducted historical research and performed a variety of administrative tasks for AECOM San Diego's resident architectural historians. Assisted in writing architectural descriptions used in the evaluation of architectural resources, recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms.

IID DIXIELAND 230-KV TRANSMISSION LINE AND SUBSTATION EXPANSION PROJECT, IMPERIAL COUNTY, CA

*Historian, Lab Technician (2011) | Client: Imperial Irrigation District*

Conducted historical research and provided assistance to Project Manager in the processing of and cataloguing of previously recorded archaeological resources from the project records search.

## SELECT PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Recksieck, Colin, and Matthew Tennyson

2025 *Plan for Archaeological Monitoring, Post-Review Discovery, and Unanticipated Effects for the Easley Renewable Energy Project*. Prepared for Aspen Environmental, Agoura Hills, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Matthew Tennyson, and Richard Guttenberg

2025 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan for the Easley Renewable Energy Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Aspen Environmental, Agoura Hills, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Echavarri, Mikhail, Janelle Scarritt, Colin Recksieck, and Richard Guttenberg

2024 *Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Bajada Solar Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Panorama Environmental, San Diego, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Colin Recksieck, Mikhail Echavarri, Janelle Scarritt, William Huey, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Perkins Renewable Solar Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Aspen Environmental, Agoura Hills, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Field Office, El Centro, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Luke Burnor, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Cultural Resources Monitoring and Testing Plan for the Vidal Energy Project, San*

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Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Aypa Power, Austin, Texas. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin

2024 *Research Design for the Vidal Energy Project, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Aypa Power, Austin, Texas. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Mikhail Echavarri, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Cultural Resources Report for the Desert Harvest Solar Project, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Janelle Scarritt, Juliette Meling, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Work Plan and Research Design for the Redonda Solar Project, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Panorama Environmental, San Francisco, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Janelle Scarritt, Juliette Meling, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Cultural Resource Class I Report for the Redonda Solar Project, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Panorama Environmental, San Francisco, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Janelle Scarritt, Juliette Meling, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Ethnographic Literature Review for the Redonda Solar Project.* Prepared for Panorama Environmental, San Francisco, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Janelle Scarritt, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Long-Term Management Plan for the Oberon Renewable Energy Project, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Aspen Environmental, Agoura Hills, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Hinojosa, Marlen, Heather Landazuri, Tiffany Clark, Colin Recksieck, Joy Vyhmeister, and Matthew Tennyson

2024 *Final Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Easley Renewable Solar Project, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Aspen Environmental, San Francisco, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

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Recksieck, Colin

2024 RE: Class III Cultural Resources Survey Results of Geotechnical Investigation Boring and MET Station Installation Locations for the Perkins Renewable Energy Project, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Field Office, El Centro, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin

2024 RE: Cultural Resources Work Plan for Geotechnical Investigations Within Gen-Tie Route Options for the Sapphire Solar Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin and Matthew Tennyson

2024 RE: *Results of 2023 Annual Field Inspections at the Desert Harvest Solar Project, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California.

Recksieck, Colin

2023 RE: Work Plan for Class III Cultural Resources Surveys and Monitoring of Geotechnical Investigation Boring and MET Station Installation Locations for the Perkins Renewable Energy Project, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Field Office, El Centro, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin

2023 RE: Identification and Preliminary Analysis of Historic Properties Within the Proposed Extended Visual, Auditory, and Atmospheric Effects Area of Potential Effects for the Lycan Solar Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. Chronicle Heritage, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin and Matthew Tennyson

2023 *Final Cultural Resources Report for the Palen Solar Project, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin and Matthew Tennyson

2023. RE: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Analyses for the 34.5 kV Distribution Line at the Desert Quartzite Solar Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs,



California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin and Matthew Tennyson

2023 RE: CalFire Secondary Access Road Cultural and Paleontological Resources Analyses at the Oberon Renewable Energy Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Aspen Environmental, Agoura Hills, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin, Tiffany Clark, and Matthew Tennyson

2023 *Addendum V Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Desert Quartzite Solar Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Tennyson, Matthew and Colin Recksieck

2023 *RE: Results of 2022 Annual Field Inspections at the Desert Harvest Solar Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California.

Clark, Tiffany, Matthew Tennyson, Diana Dyste, and Colin Recksieck

2022 *Addendum IV Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Desert Quartzite Solar Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Ramos, Marcos, Colin Recksieck, and Kellie Kandybowicz

2022 Historic Property Identification Report for the City of La Mesa Phase VII Infiltration and Inflow Mitigation Sewer Improvements Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for NV5, San Diego, California, and the City of La Mesa, La Mesa, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Tennyson, Matthew, Colin Recksieck, and Dennis McDougall

2022 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Palen Solar Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for EDF Renewables, San Diego, California, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Tennyson, Matthew and Colin Recksieck

2022 *RE: Results of 2021 Annual Field Inspections at the Desert Harvest Solar Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California.



Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

Ramos, Marcos, James Potter, and Colin Recksieck

- 2021 Archaeological National Register Evaluation of 20 Sites at Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California. Work Plan prepared for NAVFAC SW, San Diego, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Recksieck, Colin and Chandra Miller

- 2021 Historic Property Identification Report for the City of La Mesa Phase VI Infiltration and Inflow Mitigation Sewer Improvements Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for NV5, San Diego, California, and the City of La Mesa, La Mesa, California. PaleoWest, San Diego, California.

Gidusko, Kevin and Colin Recksieck

- 2020 Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Woodson Lateral Cell Tower Location, Salin County, Arkansas. Prepared for EBI Consulting, Burlington, Massachusetts. PaleoWest, Tallahassee, Florida.

Gidusko, Kevin and Colin Recksieck

- 2020 Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed 16849 County Road 144 Cell Tower Location, Hardin County, Ohio. Prepared for EBI Consulting, Burlington, Massachusetts. PaleoWest, Brooklyn, New York.

York, Andrew, Theodore Cooley, and Colin Recksieck

- 2018 Archaeological Survey Report for the San Luis Rey Habitat Management Area Habitat Restoration Project, San Diego County, California. Work Prepared for the San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego, California. AECOM, San Diego, California.

Meiser, M.K., Colin Recksieck, Patrick McGinnis, Jeremy Hollins, Monica Mello, and Cheryl Bowden-Renna

- 2016 Historical Resource Technical Report for Town & Country Hotel and Convention Center Redevelopment Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Lowe Enterprises, San Diego, California. AECOM, San Diego, California.

AECOM (Matthew Tennyson, Stacey Connor-Jordan, Andrew York, Theodore Cooley, and Colin Recksieck)

- 2016 *Cultural Resource Report for the Genesis Solar Energy Project (09-AFC-8C), Riverside County, California*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs, California, and the California Energy Commission, Sacramento, California. AECOM, San Diego.

AECOM (Matthew Tennyson, Stacey Connor-Jordan, and Colin Recksieck)

- 2015 Revised Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for the Amended Blythe Solar Power Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for the California Energy Commission, Sacramento, California. AECOM, San Diego, California.

