

BIBLIOGRAPHY SUBJECT AREAS DESCRIBED

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INDICES, AND COMPARABLE PUBLICATIONS FOR THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS : [PART 1](#) is a guide to other bibliographies, indices, and similar guides to published materials about the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions. The opportunity is also taken to include an Appendix to Part 1, which outlines the changing content arrangement of the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography from 1981 to the present.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS (HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, POPULAR, AND COMMONPLACE WORKS CONCERNING THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS) : [PART 2](#) is by far the largest part of this work; nearly a third of the bibliography. It includes everything that is not categorized by other parts of the bibliography; most notably, everything that is classified as history, geography or biography. It embraces popular and scholarly productions. Part 2 includes everything from commonplace (or “casual”) items and notes on the fly, to lengthy monographs.

A great many publications include both the Grand Canyon *and* the lower Colorado River; others pertain to the lower Colorado River alone. It is impractical to list “Grand Canyon” and “Lower Colorado River” items separately because of the huge overlap. Instead, what I have done in Part 2 is to specially mark those citations that pertain solely to the lower Colorado region; these citations are identified by their Item numbers in *colored italics* (for example, *2.13255*).¹

Part 2 includes most items that, in previous bibliographies, had been heaped into a “Miscellaneous” part that was an arbitrary and unhelpful category inasmuch as such wayward items are as “general” as they are “miscellaneous”. Part 2 accommodates as well things that relate to, but are not categorized with, material in other parts of the bibliography. For example, it includes publications that pertain to modern social issues of the regions that otherwise are accommodated for their respective parts of the bibliography—such as Part 11, which embraces scientific and technical issues of the lower Colorado River region, but for which issues relating to modern social conditions would be out of place. (Examples include the social concerns that pertaining to Indigenous peoples of this region, and social and labor issues in the Imperial Valley.)

¹ *Colored italics* are used for aesthetic and pragmatic reasons; color to stand out more on the page, italics in the event that a page in this bibliography is reproduced without the benefit of color, thus the lower Colorado–only items will still be noticeable.

Fiction as such is not included here (for which see Part 7), but works of literary criticism that might pertain to works of fiction are added to this part.

THE NEW YORK TIMES (GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER ARTICLES AND REPORTS FROM 1851 TO PRESENT) : [PART 3](#) embraces the entire run of *The New York Times*, from 1851, for the reason that this widely accessible newspaper (first on microfilm, now online) includes every aspect of Grand Canyon and Colorado River history dating to the first American expedition into the region in 1851 (the Sitgreaves expedition). Originally these citations were included as an assist to those researchers who needed to consult microfilm copies, which are widely distributed. Now that the *Times* is available online in searchable formats, researchers are less encumbered by issues of access; but for continuity the citations are continued forward to the present.

Part 3 is divided into two sections. The first is a comprehensive chronological listing of all citations from the *Times*; second is an alphabetical list of citations for articles that have an author's by-line.

MEMORIALS : [PART 4](#) contains citations for obituaries and similar contemporary notices about men and women who were in some fashion a part of Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River history, or who died in these places. This part is divided into two sections; the first lists citations by author name, the second groups citations under the names of the decedents. Conventional biographical publications are consolidated with [Part 2](#) of the bibliography.

PUBLICATIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES : [PART 5](#) contains four sections. [Section 1:](#) Publications produced especially for the blind and vision-impaired. This section contains citations mostly for items that are in large-print or Braille formats and audio materials made expressly by agencies who produce materials for the blind and vision-impaired. Other, unusual formats are included, too; for example, tactile material in Moon Type. Many citations have been derived from Library of Congress catalogue records, and of course this part of the bibliography should not be construed to be comprehensive because there are likely to be many products for this audience that are not in accessible catalogs. [Section 2:](#) Conventional publications that relate to the experiences of or information of interest to the blind and vision-impaired. [Section 3:](#) Publications that relate to people with hearing impairments. [Section 4:](#) Publications that relate to people with mobility or activity impairments. Sections 2–4 mostly repeat citations that are included in other parts of the bibliography.

PUBLICATIONS FOR AND BY YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS : [PART 6](#) contains citations for material produced for younger audiences, which includes some material written by young authors. This includes school students through the high-school years. Traditionally

this is material classified as “juvenile”. This part is divided into two sections; [Section 1](#) for non-fiction and [Section 2](#) for fiction.

“Graphic novels”, once known just as “comic books”, were chiefly for young-reader audiences. In more recent time the genre has evolved to include graphic novels produced for adult audiences. These distinctly newer productions, with themes for more mature readers, are relegated in this bibliography to [Part 7. Fiction](#). Even the “comic book” market of productions originally for younger readers has also evolved to embrace readers of post-adolescent ages, as the attendance at “comic book” conventions and similar events testifies, even though this is driven more by the collectibles market. Nonetheless, following convention implicit young-reader titles (for example, *Superman* or *Justice League of America*) remain listed in [Part 6, Section 2](#) of this bibliography.

FICTION : [PART 7](#) contains all works of fiction that are not deemed to be directed to the young-reader audience.

VERSE : [PART 8](#) lists items that are poetry and verse about places or experiences in the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions.

TRAVEL AND TRAIL GUIDES : [PART 9](#) lists material that is explicitly guide information to travel in the region; that is, publications that include information on access, accommodations, and such. These include trail guides, but guides to the Colorado River are relegated to [Part 10](#) of the bibliography. Material that is of a general nature, such as essays on travel experiences, are cited in [Part 2](#) of the bibliography.

