

3-31-2007

## Re-evaluation of the Main Ridge Site and Adjacent Areas: Quarterly Progress Report, January 1, 2007-March 31, 2007

Margaret N. Rees

*University of Nevada, Las Vegas*, [peg.rees@unlv.edu](mailto:peg.rees@unlv.edu)

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March 26, 2007

TO: Steve Daron, Park Archaeologist  
National Park Service – Government Technical Representative

FROM: Dr. Margaret N. Rees [REDACTED]  
Executive Director, Public Lands Institute

RE: March 31, 2007 Quarterly Report:  
Task Agreement #J8R07050006

Enclosed please find the latest quarterly report for the project titled:

- “Re-evaluation of the Main Ridge Site and Adjacent Areas”

The enclosed report reflects activities for the period January 1 – March 31, 2007.

If you have any questions after reviewing this report, please do not hesitate to call me at (702) 895-3890.

MNR:sa

Enclosures (1)

Cc: Tami Lucero, SNAP Partnership Specialist  
Electronic cc: Dr. Angela Evenden, NPS CESU Research Coordinator  
Kent Turner, National Park Service  
Dr. Karen Harry, Principal Investigator  
Dr. Gregory Haynes, Post-doctoral Scholar



## **QUARTERLY REPORT**

University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
January 1, 2007-March 31, 2007

Cooperative Agreement Number H8R07010001  
Task Agreement Number J8R07050006  
Re-evaluation of the Main Ridge Site and Adjacent Areas

### **Executive Summary**

- Hired Cheryl Gregory to assist in the completion of the draft report and finder's guide for the archival research.
- Completed field investigations at the Main Ridge Site of the Lost City and surrounding areas
- Initiated analysis of ceramic and lithic artifacts recovered from the Main Ridge Site
- Presented project research to staff members of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation at two separate events

### **Attachments**

- Memorandum Pertaining to Change in Project Schedule, 2005-2008 CESU Task Agreement No. J8R07050006
- Appendix 1: Field Notes Transcriptions; Lost City Archival Project
- Appendix 2: Annotated Bibliography – DRAFT
- Appendix 3: Research Presentation (Powerpoint printout)

### **Archival Research**

Ms. Leilani Espinda, the graduate student assisting with the archival research component of this project during spring and fall (2006), has left this project to work full time on completing her master's thesis. In Ms. Espinda's place, graduate student, Ms. Cheryl Gregory (UNLV Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies), has been hired (full time) to finalize the archival research component. Currently, Ms. Gregory is working on processing and inserting the additional materials and records into the database, resolving the discrepancies encountered, and finalizing the finder's guide.

A draft report and finder's guide (an Excel database) with annotated bibliography containing the results of the archival research was due to the Government Technical Representative (GTR) and to the CESU Research Coordinator on this project for review by January 15, 2007. Last quarter we began finalizing the finder's guide and annotated bibliography; at the start of this quarter

(January 1) we believed we would be able to have this completed by the January 15<sup>th</sup> deadline. Unfortunately, during the early part of January we discovered some serious discrepancies in the records that would require additional time to resolve. In particular, we discovered inconsistencies in the recording systems used to identify the prehistoric “houses” (or archaeological sites). These inconsistencies result from

- The fact that Harrington assigned the same house numbers to different sites. Thus, for example, there are two separate sites labeled House 1 and two separate sites labeled House 2. We discovered this problem when we kept running into discrepancies concerning the locations and nature of particular houses. With some investigation, we have since realized that Harrington not only labeled houses sequentially (beginning with “House #1”) in the 1924-1925 seasons, but that he also used the same numbering system (again unfortunately starting anew with “House #1”) in his post 1931 surveys of the region. Thus, in many cases there are two sites with the same house designation. Upon discovering this, we realized that when we have repository records and artifacts associated with a particular house, such as House 1, we cannot be sure to *which* House 1 the records refer.
- The fact that different researchers have assigned different Arizona-system site numbers to the various houses. In Arizona, archaeological sites are given unique designations using an alpha-numeric labeling system. In the 1930s, archaeologists working in southern Nevada adopted that system when recording sites in the area. Thus, most of the “Lost City” sites recorded during the 1920s-1940s have, in addition to a House number assigned by Harrington, an alpha-numeric designation. These site designations all begin with the designation of either DD:7 or DD:11, followed by the specific number given to that site (for example, DD:7:11). At the start of this project, we assumed that each site was given only one DD number, and that each DD number could only refer to one site. Again, however, in early January we realized that different researchers apparently have assigned different DD numbers to the sites, such that a particular DD number can refer to more than one site.

In addition to these rather substantive discrepancies, we also received new information about repository collections. We learned that the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society located in Las Vegas may hold some collections from Lost City. Additionally, we learned that the Nevada State Museum had located additional artifacts from the project that they did not know they had, and that we had not already included in our database. The GTR and Principal Investigator decided that it was critical to resolve the discrepancies encountered in the numbering system, and to incorporate the newly-discovered artifacts and records into the draft finder’s guide. In light of the additions, the GTR has agreed (see Attachment) that this product will be delivered by July 31, 2007 to the GTR and to the CESU Research Coordinator on this project. The GTR has also agreed to review and return the draft report with comments within 60 days.

Current status of the archival research component of this project is as follows:

- Visits have been made to the following specified institutions for the purpose of gathering Lost City-related materials from their repositories:

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Date of Visit</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>Materials Collected</b>
National Museum of the American Indian (Washington, D.C.)	February 2006	Espinda	Database of artifacts, digital photographs, archival documents, field notes and correspondence

Southwest Museum (Los Angeles, CA)	January- February 2006	Espinda	Database of artifacts, photographs, manuscripts, publications and correspondence.
Western Archaeological and Conservation Center (Tucson, AZ).	August 2006	Espinda	Database of artifacts, digital photographs, archival documents and maps
Nevada Historical Society Reno (Carson City, NV)	February 2006	Espinda	We were able to receive data for only a portion of their records. Copies of the original Lost City accession cards and newspaper clippings pertaining to the 1920s excavations were obtained. Although the repository is believed to contain some artifacts from the earlier phases of research, they have informed us that the state of their collections is such that they cannot easily locate those artifacts or their associated records. They report that, given their current staffing situation, it may be several months before they can provide us with that information.
Nevada State Museum (Carson City)	February 2006	Espinda	We were able to receive data for only a portion of their records. Received were a database of some of the collections and some artifacts. No information was obtained for any NAGPRA materials (i.e., human remains and funerary objects), and data were obtained for only a small portions of the artifacts. Additionally, the Museum contains copies of correspondence and other manuscripts for which we have not yet received copies. The museum is currently gathering all information on their part of the Lost City collections and will notify us when the information becomes available. However, because of staffing problems we have no idea of when this information will be available.
Lost City Museum (Overton, NV)	March 2007	Gregory	Copies of maps and field notes from the early project have been obtained
Bureau of Reclamation (Boulder City)	Spring 2006	Espinda	Copies of documents, correspondence, and photographs
San Bruno and Laguna Niguel Archives	No visit was made (documents were requested via phone)	Espinda	Documents
UNLV Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies	Spring 2006	Espinda	Documentation pertaining to human remains and funerary objects
UNLV Lied Library Special Collections	Spring 2006	Espinda	Manuscripts, photographs

- Materials have not yet been collected from the following specified institutions:

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Researcher</b>	<b>Reason/Comments</b>
New York School of Dentistry Anatomy Department (New York, NY)	Espinda	During her visit to the National Museum of the American Indian, Espinda came across some documentation stating that human remains that had been housed at the Heye Foundation were sent to the New York School of Dentistry in 1956. We are currently trying to arrange a visit to that repository.
Nevada State Museum and Historical Society (Las Vegas)	Gregory	We only recently learned that this museum may have some Lost City collections. We are currently trying

- Planned visits to the following repositories have been cancelled:

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>Reason/Comments</b>
Lake Mead National Recreation Area (Boulder City, NV)	Espinda	Because all records contained at this repository are copies of records also held by the Western Archaeological Conservation Center, no separate visit is needed. Copies of all materials and records have already been provided to us by the Western Archaeological Conservation Center.
National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation Archives (Denver, CO)	Espinda	In corresponding with these repositories, we have been informed that they have no materials associated with the Lost City Project

- At the visited institutions, photocopies were made of all relocated field notes, provenience logs, correspondence, and all other documentation relevant to the project; digital copies of photos were made when possible; copies of all accession and catalog information associated with the artifacts were made when possible. These materials and information are currently housed with the UNLV Anthropology Department and are being incorporated into the finder's guide (Is this true?)
- Transcription of all known field records written by Mark Harrington (1920s and 30s) is complete (see Appendix 1).
- The Excel database (finder's guide) containing all of the known archival records and artifacts and their locations is approximately 85% complete. Once the additional materials are processed and the discrepancies in the numbering systems resolved, we will be able to complete this database. The database is currently housed within the Department of Anthropology & Ethnic Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas.
- An annotated bibliography of all known Lost City-related materials and records is complete (see Appendix 2).