Meiser, M.K. and Colin Recksieck

- 2013 *Supplemental Historic Architecture Field Survey Report for the Proposed Palen Solar Electric Generating System Project*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs,



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Colin Recksieck, M.B.A. (CONTINUED)

California. AECOM, San Diego, California.

Contreras, Tiffany, Colin Recksieck, Matthew Tennyson, M.K. Meiser, and Stacie Wilson  
2013 *Cultural Resources 15-Mile Class I Report for the Palen Solar Electric Generating System Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. AECOM, San Diego, California.

Contreras, Tiffany, Colin Recksieck, Matthew Tennyson, M.K. Meiser, and Stacie Wilson  
2013 *Cultural Resources 1-Mile Class I Report for the Palen Solar Electric Generating System Project, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California. AECOM, San Diego, California.

**APPENDIX B.  
RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS MAP**

**APPENDIX C.  
WEBSITE HISTORY & ADDITIONAL  
PHOTOS**

## ARIZONA MOUNTAIN INN & CABINS WEBSITE HISTORY

The following narrative is copied exactly from the Arizona Mountain Inn and Cabins website (<https://arizonamountaininn.com/about-us-3/>) as it appeared on January 23, 2026.

Once upon a time in 1948, within sight of the highest mountain range in the Grand Canyon State, Ray Wanek purchased 13 wooded acres. At the time, the nearby railroad town of



Flagstaff seemed far, far away, which suited Ray just fine. A year later, he built his first cabin on his “remote” property in the woods. In 1953, Ray met and married Pauline. But his new wife wasn’t as rustic as he, preferring the Ritz Carlton to a cozy cabin in the woods. Pauline let it be known that she was not going to live in the middle of nowhere without neighbors, while her traveling salesman of a spouse was so often away leaving her home alone. So, Ray came up with the perfect solution: he built Cabin #2 in 1956. After all, if you don’t want to relocate to be close to a neighbor, bring a neighbor to you.

As the years passed, more cabins were built on the property. The much larger Cabin #16 was constructed in 1969, becoming the new home of the Waneks and, by then, their 4 children.

What’s now known as The Hogan was the final cabin built, in 1988 and was originally intended as an outdoor Ramada. Instead it was enclosed and converted into a spacious round cabin.

That same year, Ray wrote a poem for his beloved wife of 25 years and posted it on a tree near Cabin #1, their first home together. You can still see that poem today. It reads:

*In the Spring of '53  
Underneath this very tree  
I asked Pauline to marry me.  
She saw the rings and squealed “Eeeeeee...”  
(Pauline never liked this line...understandably.)*

*It’s been super years, now 25  
Full of love and joy to be alive*

*Four fine children God has given  
This land and life in Him we've striven  
Now we go on together praising Him!*

In 1981, the Wanek family moved once again, and again they didn't move far. The main Inn was built that year, becoming the last and largest Wanek family home on the property.



Once the kids had grown and moved away, the empty-nesters decided to turn that ample, Tudor-style home into a B&B. The cabins were used as long-term rentals, especially for NAU students and faculty, but were eventually transitioned to short-term vacation rentals.

In February, 1998, two of those vacation cabin renters were newlyweds Brian and Mary Bostwick, who spent their honeymoon in Cabin #9. Both working in the technology industry at the time, they talked about their future plans while relaxing and enjoying beautiful northern Arizona. Brian had construction experience and mused that it wouldn't be all that difficult to build cabins much like those at the Arizona Mountain Inn. One thought and dream led to another, and the Bostwicks decided to speak with the Waneks about building a similar establishment.

Unbeknownst to the Bostwicks, the Inn was actually for sale.



Ray and Pauline had always said they'd know when they met the "right" people to take over the Inn. And they did. The sale to Brian and Mary was completed in September 1998, fifty years after Ray had purchased the undeveloped land. The Bostwicks have owned what is now called the Arizona Mountain Inn & Cabins ever since.

Sadly, Ray Wanek passed away in September 2003, and his family scattered his ashes near Cabin #1. Ray loved the Inn and really put his heart into building it and running the business. Pauline, who was able to enjoy her retirement for 27 years, passed away in March 2025. The Bostwicks now carry on that passion.

Following in Ray's footsteps, Mary wrote a poem for Brian on their second wedding anniversary and posted it at Cabin #9. (Read the poem here, under Accommodations, Cabin 9.)

*This is the place we started our life.  
Where we first came as man and wife.*

*We were married on the day of love.  
We were so blessed by God above.*

*We came to the Inn to rest and unwind.  
We made reservations and were given #9.*

*We discussed our hopes, visions, and dreams.  
We were meant to be here or so it seems.*

*We'd have our own business. We were deciding.  
A great place like this, now that'd be exciting.*

*To make a long story short, our dreams came true.  
We now own the Inn and there's so much to do.*

*Always remember to follow your heart.  
This is the place where YOUR dreams could start.*

*To my husband, Brian on our 2nd Anniversary, I hope you enjoy my gift to you.  
Thank you for being MY dream come true.*

*Love, Mary*

*February 14, 2000*

## CABIN WEBSITE EXCERPTS

The following website excerpts and photographs of cabins are from Website <https://arizonamountaininn.com/about-us-3/>  
Accessed 01/23/2026 & 2/23/2026

## CABIN ONE

### CABIN ONE WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 1

Constructed in 1949 by Ray Wanek, the man who built the Arizona Mountain Inn, Cabin #1 is definitely a guest favorite! This premium, split-level rock cabin has three sleeping areas, each with a queen-sized bed and warm sconce lighting. One bedroom is located on the first floor along with a full bathroom featuring a unique, walk-in stone shower. A staircase leads to the other two sleeping areas in the loft, where you'll find a second bathroom with a shower and tub. The sleeping area to the left is an open loft, while the sleeping area to the right is an enclosed bedroom. Each area has its own vanity.

In this spacious cabin, you'll have plenty of room to prepare and enjoy your meals in the full-size kitchen, which includes a fridge, range and microwave, and the large dining area. The flagstone floor provides comfortable radiant heating, while the wood-burning stove adds extra warmth and coziness. You can enjoy northern Arizona's abundance of beautiful weather while relaxing on the porch and flagstone patio.

The large, fenced yard is perfect for your dogs!

Six-person maximum (Flat rate)”

### ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:

#### WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin One exterior from website.



Cabin One exterior from website.



Cabin One exterior porch from website.



Cabin One flagstone deck on north side from website.



Cabin One path from website.



Cabin One interior from website.



Cabin One interior from website.



Cabin One interior from website.



Cabin One interior from website.



Cabin One interior from website.



Cabin One interior from website.



Cabin One interior from website.

CABIN ONE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Front door, scale is 3 feet.



Front door.



Front door and porch.



Stone lined walkway leading to front door.



Outdoor fireplace and chimney, connected to interior fireplace.



Closer view of fireplace.



Window and stonework details.



View of Cabin One, view to the southeast.



North wall of Cabin One, view to the south.