COLORADO RIVER GUIDES : [PART 10](#) lists items that are specifically guides to the Colorado River.

SEPARATE-COVERAGE GROUP: SPECIALIZED MATERIAL ABOUT THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION (BELOW GRAND CANYON) [PARTS 11 AND 12] : The lower Colorado River is defined in this bibliography as that region between Grand Canyon and the Gulf of California, including the areas of the Salton Sea and the Imperial and Mexicali Valleys in California and Baja California.

The reason that Parts 11 and 12 now comprise a separate-coverage group is that in the 2000 redesign of the bibliography these parts represented an outgrowth of a single “Lower Colorado River” part of the earlier print bibliographies. Since then, Parts 11 and 12 have grown substantially and have been subdivided into thematic sections; and it is not practical to redesign the bibliography to accommodate this special group on its own.

Although it might not seem necessary to include the marine environment of the Gulf of California, its northern end has for millennia been influenced by the outflow of the Colorado River, flush with the mighty, silt- and sand-laden torrents from the continental

interior, perhaps at times influenced by the formation of geologically temporary lakes enroute—and, today, absolutely and contemptuously impacted by the complete cessation of river flow, every last drop shunted off to farms and cities, which has had impacts on the environment of the northern gulf. Geologically, the tectonic structure of the gulf is in fact a part of the Salton Trough region; and again, to separate the northern gulf from the lower Colorado is impossible.

[PART 11](#) (Lower Colorado River—Natural History, Environment and Special Scientific, Technical, or Cultural Issues) and [PART 12](#) (Lower Colorado River—Water Supply, Management and Policy Issues of the Lower Colorado River, including infrastructural projects along the Colorado River from lower Glen Canyon, Arizona, to Mexico) are purposely separated from the Grand Canyon focus of this bibliography to facilitate a more sensible breakdown for those users who may be interested only in the special issues of the lower Colorado River region.

To create a separate, *comprehensive* bibliography for the lower Colorado River region by itself would require that thousands of citations also be copied from [Part 2](#) (General Publications). Duplication of citations on such a scale would seriously, unnecessarily, inflate the bibliography. Thus I have deemed it most effective to separate the “general” publications about the lower Colorado from the more technical publications, to suit distinctly different groups of users.

Users of Parts 11 and 12 of the bibliography will realize there is a very large number of items that constitute “gray literature”,² specialized publications of usually very limited distribution, often created by governmental agencies or contractors working for those agencies. Similarly, theses and dissertations written as part of an individual’s work toward an academic degree are generally “unpublished”, yet they are important contributions to their subjects and are in fact available online, through microform, or in hard copy through University Microfilms. While online library catalogs such as WorldCat are quite helpful today in locating some of these documents, many more may have never been cataloged into these systems; many cited herein were found through conventional searches on the web.

Certain specialized areas, such as geothermal energy and related investigations may be found in online sources devoted to these areas; for example, the International Geothermal Association’s “Geothermal Conference Paper Database”, online at:

http://www.geothermal-energy.org/publications_and_services/conference_paper_database.html.

The U.S. Department of Energy’s Office of Scientific and Technical Information likewise has a comprehensive database, SciTech Connect, which consolidates the contents of OSTI’s

² For more on this topic with respect to this bibliography, see the commentary on gray literature in Volume 1/Part A.

Information Bridge and Energy Citations Database; this is accessible online at <http://www.osti.gov/scitech/>.

Part 11 (Environment, Natural History, and Special Scientific, Technical, or Cultural Issues of the Lower Colorado River Region, with Guides to U.S. and Mexican Topographic Quadrangles)

As indicated in the title for [Part 11](#), this part embraces mostly scientifically and technically oriented material. For the sake of convenience to researchers working within disparate fields of study, Part 11 is now subdivided into three separate sections: [Section 1](#)—Environment, Ecology, Biology, and Public Health and Safety. [Section 2](#)—Geology, Paleontology, Hydrology, and Related Disciplines; [Section 2A](#)—Separately Published Geologic and Special Maps. [Section 3](#)—Archaeology, Native American Culture and Issues, and Contemporary Cultural Resources and Preservation. (Note, however, that publications relating to 20th and 21st century social or socioeconomic conditions of this region are consolidated with [Part 2](#) (General Publications) due to their historical perspectives.) Further topical breakdown of Part 11, such as to mirror all the various parts of the bibliography, would be too distracting. [Section 3A](#) provides a “General Guide to Documentation for Places in the Lower Colorado River Region Listed in or Nominated to the *National Register of Historic Places* and the *National Historic Landmark System* Administered by the U.S. National Park Service.

Regarding Section 1, I have enlarged the geographic coverage of this bibliography to embrace the environmentally protected areas at the northern end of the Gulf of California. With regard to the marine faunas there, the environmental changes caused by the effective cessation of Colorado River flows into the gulf, and the effects of fishing activities, intertwine to such a degree that it is imperative to cite publications that relate to these areas and subjects.

Regarding Section 2, I likewise enlarge the geographic coverage of the bibliography to embrace the regional geological influences expressed in the upper Gulf of California and the Colorado River delta region generally.