## Field Research

All Lost City Main Ridge Site field investigations have been completed as described in the December 31, 2006 quarterly report and the site has been backfilled. This quarter, analyses of the lithic, ceramic, and faunal materials were initiated. The ceramic analysis is already completed and those data are being analyzed; analyses of all other materials are currently underway. UNLV has contacted Rosie Pepito and NPS to obtain accession and catalog numbers, and has labeled the artifacts with these numbers.


We have begun to create detailed maps of the Main Ridge Site and each room block; this map will be compared with previous maps and notes created by Harrington in the 1920s and 30s and Lyneis in the late 1970s and 80s. Drafting of these publication-quality maps is currently underway.

A draft report will be prepared over the next two quarters detailing the results of the field survey and investigations, excavations, analyses. The report will also include Main Ridge Site maps; a condition assessment; a comparison drawn between the condition and maps described within the work of Harrington and Lyneis and current findings; and the research potential of remaining unexcavated deposits. This draft will be submitted to the GTR for review and comment and to the CESU Research Coordinator by September 1, 2007.

## Outreach

The research conducted under this task agreement was presented to the staff of the NPS Lake Mead National Recreation Area (January 23, 2007); another presentation was given to archaeologists and resource managers with the Bureau of Reclamation (March 13, 2007). See Appendix 3 for Powerpoint presentation printout (also available in hard copy at PLI UNLV).

Submitted by:

  
Margaret N. Rees, Principal Investigator

03/31/2007  
Date

## **Attachments**





March 29, 2007

To: Mr. Steve Daron, Government Technical Representative  
Park Archaeologist, Lake Mead National Recreation Area

From: Dr. Karen Harry, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology & Ethnic  
Studies, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Re: Memorandum Pertaining to Change in Project Schedule, 2005-2008 CESU Task  
Agreement No. J8R07050006 (Re-evaluation of the Main Ridge Site and  
Adjacent Areas)

This memo is to clarify proposed changes in the schedule of associated deliverables as outlined in the 2005-2008 CESU Task Agreement No. J8R07050006. A draft report and finder's guide (an Excel database) with annotated bibliography containing the results of the archival research was due to the Government Technical Representative (GTR) and to the CESU Research Coordinator on this project for review by January 15, 2007.

However, due to the discovery of discrepancy in the archival records and the receipt of new information about repository collections, this delivery date is now being changed to July 31, 2007. The GTR agrees to review and return this draft report and finder's guide with comments within 60 days.

The extension of the deadline is being made in order to resolve newly encountered discrepancies and to incorporate newly-discovered artifacts and records into the database. During the early part of January, UNLV researchers discovered serious discrepancies in the records that require additional time to resolve. In particular, they discovered inconsistencies in the recording systems used to identify the prehistoric "houses" (or archaeological sites). These inconsistencies result from

- The fact that Harrington assigned the same house numbers to different sites. Thus, for example, there are two separate sites labeled House 1 and two separate sites labeled House 2. This problem was discovered when discrepancies were encountered concerning the locations and nature of particular houses. With some investigation, it has discovered that Harrington not only labeled houses sequentially (beginning with "House #1") in the 1924-1925 seasons, but that he also used the same numbering system (again unfortunately starting anew with "House #1") in his post 1931 surveys of the region. Thus, in many cases there are two sites with the same house designation. Thus, when repository records are round that are associated with a particular house, such as House 1, we currently cannot be sure to *which* House 1 the records refer.

- The fact that different researchers have assigned different Arizona-system site numbers to the various houses. In Arizona, archaeological sites are given unique designations using an alpha-numeric labeling system. In the 1930s, archaeologists working in southern Nevada adopted that system when recording sites in the area. Thus, most of the “Lost City” sites recorded during the 1920s-1940s have, in addition to a House number assigned by Harrington, an alpha-numeric designation. These site designations all begin with the designation of either DD:7 or DD:11, followed by the specific number given to that site (for example, DD:7:11). At the start of this project, it was assumed that each site was given only one DD number, and that each DD number could only refer to one site. It was recently realized, however, that different researchers have assigned different DD numbers to the sites, with the result that some DD numbers can refer to more than one site and, conversely, some sites are associated with more than one DD number.

In addition to these rather substantive discrepancies, new information was also received about repository collections. Specifically, it was that the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society located in Las Vegas may hold some collections from Lost City. Additionally, the UNLV researchers learned that the Nevada State Museum had located additional artifacts from the project that they did not know they had, and that they had not already included in the database. The GTR and Principal Investigator decided that it was critical to resolve the discrepancies encountered in the numbering system, and to incorporate the newly-discovered artifacts and records into the draft finder's guide. In light of the additions, the GTR hereby agrees that this product will be delivered by July 31, 2007 to the GTR and to the CESU Research Coordinator on this project. The GTR has also agreed to review and return the draft report with comments within 60 days.

Reviewed and approved: signed copy on file at UNLV PLI Date: 3/29/07  
Mr. Steve Daron, GTR

# **Appendix 1**

## **Field Notes Transcriptions**

FIELD NOTES TRANSCRIPTIONS  
LOST CITY ARCHIVAL PROJECT

PERKINS, FAY:

FOREMAN'S PROGRESS REPORT, BOOK III, **HOUSE NO. 50**, Nev. DD:7:16  
WACC-APF, LAME 1932A, Cabinet #14, WACC 0007.

**Burial 136, Museum Hill.**

This burial was found in the month of May, 1935, while making [an] excavation for a reconstructed Pueblo House at the Boulder Dam State Park Museum. Depth of this burial is 2'6". Position as found is the following description: skull to the south facing west; flexed on the left side. Articles found with the remains are the following: one small arrowhead, black obsidian, found by the right knee; plain and black-on-gray sherds found in the filling of the grave. (page no. 393 of notebook)

WACC-APF, LAME 1932A #1, Cabinet #14, WACC 0013

House 67:

Room 1: Potsherds. Plain, Black on White, Black on Red, Black on Gray. Part of arrowhead and part of stone knife. Dimensions North to South 13.2; East to West – 11.5; Height of walls 1.4'. Thickness of walls, 6 inches. Floor adobe. Walls adobe and rock. Stone step against – East - wall on the inside of room. From the S.E. cor. of room to step is 6' 10" from the N.E. cor. of room south to step 5'5". Width of step, 1 ft., height 1 ft. 5 ins. The [illegible] 2-1/2". Room 1 is oval in shape; fireplace 6 ft. 4 ins. West of step; diameter North to South 1 ft. 1 in., East to West 9-1/2 inches. (drawing insert) P.182-183.

Room 2: Potsherds. Plain and corrugated. Dimensions of Room 2 from North to South 8 ft., East to West 5 feet 5 inches; height of wall 4 inches; thickness of wall 6 inches. Walls rock and adobe; floor adobe plastered over rock. Room 2 is about square with rounded corners. P. 184.

Room 3: Potsherds. Plain, Black on White and corrugated. Dimensions. Northeast to Southwest – 8 ft. 6 inches; width 5 ft. 2 in. Height of walls 6 inches; width of walls 6 inches. Walls rock and adobe; floor adobe plastered over rock foundation. P. 185.

Room 4: Potsherds: Plain, corrugated, Black on white; 3 stone knives, 1 stone scraper. Dimensions from East – length – to West – 6 ft. 4 in.; North to South widths 3 feet 3 in.; width of walls 8 in.; height 2 inches. Walls rock and adobe, floor rock and adobe; north wall and part of the floor is eroded away. P. 186.

Room 5: Length 6.8"; width 4 ft. 8 in.; thickness of walls 8 inches; height – 6 inches. Walls stone and adobe; floors adobe. Contents of room 1 broken mano. Stone step against east wall; dimensions of step 7 inches high, 8 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. This step is about half-way between the S.E. cor. and the N. E. corner of the room on outside. P. 187.

[Room 6:](#) Potsherds. Plain, Black on white; one stone knife; one stone drill; small grinding stones with turquoise stain; 2 chipping antlers. Dimensions from North to South 8 feet 4 inches; East to West 10 feet 9 inches. Floor adobe; walls adobe. Height of walls 6 inches; thickness 5 inches. Room is oval shaped. Fireplace 2 feet from South wall to center of fireplace; 5 feet from East wall to center of fireplace. Diameter 11 inches; North to South depth 2 inches. [Burial](#) at a depth of 3 feet under floor. Burial in flexed position, skull to west facing east. Black on white food bowl, and plain {?} centers over skull. P. 188.

[Room 7:](#) 2 broken stone [illegible]; 2 broken arrowheads. Potsherds Black on Red, Black on White; 0(?) Plain. Two hammerstones. All that is left of this room is the west wall and north wall and part of the floor. Walls to the south and east gone. Height of walls 5 inches; thickness (?) inches. Room is oval in shape; adobe and rock floor. Length of west wall 5 ft. 4 inches; length of north walls 5 feet. P. 189.

[House 70:](#)

[Room 1:](#) Potsherds, Plain; Black on White. P. 190.