East wall of Cabin One, view to the south.



East wall of Cabin One, view to the northwest.



South wall of Cabin One, view to the northwest.



South wall of Cabin One, view to the north.



West wall and deck of Cabin One, view to the northeast.



Roof details of Cabin One, view to the northeast.



Overview of Cabin One, view to the southeast.



Fenced yard and north wall of Cabin One, view to the southeast.



Example of fenced yard pillar made of local limestone at Cabin One, view to the southeast.



Example of fenced yard pillar made of local limestone at Cabin One, view to the southeast.

## CABIN TWO

### CABIN TWO WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 2

Tucked in among the trees, this single-level, home-style 2-bedroom & 1-bathroom log cabin has a total of three queen-sized beds and a walk-in shower. It has wood-grain plank flooring in the living room and carpet in each bedroom. The pass-through first bedroom, with one bed, leads to the second with two additional beds. This comfortable cabin also features a full-size kitchen with new cabinets & counter tops and a wood-burning stove.

Cabin #2 is excellent for small children and guests who have difficulty with stairs.

Six-person maximum

Rates are based on 4 to 6 people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Two exterior from website.



Cabin Two exterior porch area from website.



Cabin Two exterior porch from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.



Cabin Two interior from website.

CABIN TWO FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



North wall of Cabin Two, view to the south.



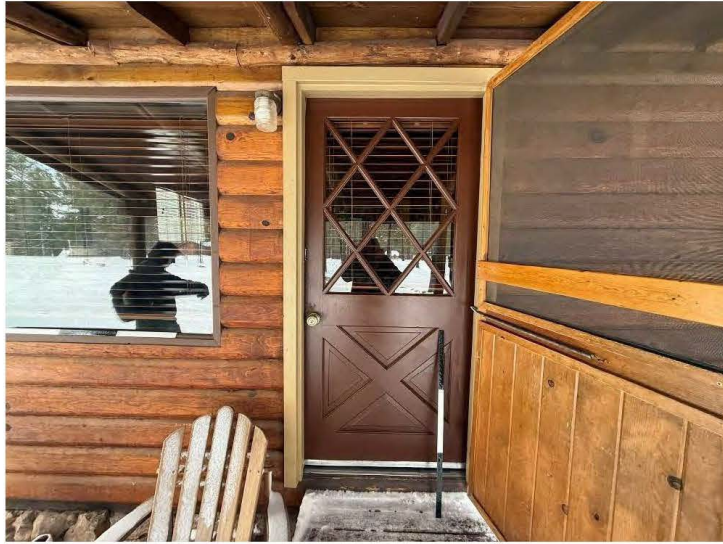
North and east walls of Cabin Two, view to the southwest.



North wall and deck of Cabin Two, view to the southwest.



Door of Cabin Two, view to the south, scale is 3 feet.



Door of Cabin Two, view to the south, scale is 3 feet.



North wall window detail example at Cabin Two, view to the south.



North wall foundation detail example at Cabin Two, view to the southwest.



East wall and door of Cabin Two, view to the west-northwest.



South wall of Cabin Two, view to the north.



West wall and door of Cabin Two, view to the east.



¾ view of Cabin Two, view to the southeast, Cabin Five background left.

## CABIN THREE

### CABIN THREE WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 3

Cabin #3 Is a rustic cabin nestled in the Ponderosa pines. With a ramp leading to the front door and support bars in the walk-in shower and bathroom, this cabin is an excellent choice for families with young children and guests who prefer not to climb stairs. This is the most easily accessible cabin at Arizona Mountain Inn and the only one with safety bars.

This charming, single-level, 2-bedroom getaway with two queen beds also features a family dining area, a wood-burning stove in the spacious living room, full-sized appliances and a microwave too.

Cabin #3 is located right across from the playground, so you can relax on the porch while the kids enjoy themselves nearby. Four-person maximum

Rates are based on 2 to 4 people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Three exterior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.



Cabin Three interior from website.

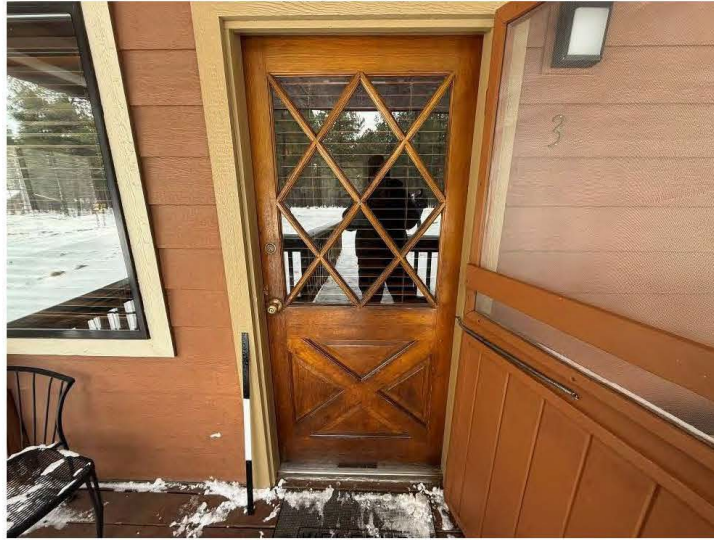
## CABIN THREE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview and west wall of Cabin Three, view east.



Door of Cabin Three, view east, scale is 3 feet.



Door of Cabin Three, view east, scale is 3 feet.



North and west walls of Cabin Three, view southeast.



North wall of Cabin Three, view south.



East wall of Cabin Three, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Three, view northwest.



South and west walls of Cabin Three, view northeast.

## CABIN FIVE

### CABIN FIVE WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 5

Cabin #5 is referred to as the Honeymoon Cabin ... for good reason.

This is an adorable single-level, one-bedroom cabin with a comfortable king-size bed. You'll also find a whirlpool-style tub in the bathroom, with shutters that open to the living room. There is a full kitchen with a microwave, a living area with a sofa and chair, and a cozy “reading” room off the primary bedroom.

Cabin 5 features a porch with a picnic table and 2 Adirondack chairs so you can sit back and relax. We also have romantic sconce lighting in the bedroom. You're going to love it! The beautiful light-colored tongue & groove throughout the cabin adds so much openness to the space. You just have to see it for yourself!

To accommodate our guests with allergies, dogs are not allowed in Cabin #5.

Two-person maximum.

(This cabin can possibly hold 1 to 2 extra children if needed. Rates will increase by \$20 per person.)”

### ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:

#### WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Five exterior from website.



Cabin Five exterior from website.



Cabin Five exterior from website.



Cabin Five exterior porch from website.



Cabin Five interior from website.



Cabin Five interior from website.



Cabin Five interior from website.



Cabin Five interior from website.



Cabin Five interior from website.

CABIN FIVE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview of Cabin Five, view southeast.



West wall of Cabin Five, view east.



Deck at Cabin Five, view north.



North wall of Cabin Five, view south.



East and north walls of Cabin Five, view southwest.