Regarding Section 3, the lower Colorado River region hosts Indigenous peoples who have traditional and legislatively administered lands in the U.S. and Mexico. Most items in this bibliography that relate to them are listed in this section. These Indigenous groups and their reserved lands are:

- Moapa River Indian Tribe, Moapa River Indian Reservation (Nevada)
- Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Reservation (Arizona, California and Nevada)
- Colorado River Indian Tribes (Chemehuevi, Hopi, Mohave, and Navajo), Colorado River Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)
- Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation (California)
- Quechan Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)

Cocopah Indian Tribe, Cocopah Indian Reservation (Arizona)

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Reservation (California)

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Torres Martinez Reservation (California)

Cucapá (or Cocopa, *Xawill kwinchawaay*) (Baja California, México; traditional lands in the Río Colorado delta)

In addition, bands of the Southern Paiute people have traditional-use ranges within the northern part of the lower Colorado River region

Subjectively, I have not included probably thousands more citations that pertain only generally to agricultural issues in the lower Colorado River region. These would, in fact, best be the subject of a separate, specialized bibliography, which of course must be constructed from the start. Occasional agricultural items will be found in this bibliography, though. These are included for more specific focuses; for example, aspects of irrigation or taxonomic, ecological, or historical matters in the lower Colorado River region.

As for the peculiar appendage of the Salton Sea region, as also covered in this bibliography, were it not for natural breakouts of the Colorado River to the Salton Sink, the natural history of the lower Colorado River region would not be attached to this bibliography. The Salton Sink (and its historical ancient Lake Cahuilla) is as much a part of the Colorado River delta as that which sinks actually into the Gulf of California. Then, with the anthropogenic breakout of the river during 1905–1907, the whole Salton Sea region—and eventually the Imperial and Mexicali valleys—opened itself in every other respect to the coverage of this bibliography, in terms of geography, geology, and all aspects of human affairs, like engineering, agriculture, culture, and tourism. Thus while a periodic hydrogeologic event let this bibliography embrace the physical Salton Sink, an accident by hapless water managers also forced it to embrace lasting environmental effects and human activities in this region.

In the 4th Edition of *THE GRAND CANON*, the [Appendix to Part 11](#) was removed and incorporated as Section 4B of Volume 2, *CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION*. It provides guides to the quadrangle systems of topographic maps in the lower Colorado River region used by the U.S. Geological Survey and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía and likewise for geological maps of the Servicio Geológico Mexicano.

Part 12 (Water Supply, Management, and Policy; with Expanded Coverage for Basin-Wide Issues and Unrealized and Unrelated Infrastructural Projects)³

Water—its abundance (or lack thereof) and its quality and uses—are the crucial concern of the world's people in the 21st century. In the American Southwest concerns will become as dire as any known in the civilized world, and will without partiality be just as humanly

³ Refer also to the [map at the beginning of Part 12](#).

devastating as the shortages in villages of other continents; inevitably with geographical, economic, and political muddling. References in [Part 12](#) of the bibliography will give some case examples of how we in the American Southwest got to the point of imbalancing climate, technology, and legislation—and our perspectives, however limited right now, on how to work with them.

The water-management citations in [Part 12, Section 1](#) of the bibliography, restricted to the lower Colorado River corridor and its artificial extensions such as canals and powerlines, must by default embrace partly the Grand Canyon and some basin-wide issues. This is mostly due to the proposed construction of dams in the Grand Canyon, which ideas began with power-production facilities proposed for the Colorado at Diamond Creek in the closing years of the 1800s and in the heart of the canyon at the mouth of Bright Angel Creek in the early 1900s. Similar proposals continued for the entire Southwest through the dam-survey period (the 1920s mostly) and during which Hoover Dam was built in the 1930s, and which came famously to a head politically and civilly in the 1960s–1970s with proposals to build two power dams that would have bracketed Grand Canyon National Park (its boundaries were smaller then). Since the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Dams were never constructed, a conundrum presented itself as to where in *THE GRAND CANON* to cite water-management citations that pertained to proposed facilities in Grand and Marble Canyons. Since these structures, though never realized, were a part of more ambitious plans covering the Southwest, I deemed it more sensible to include these citations in the water-management part of the bibliography for the lower Colorado River.

Regarding the water-management facilities of the lower Colorado River—principally Hoover Dam (Lake Mead), Davis Dam (Lake Mohave), Parker Dam (Lake Havasu), Imperial and Laguna Dams (Lake Martinez), and Morelos Dam (diversion structure for Mexico)—most citations in *THE GRAND CANON* pertain to the dams and their appurtenant works as well as to administrative aspects of the lakes impounded by them. In the case of Hoover Dam and Lake Mead, a substantial number of citations relate to them; fewer for dams and lakes farther downstream, largely due to the frequent recognition of Hoover Dam in history, engineering, and water management policy. Appurtenant works include, for example, power-production facilities and specialized construction facilities during the building and operating phases.

Productions of cultural resource documentation of significant water-management sites and projects, conducted by the U.S. National Park Service’s Historical American Engineering Record, are relegated to [Part 11, Section 3](#) of this bibliography; specifically to citations under “[U.S. National Park Service, Historical American Engineering Record](#)” in that section.

Aqueducts and irrigation canalworks in the lower Colorado River region are also covered in Part 12. But no special attempt has been made to provide comprehensive

coverage because this material of course carries farther from the lower Colorado River region, where in those destinations there are sure to be a separate bibliography's worth of published material, though out of scope to this one. Items pertaining to the Central Arizona Project are cited herein only when they take note of operations at the Colorado River, or with reference to proposed supporting projects such as Marble Canyon Dam and Bridge Canyon Dam.