[Room 2:](#) Potsherds, Plain; Black on White. P. 191.

[House 71:](#)

[Room 1:](#) Potsherds. Black on White and Plain. Length of rooms from East to West, 11 ft. 9 in.; width from North to South 6.7"; height of walls 9 in. width of walls 7 in. Floor adobe plastered over rock. Mano found between walls of Room No. 2 and Room No. 1. Two hammer stones found between walls of Room 1 and Room 2 near the top of walls. Small cup, plain, found between walls of Room 2 and Room 2 1 ft. 2 inches from the south west corner of Room 2 and 1 ft 5 in. north of the S corner of Room 1, depth 5 inches. P. 192.

[Room 2:](#) Potsherds. Plain, Black on white and Red. Length of Rooms from East to West 9 ft. 6 in; width from North to South 6 ft. 3 in. Floors adobe plastered over rock. Height of walls 6 inches; thickness of walls 7-1/2 inches. P. 193.

[Room 3:](#) Potsherds. Plain, Black on White; Black on Red. One stone knife. Length of Rooms from North to South 14 feet 8 inches; East to West 11 feet. Stone and adobe step against west wall on inside of room. Rock step outside west wall 4 in. wide, 1 ft. 2 in long, 6 in. high; 5 ft. 8 in. south to step; 6 ft. 10 inches north to step; dimensions of step inside rooms 1 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 feet long 10 inches high. Fireplace 4 ft. 6 in. from west wall; diameter 1 ft. 7 in. north to south, 1 ft. 6 in. east to west, dept 6 inches. Walls rock and adobe 9 inches wide, 10 in high. Floor adobe. P. 194.

[Room 4:](#) Potsherds. Plain and black on white. Walls adobe and rock. Height of walls 7 inches; width 6 inches. Floors adobe. Length of room from North to south 4 foot 6 ins.; East to West 3 ft. 3 in. P. 195.

[Room 5:](#) Potsherds. Plain, Black on White, black on Red. One small stone knife. P. 196.

[Room 6:](#) Potsherds. Plain. Nothing removed of this room but the floor, which is adobe plastered over rock. Length from North to South 10 feet; width East to West 5 feet 8 inches. P. 196.

[House 69:](#)

Room 1: Potsherds. Plain. Two hammerstones; also 2 hatch covers and 1 metate. Length from North to South 17.10"; East to West 14 feet. Height of walls 1 foot 2 inches; thickness 6 inches. Floor adobe. Stone and clay step against the East wall on inside of the Room; step is 11 inches high, 1 foot 5 inches wide and 1 foot 5 inches long, from S.E. Cor. North to center of step 8 ft. 3 in., from N.E. Cor. South to step 7 ft. 5 inches. P. 197.

House 74:

Room 1: Potsherds. Plain and black on white. Three stone scrapers and many pieces of flint chippings. Length from North to South 11.6; East to West 5 ft. 8 in. Walls rock and adobe. Floor adobe. Height of walls 6 in.; width of walls 8 inches. P. 198.

Room 2: Potsherds. Plain and Black on white. Nothing left of walls except adjoining walls of Room No. 1. Floor adobe plastered over rock. P. 200.

Room 3: Potsherds. Black on White and Plain. One arrowhead, 1 [illegible] stone with turquoise stain, one haft of knife red in color. Length of room from Southeast to Northwest 8.3"; width 6.9". Height of walls 6 inches; width of walls 8 inches. Walls rock and adobe. Floors adobe plastered over rock. P. 201.

Room 4: Potsherds. Plain, Black on Red. Length of room 9 ft. 5 inches; width of room 6 ft 9 in. Height of walls 4 in.; thickness of walls 6 in. Floor adobe plastered over rock. P. 202.

Room 5: Potsherds. Plain, Black on White, Black on Red. Floor adobe; walls adobe. Fireplace, diameter 1 ft. 4 in., depth 6 inches. Length from North to South 9.4'; East to West 8.4". P. 203.

Room 6: Potsherds. Plain and Black on White. Found on floor of room Burial at a depth of 4 feet. Contents of burial: one large [illegible] red Jar and one Plain gray Pot. One mano, 13 arrowheads and 2 lumps of [illegible] Paint [illegible] left hand. Burial was found in Room 6, 51 ft, no inches Southwest of Stake No. 1., and 35 feet Northwest of Stake No. 2. Length of room from N.E. to S. W. 15 feet; East to West 13 feet. Stone and adobe step against east wall 7 inches high, 1 ft. wide, and 1 ft. 2 inches long. Walls adobe and rock 10 inches high, 8 inches wide. Plastered adobe floor. Four feet west of step to fireplace, S 1 ft, 1 ft. 8 in. in diameter, 1 foot 6 inches deep. (drawing insert) P. 204.

Burial 82: was found in Room 6. Head to southwest facing to southeast, lying on right side. Over the hips was a large [illegible] Red olla, and a smaller gray olla was about a foot to east of skull. Near the left hand was found 13 arrowheads and 2 [illegible] of yellow oxide iron paint and also 3 [illegible] chips that had been worked was found near the left foot with the arrowheads. Use unknown. P. 205.

Room 7: Potsherds. Plain. One mano. Length from Northwest to Southeast 8 ft.; Northeast to Southwest 6 ft. 8 in. Floor rock plastered over with adobe. No walls. P. 206.

**KIVA NO. 1**, Museum Site, South of Overton. Contents: Bone awl. Charcoal burnt. Stone disk. Dart point. Broken bone all (awl?). Burned arrowheads; stone knife.

Dimensions from north to south 19.6; East to West 18.9; depth 5 feet 5-1/2 inches. From south wall to center of fireplace 9 feet 11 inches; diameter of fireplace east to west 1.9; north to south 1.9, depth 5 inches. Two post holes east of fireplace; from fireplace to post holes 1 ft. 8 in.; one foot eleven inches apart. Floor adobe. Walls [illegible] stood upright between willows and gravel bank; arrowbrush; adobe plastered over willows. P. 208.

House Ruin Museum Site: Location the S.E.1/4 of N.E.1/4, Sec. 24, T16S, R67E, M.D. B & M.

Room 1: Potsherds. Plain. From North to South 5 foot 2; East to West 6 foot 3; depth 9 inches. Floor adobe. Walls rock and adobe. P. 209.

Room 2: Potsherds. Corrugated, black on white, and Plain. Yellow-oxide iron paint; part of metate grinding stone, width 7.6, length 10.10; depth 9 inches. P. 209.

Room 3: Potsherds. Plain, corrugated, Black on White. Width 5.8, length 6.7, depth 8 inches. Floor adobe. Walls rock and adobe. P. 209.

Room 4: Potsherds. Plain, black on white. Width from East to West 7 feet 3 in.; length from North to South 11.8; depth 5 in. Floor adobe. Walls rock and adobe. P. 210.

Room 5: Potsherds. Plain, Black on Gray, brown and red. Dimensions of Room from North to south 6. East to West 8.3. Depth 8 in. floor adobe; walls rock and adobe. P. 210.

KIVA NO. 2: Museum Site. Contents: One plain cooking pot with bottom broken out. Depth 1 foot 4 inches. (drawing insert) Diameter of Kiva 13 ft 6 inches; depth of Kiva 3 feet. P. 211.

Room 6: (Museum Site House S.E.1/4 of N.E.1/4 of Sec.24, T16S, R67E. North west of House – continuation of House above) Potsherds. Plain; and part of clay doll. Diameter of Pit 4 ft. 9 in., depth 2 ft. 7 in. Floor adobe; walls plastered adobe. P. 212.

Location Pit-dwelling 2 or Room 7: the SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Sec.24, T16S, R67East. P.2 Room 7 North west of House. Contents: Hatch cover. Potsherds. Plain. Diameter from North to South 10 ft. 8 in., East to West 10 ft. 8 inches; depth 2 ft. 3 inches. Diameter of fireplace 2 ft., depth 4 in. Fireplace is 4 feet from the Southwest and 6 ft. 8 in. from North wall. East of fireplace, 2 ft. 7 in., are two post holes 5 inches in diameter, 2 ft. 5 in. apart (drawing insert). Floor adobe; walls plastered adobe. P. 212.

Room 8: Part of stone knife. Diameter North to South 8 ft., East to West 8.3; depth 1 ft. 8 in. Diameter of fireplace 1.1, depth 3 inches. Distance from South wall 2 ft 7 in., from East wall 2 ft. P. 212.

Drawing Insert: Museum Site House, Location: S.E.1/4 of N.E.1/4, Sec. 24, T16S, R67East. P. 213.

KIVA NO. 3: Contents: Abalone shell pendant. Potsherds. Plain, Black on Grey. Diameter from N. to S. 12.8; Diameter from E. to W. 12.8. Depth 3 feet. Fireplace from North wall 7.11; from South wall 4.9; diameter of fireplace 1.11; depth 7 inches. Floor adobe. Walls willow, brush and adobe. (drawing insert) P. 214.