East wall of Cabin Five, view north.



South wall of Cabin Five, view north-northeast.

## CABIN SIX

### CABIN SIX WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Picturesque Cabin #6 has the most amazing mountain views on the property and a large deck to enjoy them from.

This is a charming A-frame style cabin with a downstairs bedroom with a queen bed and a full bathroom with a tub. You’ll also have your own kitchenette, including a half-size range, microwave and small refrigerator, and a wood-burning stove for extra warmth and ambiance, which you can enjoy while curled up on the love seat. Stairs lead to the loft where you’ll find a double platform bed.

Four-person maximum

Rates are based on 2 to 4 people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Six exterior from website.



Cabin Six exterior from website.



Cabin Six exterior from website.



Cabin Six exterior deck and views from website.



Cabin Six interior from website.



Cabin Six interior from website.



Cabin Six interior from website.



Cabin Six interior from website.



Cabin Six interior from website.



Cabin Six interior from website.



Cabin Six interior from website.

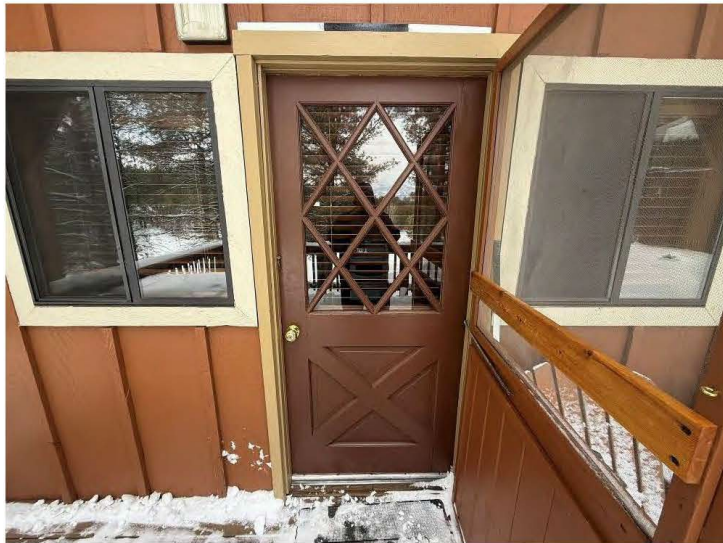
### CABIN SIX FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview and north wall of Cabin Six, view south.



North wall, door and deck of Cabin Six, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Door of Cabin Six, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Deck details of Cabin Six, view southeast.



Deck and north wall details of Cabin Six view east-southeast.



East wall of Cabin Six, view west.



East wall foundation details of Cabin Six, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Six, view northwest.



South wall of Cabin Six, view north.



West wall of Cabin Six, view east.

## CABIN SEVEN

### CABIN SEVEN WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 7

Surrounded by pines, this quaint A-frame style cabin has one downstairs bedroom with a queen bed and a full bathroom with a tub. Climb the stairs to the loft, where you’ll find two additional twin beds, and you can look down over the railing to the living area below with a comfortable couch and chair.

Enjoy your meals at the dining table next to the wood stove. The kitchenette includes an apartment-size range and half-size refrigerator. Cabin #7 also features beautiful views of the San Francisco Peaks from the porch, where you can relax with your morning coffee or watch the sunset.

Four-person maximum

Rates are based on 2 to 4 people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Seven exterior from website.



Cabin Seven exterior from website.



Cabin Seven exterior from website.



Cabin Seven exterior deck from website.



Cabin Seven exterior deck views from website.



Cabin Seven interior from website.



Cabin Seven interior from website.



Cabin Seven interior from website.



Cabin Seven interior from website.



Cabin Seven interior from website.



Cabin Seven interior from website.

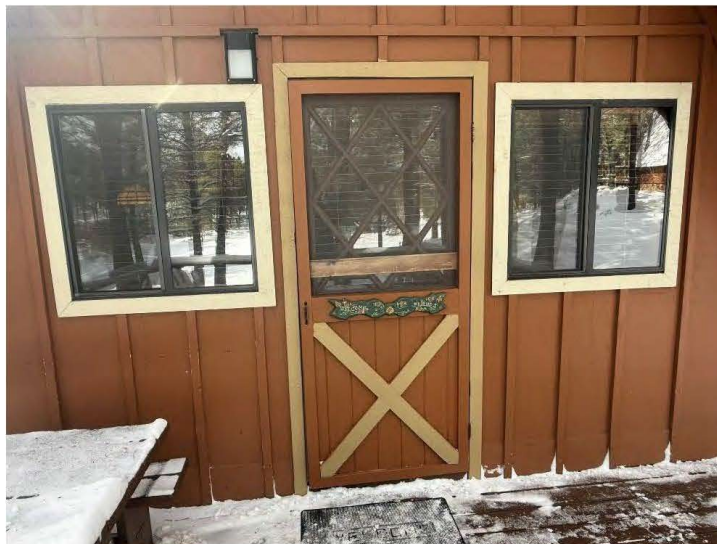


Cabin Seven interior from website.

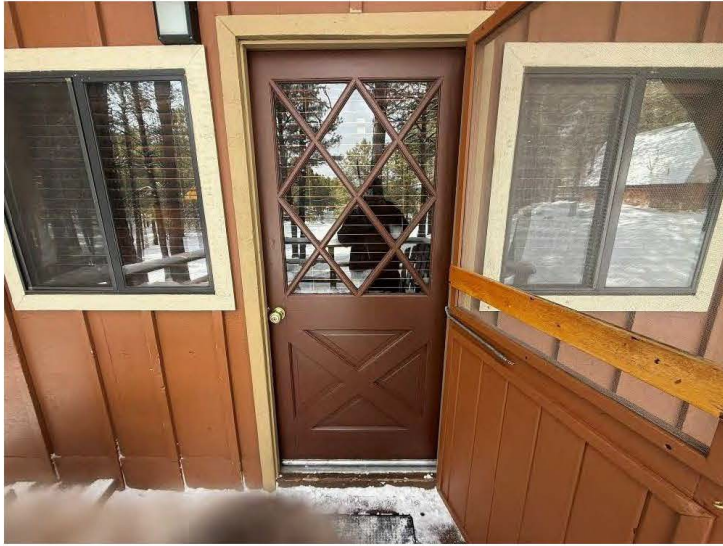
## CABIN SEVEN FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview and north wall/deck of Cabin Seven, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Window and door details of Cabin Seven, view south.



Window and door details of Cabin Seven, view south.



Path and deck at Cabin Seven, view east.



East wall and foundation at Cabin Seven, view southwest.



East wall of Cabin Seven, view west.



South wall of Cabin Seven, view north.



South wall and roof trim details of Cabin Seven, view north-northwest.



West wall of Cabin Seven, view east.

## CABIN EIGHT

### CABIN EIGHT WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 8

If you like looking at mountains, you’ll love the beautiful views from Cabin #8’s deck, spacious with a BBQ, two Adirondack chairs and a small table for your comfort and convenience while enjoying the fresh mountain air.