Bridges in the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions—the most recently notable of which is the Mike O'Callaghan–Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge, or Hoover Dam Bypass between Arizona and Nevada, completed in 2010—along with other infrastructure that is not related to water-management facilities, are cited in a separate “ancillary coverage” section ([Part 12, Section 2](#)). Other bridges include the Navajo Bridges, Kaibab Bridge, and Silver Bridge, and spans on the lower Colorado linking Arizona and California. (Items relating to tramways across or on the sides of the Grand Canyon are relegated to [Part 2](#). Items relating to the Navajo Nation's proposed Grand Canyon Escalade in the early 21st century are included in [Part 17](#). Further omitted in this part are items that pertain to the reconstruction of London Bridge in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. This is a tourism destination that does not cross the Colorado River and has no contribution to the history of lower Colorado River infrastructural projects; thus, items pertaining to London Bridge will be found in [Part 2](#).)

Also listed here are some documents related to Glen Canyon Dam, although the dam is otherwise extralimital to this bibliography. Certain other items that relate to the area, conditions and operation of Glen Canyon Dam, particularly as it affects the region downstream from it, will be found as appropriate in other categories, depending upon whether the subject is related to; for example, general interest ([Part 2](#)), administration ([Part 13](#)), physical environment ([Part 18](#)), biological ecology ([Part 19](#)). Construction projects outside the immediate Colorado River corridor are listed with items of general interest (Part 2). And general interest items pertaining to facilities constructed in the Colorado River corridor—such as social, tourism and political issues pertaining to Boulder City, Nevada, that are not related to the actual construction of Hoover Dam—will be found in Part 2.

Many items pertaining to the U.S. Geological Survey expedition (Birdseye Expedition) of 1923 on the Colorado River through Grand Canyon will be found in [Part 2](#) (General Publications). This expedition principally examined potential sites for dams, but quite a lot of general and public interest was reported from and about this expedition. Only specifically technical items relating to the expedition are included in Part 12, Section 1.

Items pertaining to the plans for, construction of, and physical structure of Glen Canyon Dam, as well as items pertaining to Lake Powell impounded behind the dam, are not included in THE GRAND CANON. Exceptions are selected items that relate to effects

downstream in the Colorado River as the result of physical alteration of the dam and its appurtenant works or from alterations to the operation of the dam.

The U.S. Reclamation Service (later U.S. Bureau of Reclamation) published the monthly *Reclamation Record* (later *New Reclamation Era* and *Reclamation Era*, in that order). These include monthly updates on the progress of work on the various reclamation projects (for example, the Yuma Project in Arizona and California). Citations for these monthly updates are *not* included in this bibliography, as users should be aware of these updates as a matter of course, and thus every issue should be examined for a period of time in which the user is interested. At first these reports were published only under the section heading; later, individual reports included by-lines.

Omitted from Part 12, Section 2, are items that relate to the survey for the Denver, Colorado Cañon & Pacific Railroad—the Stanton Expedition—of 1889–1890. It is historically more well known as a Colorado River boating expedition with a photographic record, with significant numbers of items written about it in that context. Never built, few published items relate to the technical details of engineering problems of the railroad; none (of course) to construction news. All citations regarding the Stanton Expedition will be found in [Part 2](#). Items that rely on the historical series of photographs taken during this expedition in Grand Canyon will be found in different parts of the bibliography; for example, citations about general views in [Part 2](#), comparative surveys of vegetation in [Part 19](#) [BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY], and comparative surveys of sedimentation along the Colorado River in [Part 22](#) [HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE COLORADO RIVER].

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS : [PART 13](#) of the bibliography relates to administrative issues at all levels, but each as it relates to some geographic or political area embraced by this bibliography. By and large these are government documents, but include public opinion and other publications about issues that pertain to legislative and management concerns. As many as possible of known administrative documents produced by or for federal and state units are listed in this part. However, with regard to legislative documents, such as those of the U.S. Congress and state legislatures, the citations herein should be seen as representative and opportunistic rather than an attempt to provide a definitive list. A comprehensive listing will necessarily have to be an exhausting, separate project.

*ASA pragmatic matter of bibliography all items relating to water-management in the lower Colorado River, including legislative and judicial actions regarding dams and other water-management infrastructure, and international treaties and agreements pertaining to these subjects (which might otherwise be relegated to Part 13 of this bibliography), are consolidated in [Part 12, Section 1](#). An **exception** to this are productions of cultural resource documentation of significant water-management sites and projects, conducted by the U.S.*

National Park Service’s Historical American Engineering Record, which are relegated to [Part 11, Section 3](#) of this bibliography; specifically to citations in that section under “[U.S. National Park Service, Historical American Engineering Record](#)”.

SOCIOLOGY, RECREATION, EDUCATION, ECONOMICS, AND RELATED SUBJECTS IN THE GRAND CANYON–LAKE MEAD REGION : [PART 14](#) of the bibliography relates to various aspects of human affairs except, specifically, health and safety issues, which are consolidated with [Part 15](#). The Whale Foundation, a not-for-profit organization, provides services to the Grand Canyon river-guiding community that first included mental and physical health care but which now embraces various matters that relate to social and personal support, and a scholarship. For the sake of convenience, citations for items produced by The Whale Foundation that are not specifically health related are grouped in Part 14.

HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE GRAND CANYON–LAKE MEAD REGION : [PART 15](#) lists items relating to human health, safety, and public well-being in Grand Canyon National Park and immediate vicinity. Because the waters of Lake Mead encroach upon the lower portion of Grand Canyon, for bibliographical convenience this part is expanded to include all items that relate to public health and safety in the Lake Mead region overall. Items pertaining to issues of workplace harassment are included in this part. Items pertaining to infrastructure that has direct bearing on the topics of health and safety are included. This part also includes documents on thereapeutic programs, mishaps, rescues, accident investigations, missing persons, and cautionary reports by example.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE GRAND CANYON REGION : [PART 16](#) of the bibliography relates to archaeology and to aspects of cultural resources including 19th- to 21st-century activities. Some items dated during and after the later-20th century may be available to the public only in redacted versions, wherein culturally sensitive or specific geographical data are omitted or physically obliterated. Unredacted versions will be in files accessible to qualified researchers and administrators. If no note regarding redacted parts appears with the document, or if there is no such note with its citation here, it does not necessarily mean that the document as seen or as available does not have data redacted. One may assume that modern publications in scholarly serials already have been written in such a fashion that sensitive or restricted data are left out. Documents or citations that may have been seen by the compilers that pertain to wholly restricted documents not available publicly are not cited in this bibliography. While thus not properly compiling the body of work of individuals, firms or agencies within the scope of this bibliography, the general unavailability of a document leaves no merit for inclusion within a work such as this one, which identifies publicly available materials.

Included in this part are pertinent U.S. National Park Service summary records for historic sites, which include the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) series. Most of these are accessible online through the Library of Congress website. An [Appendix to Part 16](#) provides a “General Guide to Documentation for Places in the Greater Grand Canyon Region Listed in or Nominated to the *National Register of Historic Places* and the *National Historic Landmark System* Administered by the U.S. National Park Service.

Archaeological work relating to the lower Colorado River region, including Lake Mead, will be found in [Part 11, Section 3](#); and similarly that section will also contain pertinent HABS, HAER, and HALS reports.

NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE GRAND CANYON REGION : [PART 17](#) of the bibliography relates to Native Americans of, and their relation with, the Grand Canyon and their traditional lands of the region. By default of their residency at and in the canyon, the Havasupai and Hualapai people are the principal focus of this part of the bibliography; also the nearby Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians. In addition, there are citations that relate in some fashion to the cultural relationships and claims that other tribes and nations have in the Grand Canyon. This is not a bibliographical listing for the tribes in general; only their relationships with the canyon, though more comprehensively regarding the currently resident Havasupai and Hualapai. Some topics that may seem to be out of scope, insofar as the tribal relationships with Grand Canyon are concerned, are nonetheless included here. For example, some citations relate to Havasupai legal claims against Arizona State University, which relate to the unsanctioned uses of blood samples that were given by tribal members to a university researcher specifically for research on diabetes in this community (a disease that disproportionately afflicts many of these people, and notably other tribal peoples as well). While this in itself may seem unrelated to the Grand Canyon, additional studies were conducted with the samples, without the permission or knowledge of those from whom the blood was taken. These other studies arrived at scientific conclusions and social statements, which were published, that are decidedly contrary to the cultural beliefs of the Havasupai people and their relationship with the Grand Canyon. The resolution of these legal issues has provided some positive outcome for the individuals and the tribe. Now the affair remains the subject of worldwide cautionary and instructive attention among bioethicists and legal scholars, citations about which are also included here. Many of these publications produced during the progress of the legal case and thus provide evolving perspectives of the issues prior to the final resolution between the tribal litigants and the university. The effects of this case further emphasize the weight and truth of cultural beliefs.

Ophelia Watahomigie-Corliss, a Havasupai woman who has been a strong defender of Havasupai culture, has noted that “. . . culturally we are taught to never look back or live

in the past.”⁴ While the idea of a bibliography may seem like a contradiction to such teachings, her belief does not necessarily mean that the past is not to be remembered, but that human life is meant to move ahead. A bibliography such as this one does document past interactions and activities, but they contribute to the learning that goes on in the present and prepares people and communities for the future.

Not all of the Native American tribes who exercise cultural claims to the Grand Canyon may have citations listed in *THE GRAND CANON*, except in a general or summary fashion; only the publications that have come to our attention, and which relate specifically to activities in the Grand Canyon region, are cited herein. The involved tribes (as defined by the federal government) are:

Havasupai Tribe, Havasupai Reservation (Arizona)

Hopi Tribe (Arizona)

Hualapai Indian Tribe, Hualapai Reservation (Arizona)

Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Kaibab Indian Reservation (Arizona)

Las Vegas Band of Paiute Indians, Las Vegas Indian Colony (Nevada)

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, Moapa River Indian Reservation (Nevada)

Navajo Nation (Arizona, New Mexico & Utah)

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah

Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe (Arizona)

The Pueblo of Zuni, Zuni Reservation (New Mexico)

Yavapai-Apache Nation, Camp Verde Indian Reservation (Arizona)

An [Appendix to Part 17](#) lists material that was published in *The Supai Weekly News* and *The Supai News*, 1957-1959, which was produced by missionaries.

Work relating to the Indigenous cultures of the lower Colorado River region, including Lake Mead, will be found in [Part 11, Section 3](#).

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE GRAND CANYON AND THE SOUTHWEST REGION : [PART 18](#) of the bibliography relates to the physical environment; that is, items of physical, chemical, biophysical, or biochemical aspects of land, water, and atmospheric environments of the Grand Canyon region. This includes multidisciplinary research of the environment in the Grand Canyon region and the Colorado River corridor through the Grand Canyon, and climatological and hydroclimatological investigations relating to the Colorado River basin. With regard to the last subject area, it is necessary to expand the area of coverage to embrace the entire region covered by this bibliography and the American

⁴ Ophelia Watahomigie-Corliss, “Rock Medicine”, *Colorado Plateau Advocate* (Fall/Winter 2021), pp. 9-13.