Pit-Dwelling No. 1, Gravel Point: N.E.1/4 of N.E.1/4 Sec.24, T16S, R67East, M.D. B.&M. Contents: Potsherds. Plain, Black on Grey, Black on Brown. Arrowhead and roof materials (mud dober [dauber?] nest. Diameter from North to South 17.9; East to West 17.8; depth 2 ft. 1 inch. Fireplace near center of room; diameter 1 foot 11 inches. Depth 6 inches. P.215.

Pit-Dwelling No. 2, Gravel Point: N.E.1/4 of N.E.1/4 of Sec. 24, T16S, R67East. Diameter from North to South 15.6; East to West 13.6; depth 4 feet 4 inches. Diameter of fireplace 2 feet; depth 5 1/2 inches. From center of fireplace to East wall is 4 feet 6 in.; from center of fireplace to South wall 7 feet 3 inches. Contents of Room: Potsherds. Plain and Black on Grey. One charred corn cob and one hammerstone. P. 216.

Drawing inserts: Pit-dwelling No. 1 and No. 2 Gravel Point. P. 217-218.

Pit-dwelling No. 2, Gravel Point, continued.

Post A.1 from Stake 1. 28.5 from Stake 2.11 1-8

Post B.2 from Stake 1. 27.8 from Stake 2. 34.8

Post C.3 from Stake 1. 18.10 from Stake 2. 36.3

Post D. 4 from Stake 1. 14.10 from Stake 2. 43.1

Post E. 5 from Stake 1. 19.10 from Stake 2. 47.8

Post F. 6 from Stake 1 is 24.4 from Stake 2. 47.4

Fireplace distance from Stake 1. 23.5 from Stake 2. 41.6. Diameter of fireplace 2 feet, depth of fireplace 5-1/2 inches.

Diameter of Post A.1. 6-1/2 inches, length 1 ft. 1 in.

Diameter of Post B.2. 6 inches, length 8 inches.

Diameter of Post C.3. 5-1/2 inches

Diameter of Post D.4. 3 inches, length 7 inches. [end P.219]

Diameter of Post E.5. 4 inches

Diameter of Post F.6. 4 inches.

Distance from: Post A.1. to Post B.2 is 7 feet 6 inches  
Post B.2. to Post C.3. is 8 feet 6 inches  
Post C.3. to Post D.4. is 7 feet  
Post D.4. to Post E.5. is 7 feet 6 inches  
Post E.5. to Post F.6. is 5 feet  
Post F.6. to Post A.1. is 7 feet 6 inches

There is a Pole running from Post F.6 to Post D.4 length 6.6, diameter 4-1/2 in.; another

one (P.2) running from Post D.4 to Post E.5 length 4 feet, diameter 3-1/2 inches;

Pole 3 running from Post D.4. to Post C.3. length 2 ft. 9 inches, diameter thickness 4 inches;

Pole 4 running from Post C.3. to Post B.2. length 2 ft 1 in., diameter 3-1/2 inches;

from Post B.2. to Post A.1. three poles about the same length, 3 ft. 5 inches long and 4-1/2 in. diameter;

there are about 12 small poles lying across these poles running from Post D.4. to Posts E.5. and F.6.

Three (3) poles about 3 feet long near the north wall running from Post D.4. to Post E.5. diameter of poles about 3-1/2 inches. Pp. 220-221.



The fireplace is off center of room, nearer to East and South walls. Floor is adobe; walls adobe plastered over willows standing upright. Willows are from one inch to four inches apart. The roof has been supported by six posts standing almost upright, leaning inward with a pitch of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1. Holes were running from one post to another; on top of those beams were other small beams laying at right angles; over these were small willows and wild cones, adobe clay over all.

Storage bins or Post Holes distance from Stake 1. 20.8 from Stake 2. 40.2; depth 1 ft .4 inches, diameter from North to South 1 ft.2 in. East to West 8 in.; diameter bottom of hole 7 inches. 3 feet 3 inches west of fireplace and 5 ft. 9 inc. from west wall. P. 221.

[Room 9:](#) (Museum Site House, S.E1/4 of N.E.1/4 of Sec.24, T16S, R67East – continuation of House above) One dart point, black color. Diameter of room North to South is 6 feet, East to West 5 ft. 10 inches; depth 2 ft. 5 inches. Floor adobe, walls adobe. P. 222.

[Room 10:](#) Diameter 6 ft. 8 in. Floor adobe, walls adobe. Nothing found in this room. P. 222.

Fay Perkins, Foreman  
Parker, R.A., Pass  
Hahlke, Leader  
Squad 21

O. J. Tobler, Leader Pass  
J. Ryan, Pass  
Zachringer  
Dakin  
A. Nelson  
Heightlinger  
Jodgson, A.

Eldon S. Leavitt, Leader  
Squad 22

Davis, D.D.  
Hechmon, G. J. sick  
Leavitt, Jack  
Sprague, Dee  
Foster, L. J. ?  
Pearson, A.E. Pass [no page number]

## PUEBLO GRANDE DE NEVADA

Located near St Thomas, Clark Co. Nevada

M. R. Harrington

Museum of the American Indian  
Heye Foundation  
Broadway at 155<sup>th</sup> St  
New York City

PUEBLO GRANDE DE NEVADA UPLAND HOUSES

The upland houses of the Pueblo lie on a series of ridges running down from the southern tip of the Mormon Mesa westward toward the Muddy River, and are especially abundant to the east of Ward's Ranch, about tow miles north of St. Thomas, Clark Co. Nevada.

Directly east of E.G. Ward's houses is a little rocky hill on which are remains of old houses; to the east of this again and a little to the north is the ridge running back toward the Mormon Mesa, and on this ridge the first systematic exploration was done. North of this ridge, up the valley, the ruins of houses are occasionally seen on the ridge, at least as far as a point opposite the village of Kaolin.

House 1 was situated in a sort of low spot or saddle of the ridge, where our attention was first attracted to it by the presence of a number of large slabs of stone whose tips projected above the ground in the form of a curve. Excavation showed that the structure had been a semi-subterranean chamber of almost circular form (10.5 ft. in diameter) with an adobe floor 20 in. below the present surface. To the south of the cent[er] was a small, bowl shape fireplace (10 in. diameter). The room was filled with drifted sand and dust mixed with fallen stones and adobe from the walls, together with a quantity of sticks, poles and grasss [sic], all charred, which perhaps represent the remains of a burnt roof. Scattered through the debris in the western part of the room were many potsherds, more than a bushel, and it is probable that some restorable pots may be found among the sherds. There were some charred cords of coarse fiber in among the charred sticks.

House 2 was situated somewhat higher and about 55 ft westward of House 1, on the same ridge. It consisted of a row of 5 approximately rectangular rooms, all connected, with a partially circular room at each end of the line. This row lay along the north edge of the ridge, and the north wall of each room, and the probably a considerable part of the north end of the rooms themselves had gone down into the canon on that side thru erosion.

To the south of the line of rooms was a sort of patio or yard with two very distinct bowl-shaped fire places; at each end of the line was a nearly circular room, and detached from the line but near it was another circular room at the east and there was still another south of the middle of the line of rooms on the south edge of the ridge; the two last were partly dug back into the side of a little peak.

About 23 ft. south west of the main structure was a small circular building or isolated room like a tiny round-tower perched on a high point near the south brink of the ridge.

The walls of these rooms were nearly weathered away and the parts remaining were seldom more than 12 or 14 inches high when the debris had been cleared away. They were built of adobe bricks of round form, something like loaves of bread among

which were laid courses of sandstone slabs, or occasional pieces of stone. The walls had been plastered with adobe also, and the floors were layers of adobe an inch or two thick, rising slightly in a curve around the edges to meet the walls. On the side of the main building wall toward the court were the bases of three buttresses, made of slabs set on edge, and apparently intended to support the wall. The parts of walls remaining were seldom over 7 inches thick.

The main building is slightly curved toward the south on its eastern end

[Room 1](#) As rooms were numbered in order of their discovery it so happens that Room #1 was near the middle of the building. It was only 6 ft. long, and the width could not be determined as the north wall and doubtless a part of the room itself had been destroyed by erosion. Considerable broken pottery was found in this room, especially in the eastern portion, including probably at least one restorable vessel, and a number of pieces of copper ore, evidently gathered as material for green paint. In the southwest corner of the room was a nearly complete cooking vessel containing several lumps of copper ore, beside which lay a "spoon" or scoop, or potters tool made from a fragment of a painted bowl.

[Room 2](#) lay just to the west of 1; it was chiefly notable for the deposit of ashes and charcoal in the northeast corner, the red, burned condition of the adjacent floor and wall showing that many fires had been built there. A few potsherds, another pottery scoop and an arrowhead constituted the entire yield of the room. The room was 6 ft. 4 in. long.

[Room 3](#) lay just east of Room 1. It was 7 ft. long, and yielded only a few potsherds and an arrow-point. There was a slight ash deposit in the southeast corner.