This is an A-frame style cabin with two sleeping areas, including a downstairs bedroom with one queen bed. Stairs lead to an enclosed loft with two additional twin beds.

You’ll also find a kitchenette, an apartment-size range, half-size refrigerator, a full bathroom with a tub and a wood-burning stove. Cabin # 8 is the only A-frame cabin with an enclosed loft which creates the feeling of a second bedroom.

Four-person maximum

Rates are based on 2 to 4 people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Eight exterior from website.



Cabin Eight exterior from website.



Cabin Eight exterior deck views from website.



Cabin Eight interior from website.



Cabin Eight interior from website.



Cabin Eight interior from website.



Cabin Eight interior from website.



Cabin Eight interior from website.



Cabin Eight interior from website.

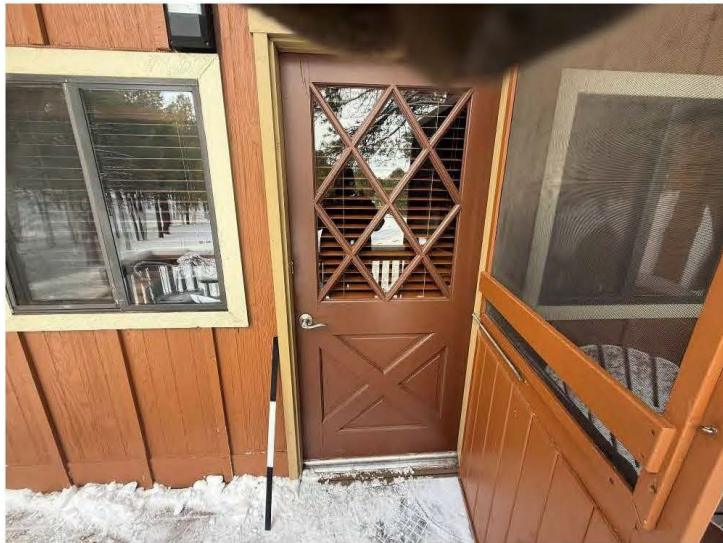
### CABIN EIGHT FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview and north wall of Cabin Eight, view south.



Window and door details of north wall of Cabin Eight, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Door of Cabin Eight, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Deck and foundation details of north wall of Cabin Eight, view south.



East wall of Cabin Eight, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Eight, view northwest.



South wall (details and decoration) of Cabin Eight, view north.



West wall of Cabin Eight, view east.



West and south walls of Cabin Eight, view northeast.

## CABIN NINE

### CABIN NINE WEBSITE EXCERPT:

"Welcome to Cabin 9

Nicely shaded Cabin #9 has beautiful knotty pine tongue-and-groove throughout with one bedroom downstairs with a queen bed and stairs leading to a loft with two additional twin beds. The kitchenette includes a microwave, an apartment-size range and half-size refrigerator. Cabin #9 also features a wood-burning stove and a full bathroom with a tub.

Be sure to read the plaque on the outside of the cabin!

(Please see the note below.)

Four-person maximum

Rates are based on 2 to 4 people.

#### *Mary's Poem*

*This is the place we started our life.  
Where we first came as man and wife.*

*We were married on the day of love.  
We were so blessed by God above.*

*We came to the Inn to rest and unwind.  
We made reservations and were given #9.*

*We discussed our hopes, visions, and dreams.  
We were meant to be here or so it seems.*

*We'd have our own business. We were deciding.  
A great place like this, now that'd be exciting.*

*To make a long story short, our dreams came true.  
We now own the Inn and there's so much to do.*

*Always remember to follow your heart.  
This is the place where YOUR dreams could start.*

*To my husband, Brian on our 2nd Anniversary, I hope you enjoy my gift to you.  
Thank you for being MY dream come true.*

*Love, Mary*

*February 14, 2000"*

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Nine exterior from website.



Cabin Nine exterior from website.



Cabin Nine exterior from website.



Cabin Nine exterior deck from website.



Cabin Nine exterior deck views from website.



Cabin Nine interior from website.



Cabin Nine interior from website.



Cabin Nine interior from website.



Cabin Nine interior from website.



Cabin Nine interior from website.



Cabin Nine interior from website.

### CABIN NINE FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview and north wall of Cabin Nine, view south.



North wall and deck of Cabin Nine, view south.



North wall, deck, window and door details of Cabin Nine, view south, scale is 3 feet.





Deck and foundation of Cabin Nine, view southwest.



Deck details of Cabin Nine, view southeast.



North wall roof and trim details of Cabin Nine, view southwest.



East wall of Cabin Nine, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Nine, view northwest.



South wall of Cabin Nine, view north.



West wall of Cabin Nine, view east.



North and west walls of Cabin Nine, view southeast.

## CABIN TEN

### CABIN TEN WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 10

Cabin #10 is an A-frame style cabin with beautiful knotty pine tongue-and-groove throughout. Come stay at this gorgeous getaway in the pines.

The downstairs bedrooms, each with a double bed and private vanity, are connected by a bathroom with a shower. A “straight up-and-down” ladder leads to the loft, with one twin bed and one double.

You can prepare your meals in the fully-furnished kitchenette with an apartment-size range, mini fridge, and microwave, and spend evenings relaxing on the porch or in the cozy living area which is furnished with a love seat and chair.

Six-person maximum

Rates are based on 3 to 6 people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:

### WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Ten exterior from website.



Cabin Ten interior from website.



Cabin Ten interior from website.



Cabin Ten interior from website.



Cabin Ten interior from website.



Cabin Ten interior from website.



Cabin Ten interior from website.

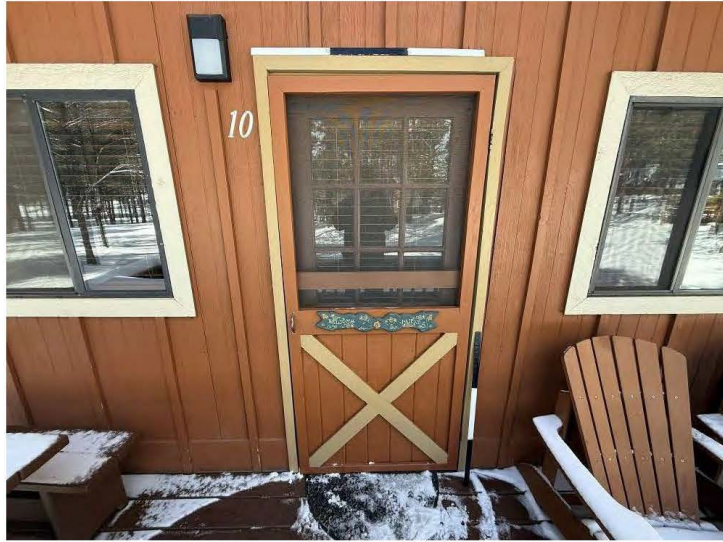


Cabin Ten interior from website.

