

# NORTH KAIBAB RANGER DISTRICT

## KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

### 11,000 YEARS OF HUMAN HISTORY

11,000 - 9,000  
Years Ago

## PALEOINDIAN

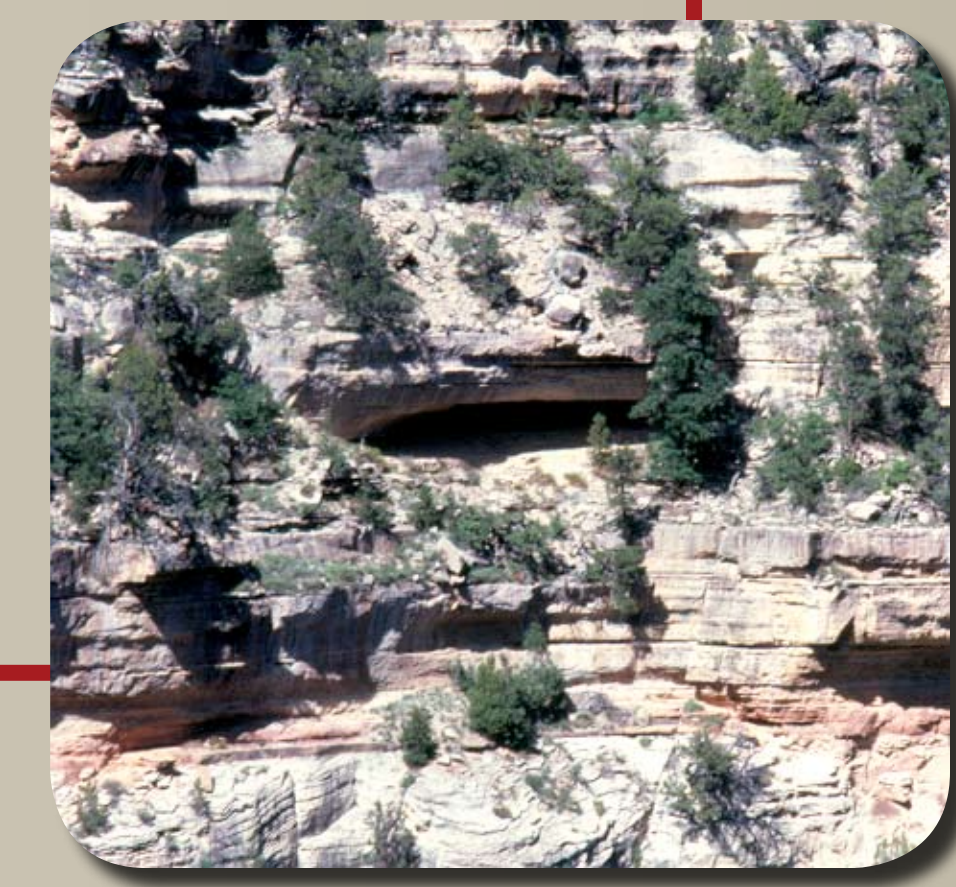
THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD BEGAN AT THE END OF THE LAST GREAT ICE AGE. PEOPLE OF THIS TIME PERIOD TRAVELED IN SMALL GROUPS. THEY MOVED OFTEN, FOLLOWING LARGE HERD ANIMALS SUCH AS BISON AND THE WOOLLY MAMMOTH. THEY USED SPEARS WITH LARGE STONE POINTS TO HUNT THESE ANIMALS. THEY TOOK SHELTER IN CAVES OR BUILT TEMPORARY STRUCTURES TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE ELEMENTS. SITES FROM THIS PERIOD IN NORTH AMERICA ARE RARE.