[Room 4](#) lay just east of Room #3, and was considerably longer, measuring 9 ft. 10 in. On the floor lay some potsherds, several mano stones for metates, and a worked stone, possibly a rude animal effigy, made of gypsum and suggesting recent Pueblo hunting charms.

[Room 5](#) a small one, not exactly rectangular, lay to the east, a little southward. The base of the outer wall of this was preserved, so we got both dimensions, 6 ft. x 5 ft. It contained only a few potsherds and a badly decayed bone awl. There was a sort of gap between it and the other rooms.

[Room 6](#) was east and south of Room #5; it was circular and had been dug back into the side of the little peak before mentioned, with a diameter of 10 ft. It contained nothing but a few potsherds.

[Room 7](#) was back at the west end of the line, just west of Room #2, a typical rectangular room, 7 ft. long. The northern part of the floor of this room was badly broken and eroded. It contained only a few potsherds.

[Room 8](#) was isolated, on the opposite side of the little peak on the southern brink of the ridge, and about 23 ft. from the nearest part of the main building. It was circular, or rather approximately so, about 9 ft. 3 in. diameter, and had been dug back into the same little peak, so that at the back, the floor was 3 ft. 3 in. below the present surface. An unusually large proportion of stone had been used in the construction of the walls, which made its form easily traceable on the surface. For the floor a natural layer of shaley clay was used instead of the usual adobe. A great deal of charcoal appeared here, suggesting that the roof timbers had been burned; there were also a few charred corn-cobs, and a mass of fibrous material, charred, but preserved somehow. A few potsherds,

a very fair bone awl [and] a mano were lying on the floor, but the most interesting objects found were a number of small fragments of sandstone tablets showing portions of color paintings suggesting those seen on modern Pueblo altars.

[Room 9](#) was also isolated, and lay about 23 ft. 4 in. westward on a point. It resembles a ruined round tower; the base was formed of two concentric circles of slabs set on edge. A great deal of stone had entered into the construction of the upper part, mixed with adobe. [which washed out, letting (Transcription note (S. H.): this phrase was inserted above the previous sentence, however it is unclear where it was intended to go)] The little structure could have been occupied as a dwelling, as it measured only 3 ft. 10 in. in diameter inside the walls; possibly it served as a storage chamber. It yielded only a few potsherds and a great deal of charcoal.

[Room 10](#) was a rounding chamber at the west end of the main building, just west of Room 6. The floor had been demolished, but the outlines were still plainly visible, as was a typical bowl-shaped fire-place in the southeastern part. The diameter was about 8 ft. Many potsherds were found here.

[OTHER RIDGES](#) Just south of the ridge where Houses #1 and #2 are situated is a maze of low ridges on which may be seen the traces of many buildings more or less obliterated by erosion; to the south of these again is a very long ridge projecting much farther out into the valley than the others; this form the unusually large number of ruins it bears we called Main Ridge.

[House 3](#) The western extremity of the Main Ridge has two prongs, and at the point where these prongs meet are several ruins of more or less circular houses- rings of rooms about a central court. The westernmost we named House 3, and here work was begun on the Main Ridge.

A test hole on the west edge of the ruin revealed the skeleton of a small child lying on an adobe floor at the base of a short section of wall; this we call Burial 1.

[Burial 1](#) This infant was flexed on the left side, heading south, facing [?]t, but a few inches below the surface. On it lay part of a large pot, the [num]ber of large pieces of pottery, evidently parts of another vessel. Probably is a burial and had been placed after the house had fallen to ruin, and a great [deal] of debris has washed away from above it since. Reburied.

[Burial 2](#) While the work on Burial 1 was in progress, some human bones were noticed on the edge of the ridge about 150 ft. NNW [sic] from House 3, and [a] little digging revealed the upper part of a skeleton, and [sic an] adult, apparently male, lying on left side, partially face down, heading south, facing west. It had probably been flexed, but the legs had been washed away during the erosion of the hill. Under head, like a pillow, was a small metate, and to the west of the shoulders a pot and a bowl, plain, poorly baked, and badly integrated. The top of the skull was about 1 inch from the surface; all bones were in bad shape. In the pot was a charred corn cob, and there were traces [of] textile about the bones. Reburied.

[Room A](#), [House 3](#). From the ruinous state of the buildings it is not practical to begin at one end of a ruin, and work out the rooms one after the other, a number of them successively; it is necessary to start on the best preserved direction and work out from

that. Room A was the best preserved in this ruin; house 3 and its location will appear in the map. The stones that had been built into its adobe walls marked it out fairly well. It measured 5 ft. 9 in NS x 7 ft. EW, [on] the floor was a great deal of charred material, especially in the eastern part; this seemed to be largely roof material, including poles, brush and grass; there was also part of a charred coiled basket, a lot of charred corn on the cob, a few charred beans, and a pile of charred small round seeds, evidently collected for food. Among these things were the fragments of a small jar, with a band of corrugated decoration just below the rim. It is probably all [pre]sent and is restorable. Two inches more or less below the present floor of this room is another floor, and the west wall of the room is laid over a former floor, which would indicate that alterations had been made in the forms [transcription note (S. H.): it appears from the copy that there is another line at the bottom of the page] [...] then remodeled and occupied.

**Burial 3** Near the eastern end of Room A, a little north of the center, an oval [?] was noted, 2 ft. EW x 2ft. 6 on. NS, where the upper floor was broken and the lower floor also, while the ground beneath had plainly been disturbed. Digging into this we found, first of all a broken but complete bowl, inverted, in the south end; to the north of this lay a water bottle, complete but for the neck, and beneath them both, a metate. Raising this disclosed the skeleton of a small child, flexed on the right side, heading south and facing east, wrapped in the crumbling remains of a woven fur robe. Near the knees was the skeleton of a young puppy, also heading south, and near the shoulders another puppy, heading the same way. At the feet was a small cooking pot, broken, [but] restorable. Due to the dryness, occasioned by the fact that the filling of [the] grave was mostly adobe, some of the child's black hair, and some of the yel[low] hair of the little dogs was still preserved. The bottom of the grave was 16 [in] below the level of the highest floor. Reburied.

**Room B** Just east of Room A, but separated from it by a narrow passage paved with stone, lay an oval room, Room B, which measured 7 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 6 in. the [?]'er axis being EW. Near the eastern end, a little S of the center was a small bowl-shaped fireplace, 13 in. in diameter, and a few inches east of this, a grave which only penetrated the floor to a depth of 7 in., but which was 3 ft. 10 in. long NS and 2 ft. EW.

**Burial 5** At the eastern edge of the flat space, originally occupied by House 3, tests intended to locate rooms, if present, revealed a grave, distinguished by disturbed earth mixed with charcoal. The skeleton lay loosely flexed on the left side, partly face down, with the left arm flexed beneath the body, and the right hand near the hips. It was apparently a woman, and headed in a southerly and faced in a westerly direction. In front of the face was a bowl, of white ware, handsomely painted in black, cracked into several pieces, under this was a perfect dark colored bowl, plain and also inverted; this served as a cover for a small plain cooking pot, perfect, while over the knees lay a large, fine grain sandstone metate. Between the nest of pottery and the metate was a red water bottle, perfect except for a crack and a small hole in one side. Near the bottle was a small smooth pebble, perhaps a pot-smoother. There were traces of textile about the skeleton. As the skull was badly cracked the skeleton was not shipped. The grave measured 3 ft. 11 in. NS, 2 ft. 4 in. EW, and the skull was 20 in. deep beneath the present surface.

[Transcription note: (S.H.) all the above was taken transcribed from typed notes, all below is taken from hand written notes and hand drawn sketches. I have chosen not to correct grammar in the following, but rather to present to the best of my ability the actual account given.]

**Burial 6** In room C, which was a detached circular room (C) on the hillside considerably lower than the top of the hill in which House 3 stood, was Burial 6. It was the skeleton of a small child, on left side heading southward and facing westward. Depth from surface to top of skull, 18 in; from floor about 5 in. Six inches above the skull was a small duck shape pot, perfect, also the remains of a coiled basket, about 2 inches above the skull. About 14 in. above skeleton was an inverted black and white painted bowl, broken and crumbling, and under this a turtle's skeleton. Above the legs was an earthen jar, broken but complete; to the west of the shoulders a small plain bowl, to east of body a large black pot, crumbling, containing a smaller pot, perfect, about which were hundreds of small shell beads, mostly of disk form, some tiny olivellas; there were many more under the body, also two shell pendants and two turquoise pendants by the back of the head. At the back, at a low level was a small pot, complete. The body had been wrapped in a coarse textile of some sort, mostly disintegrated. Note A 30 ft. base line was established for House 3, NS.

[see figure]

**House 4** The next house of large size on the main ridge west of House 3 was House 4, which contained traces of 21 rooms arranged about a court, with the main entrance or opening toward the south-east. It lay to the north of House 3, about 85 ft. The base line on this house is 50 ft. NS.

**Burial 7** While working in the ash dump on the NNW side of this, on the hillside, trying to locate the outside wall, a grave was found at a spot where an unusual quantity of broken pottery lay. This was Burial 7.