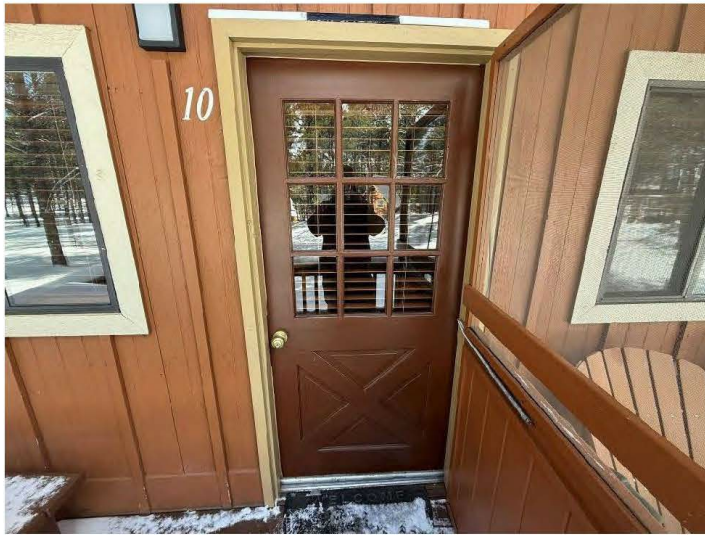
#### CABIN TEN FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview, north wall and deck of Cabin Ten, view south.



Door of Cabin Ten, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Door of Cabin Ten, view south, scale is 3 feet.



North wall window and roof details of Cabin Ten, view south.



North wall and deck and foundation details of Cabin Ten, view south.



Deck of Cabin Ten, view east.



North and east walls of Cabin Ten, view southwest.



East wall of Cabin Ten, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Ten, view northwest.



South wall of Cabin Ten, view north.



West wall of Cabin Ten, view east.

## CABIN ELEVEN

### CABIN ELEVEN WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 11

With lots of breathing room around it, lovely Cabin 11 is an A-frame style cabin with two downstairs bedrooms, each with a double bed and private vanity. These bedrooms are connected by a bathroom with a walk-in shower (no tub). Access to the loft with two more double beds is a “straight up-and-down” ladder. With a total of four double beds, this cabin is perfect for small families or four adults.

Cabin 11 also features a fully-furnished kitchenette with an apartment-sized range, half-size refrigerator and a microwave. A wood-burning stove adds warmth and ambiance to this cozy retreat.

Six-person maximum

Rates are based on 3 to 6 people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:

### WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Eleven exterior from website.



Cabin Eleven exterior from website.



Cabin Eleven exterior deck from website.



Cabin Eleven exterior deck views from website.



Cabin Eleven interior from website.



Cabin Eleven interior from website.



Cabin Eleven interior from website.



Cabin Eleven interior from website.



Cabin Eleven interior from website.



Cabin Eleven interior from website.

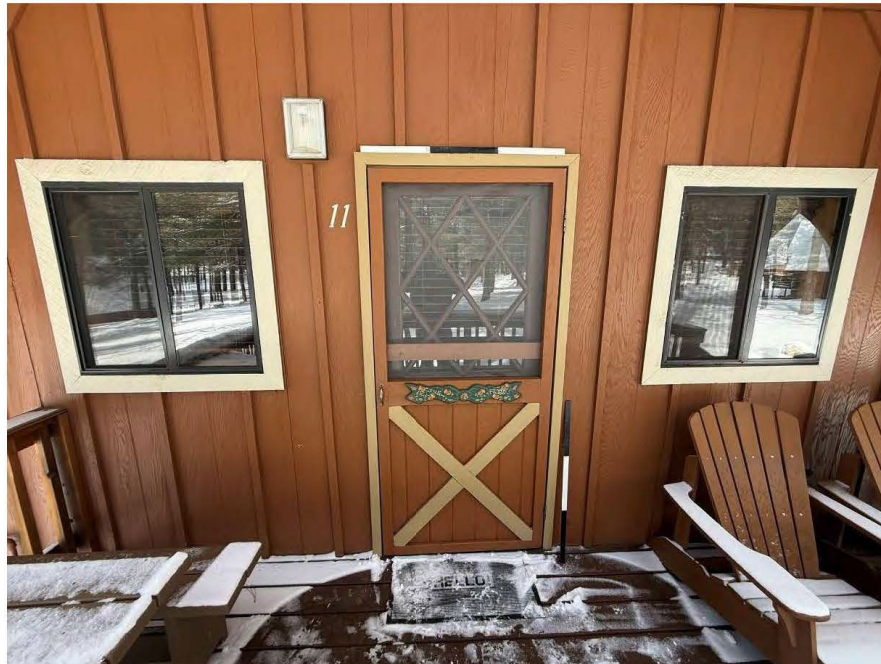


Cabin Eleven interior from website.

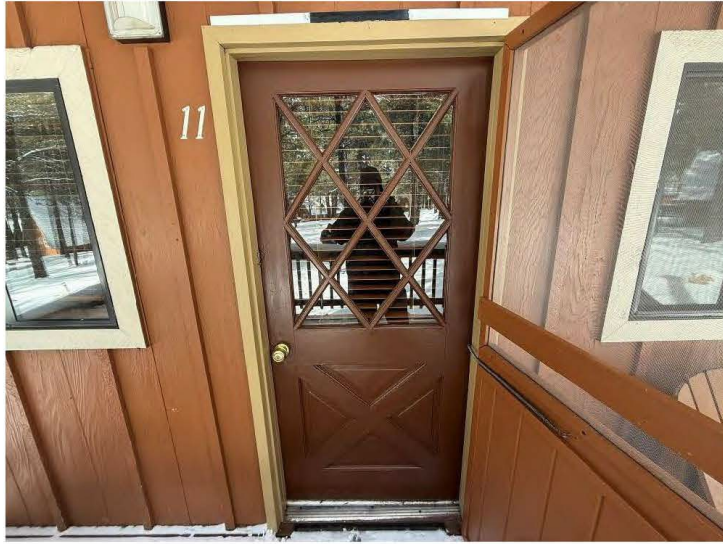
## CABIN ELEVEN FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview, north wall and deck of Cabin Eleven, view south.



North wall door and window details of Cabin Eleven, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Door details of Cabin Eleven, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Deck and foundation details of Cabin Eleven, view south.



Deck and stairs of Cabin Eleven, view east.



East and north walls of Cabin Eleven, view southwest.



East wall of Cabin Eleven, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Eleven, view northwest.



South wall of Cabin Eleven, view north.



West wall of Cabin Eleven, view east.



North and west walls of Cabin Eleven, view southeast.

## CABIN THIRTEEN

### CABIN THIRTEEN WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 13

Nestled among the trees, #13 is a premium, spacious cabins with rich tongue-and-groove throughout. This A-frame style rock cabin has two downstairs bedrooms each with a queen bed. These bedrooms are connected by a bathroom with a walk-in shower. Stairs lead to the large, open loft where you’ll find a twin bed on either side of the second bathroom. This is a half-bath with a toilet and sink only.