Southwest generally. This is because climatic investigations by nature often encompass rather large geographical regions. With regard to the area covered by this bibliography, many such investigations overlap the entire Colorado River drainage, or sometimes more specifically a portion of Arizona or the lower Colorado River region. In any case, all climatic studies, including those that cover the larger regions, are listed in this part of the bibliography for their topical context and the logical application of them to the artificially restricted area of the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River.

BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF THE GRAND CANYON REGION : [PART 19](#) This part includes documents on biological censuses and the biology and ecology of animal, plant, and protist organisms as occurring in the Grand Canyon region. This part also includes biological reports and studies that have been part of scientific investigations conducted for the purpose of environmental management of public lands in the Grand Canyon region. Also included here are general articles about information on organisms, resources and activities; for example, fishing, hunting, and conservation. Documents that are Environmental Impact Statements, and similar administrative and guidance documents, are included in [Part 13](#) (ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES) because they usually embrace multiple areas of administrative oversight, are not solely focused on ecological concerns as might be inferred from the title, and may offer a variety of management alternatives. Exceptions are those documents that are specifically or predominantly biological or ecological in perspective.

GLEN CANYON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM : [PART 20](#) comprises a guide to reports and studies that were produced as part of the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies program under the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; since ceased under that administrative entity. (The GCES programmatic responsibilities have continued as a part of the U.S. Geological Survey's Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, in Flagstaff, Arizona.) The program was implemented to study the effects of, and to contribute to administrative plans for, the operation of Glen Canyon Dam on the downstream environmental and cultural resources through lower Glen, Marble, and Grand Canyons. This part was compiled by Richard D. Quartaroli, then GCES Librarian, and incorporated in 2000 as a separate table originally designed for the former Internet Edition of the Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River bibliography. The GCES program had ended thus Part 20 is complete.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF THE GRAND CANYON REGION : [PART 21](#) comprises references to the geology (broadly speaking) of the Grand Canyon region. THIS part comprises references to the geology (broadly speaking) of the Grand Canyon region. It includes regional studies that embrace the Grand Canyon, plus material that examines the stratigraphic continuity of the Grand Canyon's formations. Noticeable among these citations are those that pertain to areas outside of the geographical coverage of the main body of THE GRAND CANON (see the map in this volume's [Frontispiece](#)). These extralimital

references are important for their focus on correlative stratigraphic and sedimentological analyses that, in turn, reflect upon studies in the Grand Canyon. This is akin to examining the meteorological or climatological aspects of the greater Southwest (as in [Part 18](#) PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT) since they pertain to effects observed also in the Grand Canyon. Part 21 further includes broad studies of the geologic history of the Colorado River basin, inasmuch as these studies all pertain in some measure to the Grand Canyon and, in turn, the history of the river in the lower Colorado River region. Including these extralimital materials does not greatly inflate the number of citations in this part of the bibliography. Items that relate to the chemistry of surface and ground waters including springs are cited in [Part 18](#).

Part 21 includes numerous extended abstracts of the works by Clarence E. Dutton, most notably his 1882 *Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District*. While they were essentially reviews of recently published items, they are in fact lengthy extracts, sometimes with editorial notes. For this reason these extended items appear in this part rather than in [Part 30](#) (REVIEWS AND NOTICES).

Many items pertaining to the U.S. Geological Survey expedition (Birdseye Expedition) of 1923 on the Colorado River through Grand Canyon will be found in [Part 2](#) (GENERAL PUBLICATIONS). This expedition principally examined potential sites for dams, but quite a lot of general and public interest material was reported from and about this expedition. Only specifically scientific items relating to the geology of the expedition are included in Part 21.

Added to Part 21 are items that pertain to theoretical and practical computerized analyses of data that utilize the Grand Canyon topographic model. These are not mathematical modeling studies of the development of actual topography of the Grand Canyon but are landscape imaging studies. Because they use a Grand Canyon elevational data set to analyze the relationships of cells or sets of data points in two- and three-dimensional image representations, I include them within the geology subject area for their use of topographical data sets. But inasmuch as the cited publications do not usually pertain to studies of the actual Grand Canyon, nor are they products that pertain to the canyon, they are not considered for THE GRAND CANON's separate section on Computer and Interactive Media.

Many citations from publications produced by the Geological Society of America include references to supplementary material in the Geological Society of America's Data Repository. Originally, this material could be requested by mail application to the society, and in the early 1990s a compilation of Data Repository items was available on microfiche, but today all of it is accessible online at <https://www.geosociety.org/datarepository/>).

Citations that pertain to the Peach Springs Tuff, named originally for occurrences in northwestern Arizona, are for the sake of bibliographical convenience cited in [Part 11, Section 2](#). The Peach Springs Tuff type locality is near Peach Springs, Mohave County, Arizona, and thus falls more properly into Part 21 of this bibliography. However, the unit

has more notably been the subject of detailed studies and correlations throughout the Arizona–Nevada–California region, the tuff source area being identified in the Silver Creek caldera of the southern Black Mountains; a majority of the published work pertains to those correlated occurrences and identification of source area, which occur mostly in the lower Colorado River region.