9,000 - 2,300  
Years Ago

## ARCHAIC

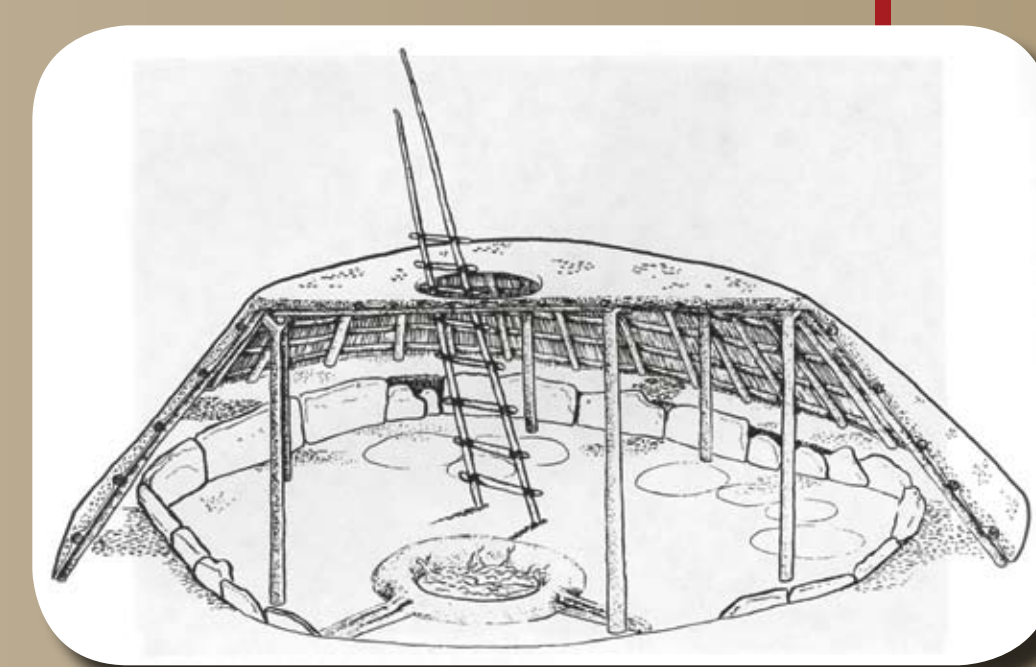
BY 10,000 YEARS AGO, CLIMATE CONDITIONS WERE MUCH LIKE THEY ARE TODAY. MANY LARGE ANIMALS WENT EXTINCT DURING THE WARMING PERIOD FOLLOWING THE END OF THE ICE AGE. PEOPLE ON THE ARIZONA STRIP ADAPTED TO THIS CHANGE BY HUNTING DEER AND BIGHORN SHEEP. THEY BEGAN TO USE A NEW HUNTING TOOL CALLED THE ATLATL, OR SPEAR THROWER, WHICH ALLOWED THEM TO HUNT ANIMALS FROM GREATER DISTANCES. THEY ALSO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE GREATER VARIETY OF WILD PLANTS AVAILABLE FOR FOOD AND OTHER USES SUCH AS BASKETRY. THEY CONTINUED TO USE CAVES AND TEMPORARY SHELTERS FOR HOUSING, AND MOVED FREQUENTLY WITH CHANGING SEASONS AND THE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS.



