Index to
Road Logs and River Logs
in Arizona 1950—1980

by
Joseph R. LaVoie and Thomas G. McGarvin

State of Arizona
Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology
Geological Survey Branch

1981

Circular 22
University of Arizona
Tucson

Road log 13 (1967) includes Highway 77. The bridge at the crossing is the upper starting point of River Log 2 (1961). See the index.
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INTRODUCTION

This Index is a comprehensive list of published geologic logs of Arizona's roads and rivers, with accompanying maps. Most of these logs describe the climate, cultural history, vegetation and wildlife of the state, in addition to the geology. This volume is dedicated to all professional geologists and interested adventurers who seek an introduction to the geologic features of Arizona.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Grateful appreciation is extended to staff members of the Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology for their assistance, review and suggestions. Special thanks to Robert Scarborough for piloting the plane from which the photograph of the Salt River Canyon was taken.

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†These publications may be purchased at the Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology

*Out-of-Print—Contact the issuing agency or the nearest library for a reference copy, or consider inter-library loan.
1950—1959 ROAD LOGS


8. ——— 1965, Road log from Blue Mountain to Lordsburg: New Mexico Geological Society; Guidebook of Southwestern New Mexico II, Sixteenth Field Conference, p. 84-86.


17. Vandersluis, G. D., 1969, Road log from Yaki Point (top of the Kaibab Trail on the south rim of the Grand Canyon) to Lees Ferry, Arizona via Cameron: Four Corners Geological Society; Guidebook, Geology and Natural History of the Grand Canyon Region, Fifth Field Conference, p. 201-212.


1970—1974 ROAD LOGS


4. ——— 1973, Road log from Kayenta, Arizona to Gallup, New Mexico via Dinnehots, Rock Point, Round Rock, Many Farms, Chinle, Canyon De Chelly, Ganado, St. Michaels, Hunters Point and Lupton; New Mexico Geological Society; Guidebook of Monument Valley and Vicinity, Twenty-fourth Field Conference, p. 46-60.


11. Miller, P. T., 1970, Road log from Tempe to Grand Canyon via Interstate 17: National Association of Geology Teachers; Guidebook to Four Corners, Colorado Plateau, p. 53-61. [available at the New Mexico Bureau of Mining and Mineral Resources]


13. Moore, R. B. and others, 1974, Field guide to the geology of eastern and northern San Francisco volcanic field, Arizona: Geological Society of America; Geology of Northern Arizona Part II, Rocky Mountain Section Meeting—First day, p. 495-511; Second day, p. 511-520.


19. Smith, C. T., 1970, First day road log from Albuquerque, New Mexico to Cameron Trading Post, Arizona via the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations: New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology; Guidebook to Four Corners, Colorado Plateau, Central Rocky Mountain Region, p. 62-78. [available at the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources]


A pronounced fault (at mile 15.4) brings stratified Tertiary sediments into contact with Precambrian granite (see road log no. 17 on page 8). The down-dropped block on the left consists of sediments unconformably overlying granite. Quaternary channel deposits overlie the Tertiary strata. Photo by H. Wesley Peirce, 1971.
† 1. Arizona State University, Department of Geology, Tempe, Arizona, 1978, Road log from Tempe to Payson and Diamond Point via Highways 87 and 260: Geological Society of America; Guidebook to the Geology of Central Arizona, Seventy-fourth Cordilleran Section Meeting; Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology, Special Paper no. 2, p. 143-150.


1980 ROAD LOGS


2. Lundin, R. J. and others, 1980, Road log, Yuma to Quartzsite via U.S. 95: Arizona Geological Society; Studies in Western Arizona, Digest 12, p. 308-312.


RIVER LOGS


The Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology was established in 1977 by an act of the State legislature. This act represents a reorganization of the Arizona Bureau of Mines which first was created in 1915 and placed under the authority of the Arizona Board of Regents. This authority has not changed. The Bureau continues its service in the fields of geology, metallurgy and mining in response to public inquiries, state agency requirements, and various research grants. In order to carry out these functions, two basic branches now are recognized:

The Geological Survey Branch is charged with the responsibility of acquiring, disseminating and applying basic geologic data that are designed to (a) enhance our understanding of Arizona’s general geologic and mineralogic history and to assist in determining the short and long range influences these have on human activity, and (b) assist in developing an understanding of the controls influencing the locations of metallic, nonmetallic and mineral fuel resources in Arizona.

The Mineral Technology Branch conducts research and investigations into, and provides information about, the development of Arizona’s mineral resources, including the mining, metallurgical processing and utilization of metallic and nonmetallic mineral deposits. These activities are directed toward the efficient and safe recovery of Arizona’s mineral resources as well as insuring that recovery and treatment methods will be compatible with the basic environmental needs of the state.