[see figure]

The grave was 4 ft. 6 in. EW and 3 ft. 4 in. NS. In it lay a skeleton, probably a young woman, on left side heading north and facing east. She was bent back in a bow-shape like a tetanus victim, with the right elbow raised high, as if she had died alone somewhere and rigormortis had set in before the body could be arranged as usual. In the concave side the bow formed by the body i.e., along the back, were piled the following articles, beginning at the head:

- 1 small black pot with handles, containing dark red paint.
- 1 potter's "spoon" made from a potsherd, perforated for suspension.
- 1 small flint knife
- 1 piece light red paint
- 1 very fine pitcher or red ware, with decorations in black, showing a partial glaze.
- 1 large pink jar or olla.
- 1 very large black jar or cooking pot.
- 1 smaller black cooking pot



Traces of another vessel, badly disintegrated, all the other vessels were broken, but most of them are restorable.

She was two feet from the surface.

[see figure]

**Burial 8** In the floor of a partially eroded room ([Room G](#)) in the north side of house 4, a disturbance led to the finding of an infant burial, its bones 15 in. below the floor.

[see figure]

This was flexed on the left side with the head [tilted?] to the right heading WSW. In front of the body was a small pot, perfect; over it were piled parts of 3 large pots, mostly in bad condition, filling the top of the grave and protecting its contents. A few pieces of yellow paint lay in front of the skeleton, which had been wrapped in some sort of textile, of which traces only remain. Under the skeleton were a few squash seeds and 2 flint chips.

**Burial 9** near the south edge of [?] on which stood [House 4](#).

[see figure]

This was an adolescent, probably a young woman, loosely flexed on right side, hands on lap, skull 5 in. below surface, heading WSW. Covered with traces of a coiled basket and of a woven blanket of some sort; bones in poor condition. At right shoulder was a fine(?) painted bowl, broken into 6 pieces, black-and-white ware.

**Burial 10** at the N.E. side of House 4 was a [room \(A\)](#) through the floor of which a grave 3 ft. 4 in NS x 3 ft. 2 in. EW had been dug, not far from the fire place.

[see figure]

The skeleton was well preserved, of a man, flexed with the knees to his left (E) but lying stomach down. Head was dislocated looking upward, chin on right shoulder. Heading south on east side of grave, heading north was the crouching skeleton of a full grown dog. Some of whose yellow hair still remained. Under head and forelegs of dog were the remains of a large coiled basket; under its hind quarters, back of the head of the human skeleton were two nested bowls, and under them an olla. Back of hips was a large bowl containing 6 dice; three of them circular, made half of bone, half of pitch, the others were made of bone with pitch on lower side. One of the latter was decorated with incised designs. Just below the knees, which were elevated was a cooking pot and high up on the west wall of the grave a painted bowl set edgewise under which was a fragment of a canteen, doubtless used as a bowl. Just north of there at a lower level but also set on edge was coiled basket full of pumpkin seeds, in the middle of which was a piece of green copper ore. This was preserved with parafine.

The body had been wrapped in a woven blanket of which shreds only remained, and covered with a large flat, coiled basket, of which we found traces, and succeeded by the use of parafine in saving our pieces.

Beneath the skeleton was the skeleton of a young animal, probably a wildcat, and traces of a number of cane arrows with wooden points, painted with green stripes. Segments of the arrows were saved by the use of parafine.

In soil of grave were charred screw-beans and corn cobs. Vessels all shapped broken, but complete.

[Burial 11](#) about 150 ft. SE of the next large wall preserved house (16) north of House 4 testing revealed traces of an isolated small house (18) on whose ruins a burial had been placed. It was an adult, tightly flexed on the left side, heading SE. Bones very fragile. From floor of room to skull, 9 in. deep, at knees were a broken olla and a bowl made by grinding the edges of a fragment of a container. Remains of a coiled basket near hips, which was 14 in. below the floor of the room. Remains had been wrapped in a coarse woven blanket, some black hair left, and some bleached to a brown by acids of its body. Reburied. See page 46.

[Burial 12](#) Among large sandstone fragments on SE end of plateau on which house 4 stands was found the skeleton of an infant, skull just below the surface.

[\[see figure\]](#)

Flexed on right side, heading WSW. On head was a rectangular object of soft sandstone, showing 2 parallel incised lines on one side. To the north of skull had been two tiny(?) pots of which only traces remained, on [illegible] a pot and a bowl. Body had been wrapped in a textile. Under skull, pillow-wise were three large plain potsherds convex side up.

[Burial 13](#) On the south side of the plateau on which House 4 stands, on the hillside on a refuse dump was found a skeleton of an infant heading north, flexed to the left, face straight up at a depth of 2 feet.

[\[see figure\]](#)

To the right of head was a cooking pot, on the front of the body a small pot containing a quadrangular tiny bowl, and covered with an inverted bowl, all broken but possibly restorable, except bowl. As in the case of preceding, several large potsherds, convex side up, served as a pillow.

[Burial 14](#) In the middle of [Room Q](#) on House 4 was a grave 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter, plainly cut down through the pile of mineral material. The floor and the layer of sand and charcoal which lay upon the floor.

[\[see figure\]](#)

In this grave a depth of 18 in. from the floor or 2 ft. 6 in. from the surface, lay the skeleton of a young adult, likely a woman, flexed on the right side, hands in lap, heading SSE. In front of face was a painted bowl (black and white), containing a piece of green copper ore, probably paint, near knees were three perforated pieces of animal bone; at back of head was a small pottery container, back of shoulders a small water bottle and some white clay like substance Kaolin; at hips was a large pottery container on which lay a coiled basket, only a small piece of which was left. Preserved with paraffine. Grave had cut through part of the fireplace in [Room Q](#).

[Burial 15](#) On west edge of plateau where House 4 stood a disturbance was discovered dug down [illegible] to shaley hard pan, which contained the skeleton of a child of three or four years old, and flexed on the right side, heading south, at a depth of 14 inches. Was wrapped in a twined fabric, resembling a fur-strip blanket; at neck was a string of tiny dark beads of shell, and one small turquoise bead of good quality. Above the skeleton, near surface, was skeleton of an adult dog.



[see figure]

**Burial 16** In one of the [rooms \(A\)](#) of a little [House 5](#) west of the pounding hole group which was west of House 4, was a grave dug through the floor into the hardpan. It contained the skeleton of an unusually tall man, for this people, flexed on left side, heading SW. Left hand on lap, right hand on chest. Top of skull 8 in. deep from floor of little room; 20 in. deep from surface. SW of skull were fragments of a large, handsome, black and white bowl; in front of head a number of fragments of a large cooking pot, under which was an inverted plain bowl, notched, and a plain pot, perfect, under the bowl. In there were two manos and a ribbed slate.

**Burial 17** In a small room [House 6](#) an isolated one, on hillside west of House 4 was the skeleton of an infant, heading SE. The posture could not be distinguished. Just SE of the skull were a bowl, a pot and a smaller pot, all nested, and all broken, but apparently restorable. Skull about 5 in. below the surface and 3 inches above the floor of the little room. Reburied.

[see figure]

**Burial 18** In a circular building [House 7](#) apparently a [Kiva](#) (?) west of House 4 was an infant skeleton, flexed on the left side, heading SE. It was wrapped first in a coarse woven textile of some sort and then of a fine woven textile of a very distinct purplish color. Both textiles badly disintegrated, and although paraffine was poured on, it is doubtful if they can be preserved. Skull was about 6 in. below floor, and about 20 in. below surface.

[see figure]

The most remarkable thing about this burial was the fact that the skeleton of a dog lay on the floor of the room, stretched on his stomach with his head stuck down into the grave.

[see figure] The skull would not stay in place when the skeleton was uncovered, so photos do not show this. No objects. Reburial.

**Burial 19** on the hillside W of House 4 a child of about five years old lying on right side heading southwest. Has been flexed, but bones are more or less in confusion..

[see figure]

Burial was on edge of a wash so that a pot in front of head was nearly dislodged by exposure. Remains had been wrapped in two blankets, a coarse one [illegible] and a fine woven blanket of a bluish or purplish tinge on the outside; none could be saved.

Arrowpoints found in front of skull; piece of magnesite at back. No other object.

**Burial 20** [see figure] A child, west of Burial 19, on hillside grave partly washed away so pots were exposed on head and badly disintegrated. On north end of grave above skeleton was a badly decayed cooking pot, partly sticking out of ground; to the east of item a painted bowl on edge, containing a small black pot. South of this was the remains of a coiled basket, containing a piece of crystal, to the north of this a large mouthed bowl. Skeleton was wrapped in a coarse blanket outside and a very fine woven textile, straight weave, inside. In the north-west corner of grave was a curious squat canteen.

[see figure]

House 8 base line 25 ft., NS.

[see figure]

Burial 21 A rather small adult in a grave 4 ft. 2 in. EW. X 3 ft. 2 in. NS. Room B of House 8. Depth to top of skull from floor, 8 inches.