There are in Part 21 a variety of citations that pertain to material that most geologists and other users will consider to be “fiction”; for example, creationist perspectives of geology and paleontology, and the so-called “Electric Universe Theory” that posits extraterrestrial-scale electrical charges as a cause of earth topography. Regardless, all of these still are “geological” in nature, and so are recorded in this section (in the same fashion as which I also include in the part of the bibliography pertaining to archaeology items about the putative “Egyptian” cave of the Grand Canyon). Part 7 of the bibliography, on “Fiction”, contains citations for literature purposely so written (and similarly Part 6, Section 2, for fictional works for younger readers).

Publications that relate to creationist and young-earth perspectives of Grand Canyon geology are included in this part with the understanding that this is an ongoing, sometimes tempestuous, field of study that brings ideas of faith up against the tenets and methodologies of empirical and falsifiable science. Accordingly, some users of this bibliography may object to including creationist research with the science-based works of geology. However, these are topically identical so they are not segregated. To assist researchers looking for contrasting perspectives, both for and against creationist-held views embracing the Grand Canyon, these citations are denoted in the bibliography with Item numbers in *colored italics* (for example, *21.6300*).⁵

Omitted from Part 21 are items that pertain to the San Francisco volcanic field. Although this area may be considered together with regional volcanism, such as that of the western Grand Canyon, I have considered the literature on the San Francisco Peaks too great for an area only of the most marginal interest to the Grand Canyon and Colorado River.

Although I have included studies of the stratigraphic continuity of the canyon’s formations, I have left out discussions that relate to the canyon’s upper Paleozoic strata where they occur at Meteor Crater, east of Flagstaff, Arizona—because these discussions pertain to impact effects rather than to stratigraphic or sedimentological relationships.

Geological maps of this region are separately listed in [Part 24](#).

HYDRAULICS AND HYDROGEOLOGY OF THE COLORADO RIVER IN LOWER GLEN, MARBLE, AND GRAND CANYONS : [PART 22](#) encompasses all physical studies of the water flow of the Colorado River, applied research on its carried and bottom sediment, and the

⁵ *Colored italics* are used for aesthetic and pragmatic reasons; color to stand out more on the page, italics in the event that a page in this bibliography is reproduced without the benefit of color.

effects of the river's fluctuating flow on the distribution of sediment on the banks of the river. Citations pertaining to the hydrogeology of the lower Colorado River below Grand Canyon are consolidated with [Part 11, Section 2](#) of the bibliography.

GEOLOGICAL FIELD GUIDES IN THE GRAND CANYON REGION : [PART 23](#) This includes all publications that are intended to serve as geological field guides to routes and specific localities in the Grand Canyon and vicinity. Included among them are all geological guides to the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.

GEOLOGIC AND SPECIAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS IN THE GRAND CANYON REGION (WITH GUIDES TO USGS TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES) : [PART 24](#) lists only separately published maps, and atlas sheets. Regional maps that embrace the Grand Canyon area are included. Similar maps for the lower Colorado River region are consolidated with [Part 11, Section 2A](#).

In the 4th Edition of THE GRAND CANON, the [Appendix to Part 24](#) was removed and incorporated as Section 4A of Volume 2, *CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION*. It provides guides to U.S. Geological Survey topographical quadrangles in the greater Grand Canyon region.

GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED MAPS OF THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS : Part 25 no longer exists within THE GRAND CANON, Volume 1. Except for introductory remarks, it has been removed and reproduced as Volume 2, *CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION*. See more extensive notes with [PART 25](#) in Volume 1, Part B.

AUDIO-VISUAL WORKS AND AUDIO WORKS AND MUSICAL SCORES [PARTS 26 AND 27] : [PART 26](#) (Audio-Visual Works and Photographic Publications on the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions) embraces products that employ the media of sight and sound, which include diverse products such as but not limited to films (silent and with sound), filmstrips, stereoview sets, and over-the-air broadcasts that have been made available on videotape. Part 26 includes two appendices: [Appendix 1 to Part 26](#) General Guide to Commercially Produced 3-D Transparency Products; and [Appendix 2 to Part 26](#) General Guide to Commercially and Governmentally Produced Stereographs.

Similarly, [PART 27](#) (Audio works and Musical Scores on the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions) limits itself to aural products (narrative and musical) and published musical scores. (The scores are listed as a separate [Appendix to Part 27](#).) Citations within these sections have been encumbered by their un-booklike nature, by which even though there are some standardized means of citing them I have had to work around absent data for not having viewed many of them in their entirety. In these cases I

have had to rely on data available on packaging materials, on product labels, and sometimes on external reviews or other notices.

SEPARATE IMAGERY IN THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS : [PART 28](#) includes only single, extraneous items; for example, a reproduction of a single painting, or specialized folios of prints, without accompanying text other than the legend. Photographs within articles or books that are credited to specific people or sources are not generally listed separately in this bibliography.

COMPUTER AND INTERACTIVE MEDIA ON THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS : [PART 29](#) embraces products that have been produced specifically for use on computers. While the definition of such products has blurred—for example, CD-ROM or DVD products including audio recordings can be construed to be “computer media”—the focus of this part of the bibliography is on graphical and interactive material; for example, map programs, interactive travel guides, older-style “screen savers”, and games. Audio and audio-visual products are consolidated in their own parts of this bibliography.