2300 - A.D. 1200

## FORMATIVE

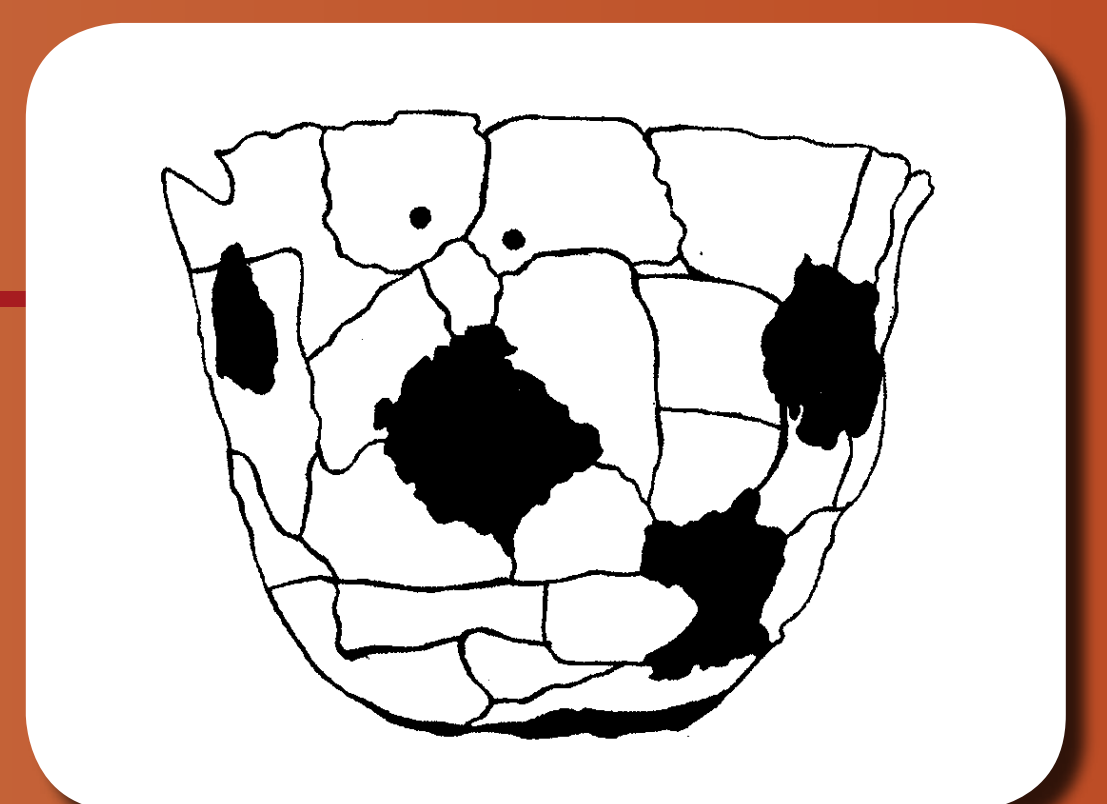
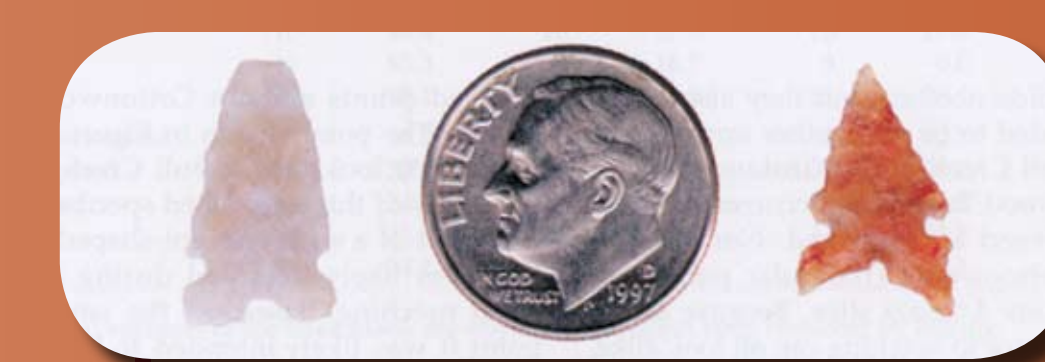
THE FORMATIVE PERIOD WAS MARKED BY A MAJOR SHIFT IN LIFESTYLE. DURING THIS PERIOD PEOPLE DOMESTICATED PLANTS SUCH AS CORN, BEANS, SQUASH, AND COTTON, AND BEGAN FARMING AS A WAY OF LIFE. THIS ALLOWED PEOPLE TO SETTLE IN ONE PLACE FOR LONGER PERIODS OF TIME. AS A RESULT, THEY BUILT STONE HOUSES AND ESTABLISHED SMALL VILLAGES. THEY WERE KNOWN AS THE ANCIENT PUEBLOAN PEOPLE. NEW TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS POTTERY WERE DEVELOPED AND THE BOW AND ARROW BEGAN TO BE USED FOR HUNTING. BY THE EARLY THIRTEENTH CENTURY, THESE FARMING COMMUNITIES WERE NO LONGER PRESENT ON THE ARIZONA STRIP.



A.D. 1300 - 1776

## NEO-ARCHAIC

THE PAIUTE PEOPLE SETTLED THE AREA SOMETIME AFTER A.D. 1300. THE PAIUTE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE SUGGESTS THE PAIUTE PEOPLE MIGRATED SOUTH FROM THE GREAT BASIN. THEY HUNTED AND GATHERED SIMILAR TO ARCHAIC PERIOD PEOPLE. THEY MOVED WITH THE CHANGING SEASONS, LIVING IN BRUSH STRUCTURES THEY CALL WIKIUPS. PAIUTE PEOPLE RELIED ON MANY RESOURCES FOUND ON THE NORTH KAIBAB SUCH AS PINE NUTS, DEER, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, RABBITS, AND ROCK SOURCES USED TO CREATE TOOLS. ALTHOUGH THEY DID OCCASIONALLY MAKE POTTERY, THEY ARE BEST KNOWN FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL BASKETRY.



1776 - Present Day

## HISTORIC

SPANISH EXPLORERS VISITED THE AREA IN 1776 WHERE THEY ENCOUNTER PAIUTE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE KAIBAB PLATEAU. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE 1850'S THAT EURO-AMERICANS BEGAN TO SETTLE THE AREA. EARLY SETTLERS GRAZED SHEEP AND CATTLE ON THE FOREST AND USED LUMBER FROM THE KAIBAB PLATEAU TO BUILD LOCAL COMMUNITIES. SOME PROSPECTING AND MINING ALSO OCCURRED. IN 1908, THE KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST WAS ESTABLISHED AND IN 1919, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK WAS DESIGNATED FROM WITHIN THE FOREST BOUNDARIES, MAKING THE AREA A POPULAR DESTINATION FOR TOURISTS. KAIBAB IS A PAIUTE TERM MEANING MOUNTAIN LYING DOWN. THE KAIBAB PAIUTE TRIBE LIVES NEAR THE FOREST AND CONSIDERS IT PART OF THEIR TRADITIONAL HOMELAND.