[see figure]

Flexed on right side, heading east. Bones in fair shape, but covered with matted roots. Traces of a coarse blanket of coarse fiber, like [illegible] bag not around bones. No objects.

Burial 22 an infant, in Room D, House 8, on back flexed to left, heading, SW at a depth of 1 ft. 5 in. from floor to top of skull.

Above and back of head was a cooking bowl and a small olla, nested; on right shoulder a cooking pot, broken, on left upper arm a cooking pot, broken, and on hips a small olla, broken. Reburied.

[see figure]

Burial 23 On hillside ash dump on south side of south prong of main ridge, and infant, flexed to right, heading north, about 1 ft. deep surface to skull. Potsherds, convex side up, as usual for pillow. Above head large black and white bowl, broken into six pieces over right arm. Vase shape black cooking pot ; near hips a collection of small turquoise pendants. Two arrowpoints in filling of grave. There were 16 perfect turquoise pendants and about as many broken ones.

Burial 24 Further south on the southeast back of main ridge, just below the top of the ash dump, was burial 24, the skull of which was 16 inches. The feet however came to the surface, and the right hand had protruded.

The back of the skull was toward the north, it was straight up, looking south, and the body curled up and twisted up to the left, with legs flexed. The left forearm lay across the forehead, the left hand on the right side of the head, its right arm partially stretched out, its forearm vertical; the hand was missing as it had protruded. Above right thigh was a large vase shaped cooking pot, part of rim decayed and missing from exposure, picture shows pot back of skull; it had to be moved to remove(?) skeleton. Traces of a coiled basket and one fine (or fur) [illegible].

[see figure]

Burial 25 8 or 10 ft. north of Burial 24 was Burial 25, in a grave dug down into the hardpan of the hill, but traceable through charcoal, lumps of adobe, etc. Surface of skull 1 ft. 9 in. close flexed, breast down, heading west, face turned up and to the right. There [illegible] along the back, starting at the head, on S. side of grave, 1st was a broken canteen, secondary use (?) as pot. Next came plain bowl, broken in 3 pieces. Next badly broken deep bowl. On right wrist was part of cedar or sagebrush bark. In bowl were a few broken bones of small animal.

Bones very soft, skull although stuck(?) crumbled at touch. Probably old woman, as teeth more smooth, missing and bones had [illegible] tooth.

Entire depth of grave 2 ft. 6 in. Head and hips high 1 ft. 11 (or 10) in. below surface, skeleton of body forced down low. Marks of digging stick on hard clay in which grave was dug.

Burial 26 west of the north end of the large House No. 20 on a very rich refuse dump and here was found in first test the skeleton of a new born infant, heading north, flexed on left side, 5 in. deep. No object, but a piece of magnesite. Just below and to the east was Burial 27.

Burial 27 Below and to the east of Burial 26, on ash dump west of north end of House 20 a young child, lying on back, lays a skeleton of infant, heading SSW at a depth of 2 ft. 4 in. Potsherds under head as pillows, as usual. At left of knee a black cooking pot, nearly perfect, over which was an inverted painted bowl, broken, but restorable. To left of skull were 4 bone dice, 2 round, 2 oval, one of the latter engraved, and under bottom below 2 crumbling bone awls.

Burial 28 about 6 ft. south of burial 27 was # 28. An adult, flexed tightly on right side, heading WSW at a depth of 2 ft. 1 inch. In front of face was a good sized cooking pot, olla type with perforated handles over which, and the face, was a large black and white painted bowl, broken by weight of earth. High in grave filling not far from the surface were fragments of a small cooking pot. Scattered through the grave were many tiny ollivella beads, small pendants of unknown material, 2 broken turquoise beads on pendant.

Burial 29 In House 17 a large sized single roomed affair, possibly rounded, east of House 16 and south of House 20. Burial lay in SW corner, an infant flexed to right, at a depth from the surface of 17 in., 3 in. from floor. Covered with traces of a coarse blanket, above feet broken pot, to south of this a large pottery disk (see page 45).

Burial 30 In south end of House 18 a one-roomed structure, square with rounded corners was a grave containing an adult flexed on left side, hands in front of breast, chin turned up slightly, at a depth of 2 ft., headed south, about 17 in. below floor. In front of breast was a very large painted bowl. Grave had cut through edge in fireplace of house; fireplace had a raised rim. (See page 46)

Burial 31 In the south end of a very large Room (A) in House 20 was an infant burial flexed on right side, headed SE at a depth of 16 [in] below floor, 25 in. from surface. On right wrist were olivella beads, turquoise beads, and very minute black beads, material unknown. Over body was a painted bowl, on edge. In back of body large cooking vessel. In dirt other pieces of pottery. In grey pot(?) was a flint knife; back of head a good bone awl, in dirt above a bone dice. (see page 46)

Burial 32 On the western tip of the first ridge south from Houses 1 and 2, a ridge where a number of houses are situated, Room A, House 38, bones were found exposed in the back, just below a house. When laid bone out was seen that these were the bones of an adult, lying very loosely flexed, almost extended on left side. Head had been washed

away and the foot probably on the other side of its [illegible] point. Probably a woman, headed south. To west of body was the skeleton of a new born infant, headed north. Body had been wrapped in skin of some sort, also in a woven fur robe, traces of which remained.

East of legs was a large black cooking pot, perfect, over which had been inverted a large pumpkin bowl with a very thin bottom. This was broken, but all was removed. Under the cooking pot was a quarter of a metate slab, and adjoining this, a piece of green copper ore. There were pots in bad condition, crumbling into pieces, lay to the east of the body, and two more to the west probably crumbled to sand. Depth to hips 17 inches (see page 68).

**Burial 33** On refuse dump east of House #33, the highest in altitude of any examined so far. On dump about 15 feet below house; found by test holes. A child of about 5 years, flexed on left side, heading south, at a depth of 2 feet to skull. Hips [illegible] lower. Between head and knees a large red-ware bowl with securing(?) rim and black decorating, broken but restorable. Over hips was black cooking pot in same condition. Bones in very bad condition. Traces of blanket about body.

**Burial 34** In room north of House 20, in NE corner, a small child, flexed to right, almost face down, on shoulders black cooking pot, broken in several pieces. Heading NW. Skull 15 inches from surface, 6 inches from floor. (see page 49)

**Burial 35** A small child in large ash dump, SE of House 20. A large funnel shaped coiled basket over body, mouth up, (over heart), front about 6 in. above bones, painted with designs in white, red and green on outside.

[see figure]

To rim of basket from surface down 1 ft. 8 in. Skeleton lay almost extended on back slightly tipped to left, knees slightly bent, right arm extended along side. Just east of right wrist a water bottle with handles, rounded like a canteen. Potsherds under head for pillow. Headed SSW, surface to skull 2 ft. 3 in.

### Chuckawalla Cave

About one mile northwest from the expedition camp, on the property of Mr. Whitmore of Overton, is a canyon running from the flat valley lands eastward to the Mormon Mesa. The ridges hereabout show a number of rounded houses, and some of the largest lowland houses of Pueblos lie out on this flat near the mouth of the canyon.

On the north bank of this canyon, some 75 yards from the north, a small cave, its mouth marked by fallen rocks, was found by Mr. Fay Perkins, who spotted it from the ash dump in front.

[see figure]

It was named "Chuckawalla Cave" from the fact that when the fallen dirt and rock was cleared away one of the large lizards called "chuckawalla" was found in a crevice. In a rat's nest west of the crevice in the back was a long stick, curved at one end like a cane, which seemed to have been made with stone implements, and showed much use. It was about 4 ft. long and was too slender for a walking stick. In various crevices were

found several(?) stalks of cane strewn [illegible] and parts of [illegible] as if they had been doing [illegible] or [illegible]. On surface were pieces of what looked to be Paiute pottery, and bits cut with a [illegible] knife. The ash dump in front was dug first, it ran from nothing to 5 ft. 7 in. at the former skeleton line. It contained some Paiute pottery and a great deal of Pueblo ware, including plain corrugated, black and white, and black and red. Note Base line 25 ft. long, N. 30 degrees E.

[Transcription note, S.H.: note that there are more notes concerning the cave description below Burial 40's description. Also, Harrington uses the term "surface" depth in the following burials, it appears that he is referring to the original cave surface, at the time of burial rather than the modern surface that he mentions in most other burials described earlier.]

Along the back wall of the cave were a number of infant burials, all new born, simply little skeletons with shreds of skin and hair. They were: [see figure]

Burial 36 new born infant, almost extended, but slightly turned on left side, heading S.E. Depth to skull, 12 in., no objects. [see figure]

Burial 37 new born infant, flexed on left side, heading S.E. by S. depth from top of slide 5 ft. from cave floor, piece of wild hemp string near head, about 2 in. [see figure]

Burial 38 [see figure] new born infant, headed south, flexed on left side, depth from top of slide 4 ft. [3 or 5?] in. from cave floor, about 18 in. No objects.