While web-based media are omitted due to their ephemeral nature (*see below*), citations in this bibliography do include announcements and similar items that pertain to digital personal-pad devices (“apps”, or applications, as they are known); this is to make known the existence of these products through the publications that were used to promote them. The “apps” themselves are not citable, though. Similarly, the proliferation of digital “citations” that use the square-targeted “QRC” (Quick Response Code, usually referred to as a “QR code” *[right]* ⁶) imprints that embellish publications, posters, signs, and virtually any other place that catches one’s attention (at least since the 2010s)? The example shown here illustrates the QR code for the Grand Canyon Association, in 2013. The 2013 volume that presented the proceedings of the 3rd Grand Canyon History Symposium⁷ was a first for Grand Canyon-related publications by including QR codes to serve for the citations of web-based resources according to their URLs. These are not pertinent as bibliographical citations even if they were not web-restricted, because they are only machine-readable; those users without the resources to utilize the electronic links are left empty-handed, and when the technology to use them becomes obsolete all users will be left empty-handed.



⁶ The QR code is a trademarked form of two-dimensional, or matrix, barcode that is readable by portable digital devices, which redirect the user to pertinent websites and other digitally controlled sites. At present they are targets chiefly for the “smart phone” user.

⁷ R. D. Quartaroli (compiler, ed.), *A rendezvous of Grand Canyon historians : ideas, arguments, and first-person accounts : proceedings of the Third Grand Canyon History Symposium, January 2012*. Grand Canyon Historical Society (Flagstaff, Arizona, 2013). (ITEM NO. 2.19684.)

Regretfully, the 21st century will be partly an intellectual Dark Age, when linked resources cannot be retrieved through the use of these links.

As a rule, items that are posted to websites are not included in this compendium. There are, however, numerous organizational newsletters and comparable documents that have been posted to internet websites in formats that are facsimiles of, or by design mimic, printed-format layouts; judged by appearance and, sometimes, the inclusion of volume and issue numbering. These items are usually posted as PDFs. Many of them have been included in *THE GRAND CANON* because it is not generally possible to distinguish between those that are available *only* online and those that have been printed (or otherwise distributed in paper formats); some are copies produced for paper distribution that also have been converted to PDF and posted to a website. One certain way of identifying those that have been distributed in paper format are items that include space for a mailing label and return address. One concession that eventually was made is for an obviously web-posted serial that continues a print version of the serial or which originates a volume/issue number scheme and displays in the fashion of a print publication. These will be included since it is likely that they are intended to be printed out as necessary. Webpage formats that clearly do not reproduce or do not mimic traditional printed-format layouts have been ignored; these include crudely composed items that rely on basic HTML layout and graphics use, clearly designed for web presentation, as well as those that have garish, HTML-composed coloring, animation, and other kinds of graphics that do not or cannot appear in printed works.

BOOK REVIEWS AND SIMILAR NOTICES REGARDING PUBLICATIONS ABOUT THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS : [PART 30](#) includes critical reviews at length in scholarly publications as well as promotional reviews, notices in general-interest publications, and cursory editorial or readers' notices. Reviews are included in this bibliography only if they relate to publications about the Grand Canyon or lower Colorado River specifically; otherwise the review must mention the canyon or the river region. Product reviews include those for audio and audio-visual productions, and computer software.

Reviews and notices are arranged by the names of the reviewers. Throughout the rest of this bibliography, citations for the reviewed or noticed publications are accompanied by ancillary notes that cross-list citations in Part 30. For an illustrated example see the [explanation](#) of Item numbers on p. 12.

NEWSPAPER GUIDE FOR THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS : [PART 31](#). Newspapers are not generally included in *THE GRAND CANON*. There are, however, some exceptions. *The New York Times* is accorded its own section in this bibliography ([Part 3](#)), and citations from the earlier years of the *Deseret News* (Salt Lake City) are placed within pertinent parts of the bibliography. In other instances a newspaper

is cited in this bibliography if an article had been reprinted later in another periodical; the original source is acknowledged in a comment at the end of the citation.

Special-interest newspaper-format periodicals are included in the bibliography; for example, *High Country News*, a mostly biweekly serial. Some weekly newspapers, and weekly magazines included with newspapers, are also cited herein; for example, *Computerworld*, and *Flare* from the *Arizona Daily Sun* (Flagstaff).

Part 31 comprises a listing of regional newspapers that some readers may wish to use to begin locating local (or sometimes online) sources.

MARGINALIA RELATING TO THE GRAND CANYON AND VICINITY : [PART 32](#) This part contains citations which are themselves not about the Grand Canyon but refer to the Grand Canyon as a venue—for example, meetings and conferences about subjects other than the Canyon held at Grand Canyon. Similarly there are marginal references to nearby Grand Canyon locales, which are embraced within this bibliography, and significant commemorative uses of the Grand Canyon name. While these citations do not specifically contain information about the Canyon, they are peripherally a part of the history, awareness and responsiveness to the Canyon, emphasizing its cultural reach globally and in human attentions.

PREVIOUSLY USED PARTS REMOVED

Part 33—“Other” Grand Canyons is no longer a part of THE GRAND CANON. That part, which tracked uses of the term “Grand Canyon” in other geographical locales, was removed in 2009 as a matter of pragmatic bibliography, not truly pertaining to the Grand Canyon except through nomenclature and comparison, analogy, and metaphor. A separate, greatly expanded nomenclatural summary, “Grand Canyon, Colossal Mirror”, is now Volume 3 of THE GRAND CANON (<https://ravensperch.org>).

Part 34—Miscellaneous Manuscripts was removed from the bibliography in November 2003. Originally, I had believed it was prudent to include manuscript materials that were *cited by other sources*, in order to include those records in the bibliography. However, this is not the purpose of the bibliography. Tracking manuscript and other primary source materials is an entirely separate project, one for someone else to pursue.