Cabin #13 also features a full kitchen with a microwave, a flagstone floor which provides the central heating and a spacious living and dining area with a wood-burning stove for extra comfort and hominess.

Six-person maximum (Flat rate).”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Thirteen exterior from website.



Cabin Thirteen exterior from website.



Cabin Thirteen exterior deck from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.



Cabin Thirteen interior from website.

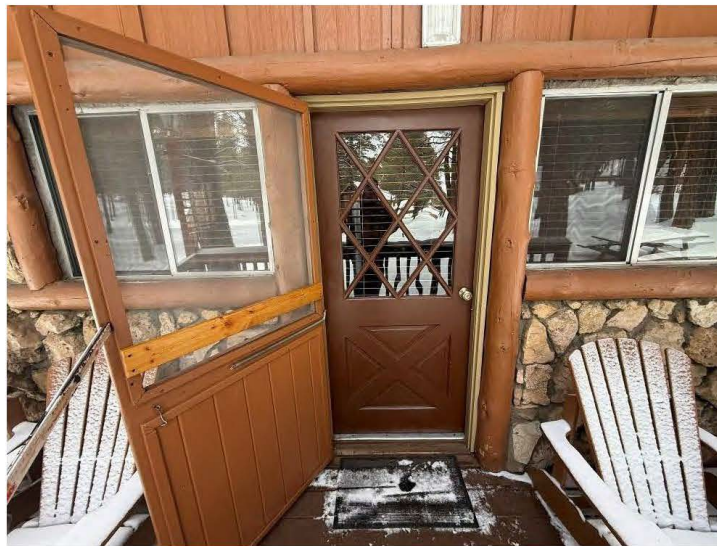
### CABIN THIRTEEN FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview, north wall and deck of Cabin Thirteen, view south.



North wall window, door and masonry details of Cabin Thirteen, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Door of Cabin Thirteen, view south.



North wall deck details of Cabin Thirteen, view southeast.



Deck and stair details of Cabin Thirteen, view west.



East and north walls of Cabin Thirteen, view southwest.



East wall of Cabin Thirteen, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Thirteen, view northwest.



South wall of Cabin Thirteen, view north.



South wall window, roof and trim details of Cabin Thirteen, view north.



West wall of Cabin Thirteen, view east.



North and west walls of Cabin Thirteen, view southeast.

## CABIN SIXTEEN

### CABIN SIXTEEN WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 16

Located near the main Inn, #16 is one of our most popular cabins! This large and lovely, two-story getaway has a whopping 5 bedrooms. On the first floor, you’ll find 3 bedrooms—a primary bedroom with a king bed, a second bedroom with two twins beds and a third with a double bed. There is also a full bathroom with tub and a full kitchen. The two upstairs bedrooms each have a queen bed and a balcony. There is also a second bathroom with a tub and hand-held shower head upstairs. Cabin #16 features a beautiful living room with a built-in fireplace—the only one of its kind on the property—and gorgeous views of the mountains, which you can enjoy from the large porch. The porch boasts several Adirondack chairs and bench for your viewing pleasure. Perched at the top of a hill, you won’t have to carry your sleds far if you come for a winter visit. This spacious getaway was once the residence of the Wanek family, who first built the Arizona Mountain Inn. It was the last cabin they lived in before moving into the main Inn.

Ten-person maximum (Flat rate).”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:  
WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Sixteen exterior from website.



Cabin Sixteen exterior from website.



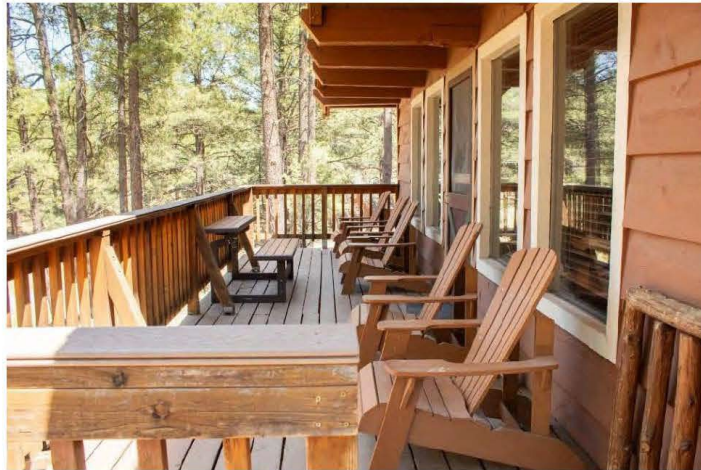
Cabin Sixteen exterior from website.



Cabin Sixteen exterior from website.



Cabin Sixteen exterior from website.



Cabin Sixteen exterior north first floor deck from website.



Cabin Sixteen exterior deck views from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen interior from website.



Cabin Sixteen exterior north second story deck views from website.

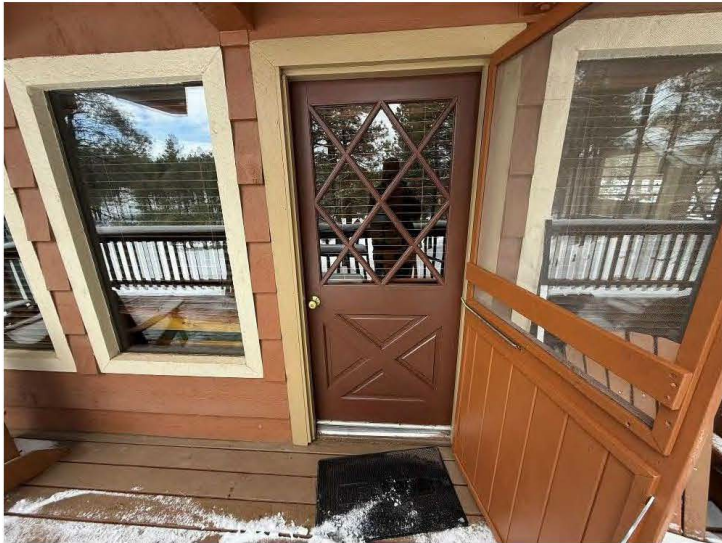
### CABIN SIXTEEN FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview, north wall and deck of Cabin Sixteen, view south.



North wall window and door details of Cabin Sixteen, view south, scale is 3 feet.



Door details of Cabin Sixteen, view south.



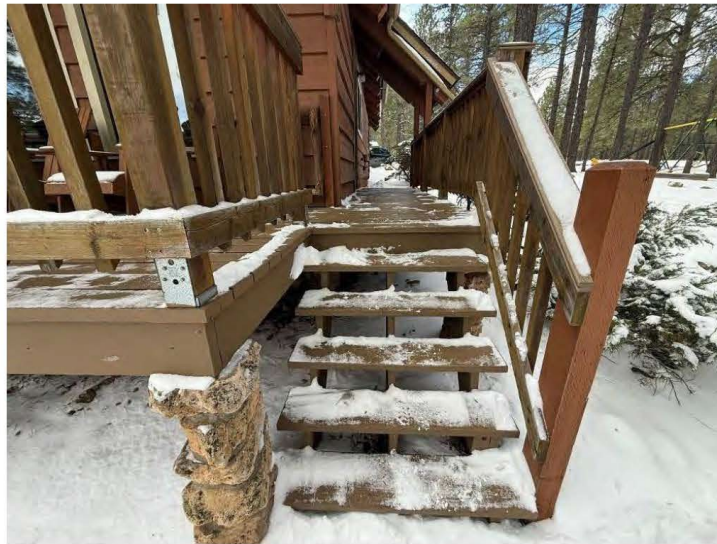
North wall deck and gate of Cabin Sixteen, view southeast.



North wall second story deck details of Cabin Sixteen, view southeast.



North wall deck and foundation details of Cabin Sixteen, view southwest.



Deck and stair of Cabin Sixteen, view south along west wall.



East wall and chimney of Cabin Sixteen, view south-southeast.



North wall of shed adjacent to east of Cabin Sixteen, view south.



Workshop (left), shed, and fence adjacent and east of Cabin Sixteen, view west.



View between Workshop and fence of east entrance of Cabin Sixteen, view west.



Workshop (right), cabin Nineteen (left) and south/east walls of Cabin Sixteen (center) view northwest.



East entrance and open sheds on east wall of Cabin Sixteen, view west.



East entrance and open sheds on east wall of Cabin Sixteen, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Sixteen, view northwest.



South wall of Cabin Sixteen, view north.



South wall and deck details of Cabin Sixteen, view northwest.



West and south walls of Cabin Sixteen, view northeast.



West wall of Cabin Sixteen, view east.



West wall entrance and landing of Cabin Sixteen, view northeast.



West door of Cabin Sixteen, view east.



West walkway of Cabin Sixteen, view northeast.



North and west walls of Cabin Sixteen, view southeast.

## CABIN NINETEEN

### CABIN NINETEEN WEBSITE EXCERPT:

“Welcome to Cabin 19

Sweet Cabin #19 is a very unique, A-frame with loft sleeping only, meaning there is no downstairs bedroom. A ladder leads to a small platform area in the loft where you can climb right onto the soft queen bed. The cabin has beautiful pine tongue-and-groove and lighting throughout the interior, kitchen and bathroom. The spacious living room includes a wood-burning stove, and the adjacent kitchen has a full-size refrigerator and microwave. There is one full bathroom with a tub and shower.

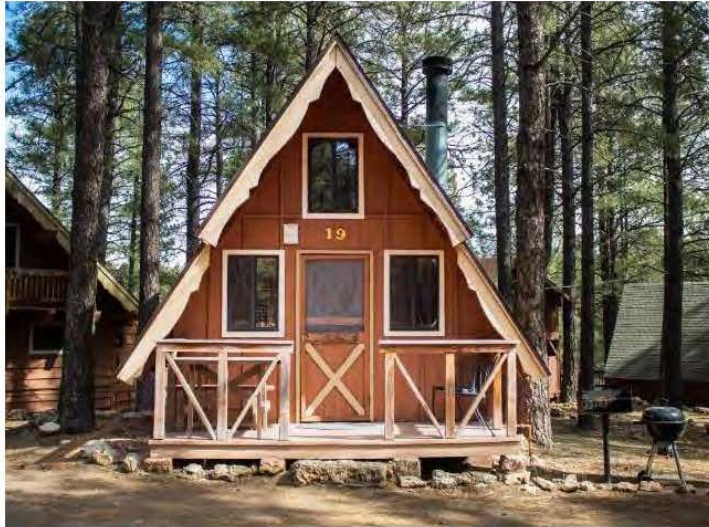
Two to three people.”

ADDITIONAL WEBSITE & FIELD PHOTOS:

### WEBSITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Cabin Nineteen exterior from website.



Cabin Nineteen exterior from website.



Cabin Nineteen interior from website.



Cabin Nineteen interior from website.



Cabin Nineteen interior from website.



Cabin Nineteen interior from website.



Cabin Nineteen interior from website.

## CABIN NINETEEN FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS



Overview, south wall and deck of Cabin Nineteen, view north.



South wall, window and door details of Cabin Nineteen, view north, scale is 3 feet.



Door of Cabin Nineteen, view north scale is 3 feet.



Deck details of Cabin Nineteen, view north.



West and south walls of Cabin Nineteen, view north-northeast.



West wall of Cabin Nineteen, view east.



North and west wall of Cabin Nineteen, view southeast.



North wall window and trim details of Cabin Nineteen, view south.



East wall of Cabin Nineteen, view southwest (Workshop right).



East wall of Cabin Nineteen, view west.



South and east walls of Cabin Nineteen, view northwest (Main Inn left).

## SMALL CABIN

### SMALL CABIN FIELD PHOTOS:



Overview, door and south wall of Small Cabin, view north (Main Inn left).



Door of Small Cabin, view north, scale is 3 feet.



North wall roof details of Small Cabin, view northwest, scale is 3 feet.



Interior details of Small Cabin, view northwest.



Interior roof details of Small Cabin, view northwest.



Interior details of Small Cabin, view northeast.



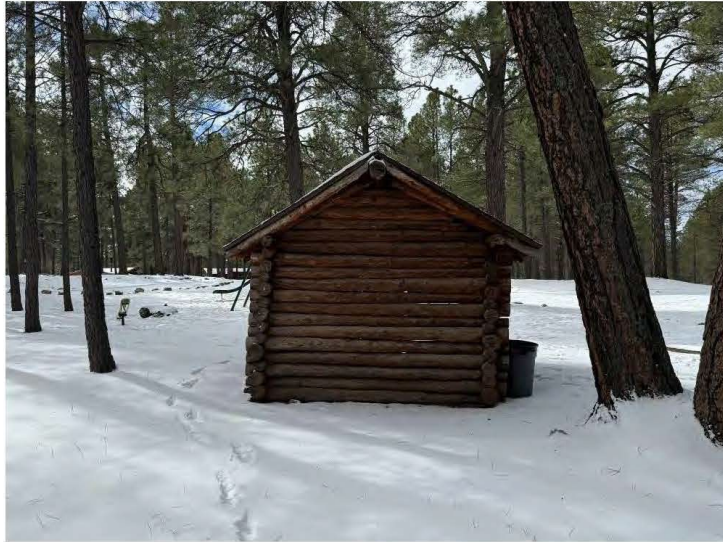
Interior details of Small Cabin, view southwest.



West wall and window of Small Cabin, view east.



West wall and window of Small Cabin, view east.



North wall of Small Cabin, view south.



North wall roof details of Small Cabin, view south.



Northeast cabin corner details of Small Cabin, view south.



East and north walls of Small Cabin, view southwest.



East wall of Small Cabin, view west.



South and east walls of Small Cabin, view northwest (Main Inn rear).



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