Burial 39 [see figure] newborn infant, flexed on left side, heading S.S.W. Depth [3 or 5] ft. 7" from top of slide; 16 in. from original cave floor. No objects.

Burial 40 [see figure] newborn infant, on back, heading W.S.W., depth 1 ft. 10 in. from cave floor. No objects.

This cave was worked in 4 levels, as follows: surface to 12 in., 12 in. to 30 in., 30 in. to 48 in., 48 in. to bottom, which was about 5 ft. 7 in. deep at deepest point(?).

Cist 1 [see figure] Bottom 6 ft. 6 in. from top of slide diam., 3 ft. 6 in N-S x 3 ft. 8 in. E-W. Depth from 30 in. level 2 ft. 4 in., average height 1 ft. 6 in. of rocks, average 9 in. width.

A circular cist outlined to South with slabs stood on edge; bottom solid sandstone, back solid rock. In west side of shelter, just under shelter line chinks stuffed with cedar bark, traces of galleta grains lining a few fragments of corn cobs around, nothing else.

In first 12 in. was found Paiute pottery and sticks cut with steel knives; also Pueblo pottery, corn cobs, some corn and bean, squash seeds.

PUEBLO GRANDE DE NEVADA  
NOV. 1924 –  
Located near St. Thomas, Clark Co. Nevada

M. R. HARRINGTON  
MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN  
HEYER FOUNDATION  
Broadway at 155<sup>th</sup> St.  
New York City

NMAI 0003

Chuckawalla Cave, continued:

12 inches to 30 inches: Pueblo pottery, mostly including Black and white, black and red, and corrugated. Plenty of corn cobs, etc.

30 to 48 inches: Pottery scarce, mostly plain.

48 in. to 67 in. (bottom) Corn cobs, etc., fairly abundant, only a few plain potsherds found, none at all over most of area. Charred and ashy in irregular layers, plentiful. No pottery near bottom.

Additional notes, **House 3:**

**House 3:** West of Room A was the remnant of a room of the same width; there were traces(?) to the north, consisting of a wall mostly. Around the west and southwest ends of the little plaza were portions of rooms only. Plaza was about 21 ft. across, N-S, Room D was 4'10" wide, lying N.E. of the Room B, but 5 ft. distant. It lay east and west, but only 5 ft. of the west end remained; the rest having been washed out by a little gully. It contained a few potsherds and pieces of turtle shell. It was evident in the patio that various material depressions had been filled with rocks [illegible] and debris, probably to level it off.

**House 4:**

**Room A:** Farthest east in this house on the north tier as now trouble in measured 9 ft. from N-S, and about 9-1/2' from E. to W. but the eastern end has been eroded, and it was probably longer. Just south of the center (N-S) was the fireplace, and 3'4" from west wall to center of fireplace. Fireplace was roughly circular and measured 13 in. in diameter. It contained a lot of charcoal, ashes, and several pieces of charred corn cobs, which on mostly a charred log about 4 in. in diameter and 9 in. long. **Burial 10** lay just east of fireplace. West wall well preserved to the length of a foot or a little more.

**Burial 41:** On high hill N. of **House 20**, across the canyon are the remains of a house (34) under one corner of which was found Burial 41, a man, flexed on left side, arms extended, heading S., depth from surface 1'7"; just south of knees, black cooking pot, with black and red bowl inverted over it. (See P. 62)

**Burial 42:** In the S. corner of **Room A**, **House 27**, an adult, flexed on left side, heading S.S.E. skull, face up, in bad condition. Depth from floor to skull 20 in.; at left shoulder two red and black bowls, one farthest with but a slight arch(?), one broken in a few

pieces. At neck, large number of large shell beads; about a foot overhead were hundreds of small black beads apparently of Laterite\*; near breast and near stomach were 2 good quality small turquoise beads. In top of grave was broken corrugated pot and plain black cooking pot. Traces of fur blanket around skeleton. \*Laterite is a material resembling asphaltum, but has a rubbery smell when burned.

House 4 continued:

**Room B:** Just west of **Room A** lay Room B, a large oblong room, the floor barely traceable [illegible] the same. On the N.E. corner were several arrowpoints, a shell, and some common black pottery. Room was 6'8" EW by 10'8" N.S. No fireplace.

**Room C:** The east end of Room C lay N. of **Room B**, but it projects west from that point. It measures 8 ft. from E. to W., but the north wall and part of the room has been eroded, 5'8" is left however. The floor was broken, revealing the fact that the house has been built over the remains of another one, as ashes, etc., extend down 12 or 15 inches, [illegible] of another floor.

**Room D:** Just(?) west of **Room C** was Room D. Only 4 ft. from E. to W., the N end was eroded away leaving only 3'5" left.

**Room E:** Just west of D was Room E, 6'2" from E. to W; the northern end has been eroded away leaving only 4'10". No fireplace.

**Room F:** Lay out in the patio, about 5-1/2 ft. S. of **Room E**. It is a slightly [illegible] rectangular room with round corners, 9 ft. N-S by 8 ft. E-W. No fireplace; very little pottery.

**Room G:** Lay just W. of Room **E**. It was complete, but rather irregular form, the north edge being somewhat [illegible]. Measured 6 ft. N-S, and 6'6" E-W. **Burial 8** lay just east of center of this. Many charred screw beans came from this room, also some of the usual pottery.

**Room H:** A very small room at a slightly down level lay N. of the N. end of this room. Rather irregular form, 4 ft. 6" E to W and 5'4" N-S. This is a complete room.

**Room J:** Just west of **Room H**, somewhat larger, also complete. 4'5" east to west and 7'7" N. to S.

**Room I:** This directly S. of **Room J** and west of **Room H**, a little square cubbyhole complete, with a door 14 inches wide is Room I and another to Room K (about 10 inches) 4'3" N-S by 4'4" EW.

**Room K:** A long narrow room, complete on 3'3" N. to S. and 5a'10" E-W. It had a door about 10 in. wide in the N.E. corner leading into Room I. Yielded a few ordinary potsherds.

**Room L:** Lying directly north of **Room K** was a little longer from E to W, about 6 ft., but only the south end, about 3 ft. of it, was burnt.

**Room M:** was directly south of **Room K** and **L**, it measures 11 ft. from E to W and about 6' from N to S, though the west end is somewhat broader than the east end.

**Room N:** was S of the west end of **Room M**. Walls had nearly disappeared. Measured 5 ft. N-S and 5'2" E.W.



**Room O:** lay 12 ft S. from the position(?) of **Rooms M** and **K**. If there had been rooms between, they have been [illegible] eroded away. It was well marked, of long narrow form, measuring 5'4" NS and 3'6" E-W. In its S.E. corner was the skeleton of a dog, lying on its side, near the middle of the east wall was a smooth plastered stone slab [illegible] or [illegible] bread griddle. A lot of ordinary pottery appeared in this room.

**Room P:** Just S. of **Room O**. lay Room P, 4'10" from E to W and 7'4" from N to S. A little pottery and a few animal bones here.

**Room Q:** This adjoined **Room P** on the south; it was unusually large, measuring 10 ft. 6" from N-S and 10'10" from E-W. Adobe walls quite well marked on plans; floor on ground level. Just S of center was fireplace, 14" in diameter, 3" deep, slightly raised rims; in N.E. corner a slightly raised rim of adobe out of an arc. Arrowpoints, pottery, a bone awl, broken selenite pendants in Room Q. (drawing insert). **Burial 14** could be traced down through debris and floor, cutting edge of fireplace. Room P and Q have been built over an older structure of the first type, 1' deep, floor and walls nicely plastered, with post holes, etc. W no [illegible] in S end of Room P.

**Room R:** was rather irregular in form, measured 9'5" from E. to W., 7'6" N-S. In S.W. corner was an alcove 5' long by 2' deep with a post hole near the center. It was fenced off from the rest of the room by a low curved rim of adobe. (drawing insert)

**Room S:** A very small one east of **Room R** with an adobe partition between, the middle of which was destroyed. Neither had much in the way of specimens but broken pottery.

**Room T:** 5'10" east of the N.E. corner of **Room S** was a very large room, dug into the bank at back to a depth of 2 ft. Greatest length E-W was 16'4", N-S 10'10". No fireplace, much broken pottery, corrugated, black on white, red and black, plain, many animal bones, 2 or 3 arrowpoints, 1 flint knife, pottery disk. In a disturbance 1'4" below floor was two rude pestles. Natural [illegible] slabs had been just for north wall of room.

**Room U:** A tiny closet-like structure just W of **Room Q** distinct adobe walls 3 ft. N-S, 2'5" E.W.

**Room V:** Just W. of **U**. was V. of first type, and oval form, well preserved adobe walls in part. 9'6" S.east to to N.west, and 7'2" NE-SW. This had been dug into old room, traces of which were visible to the west and south. Fireplace just SW of center; several disturbances in floor, which bottomed out, yielded nothing but ashes. There were traces of a stone floor built over this room entire, on [illegible] ground. Room full of pieces of adobe.

**Burial 43:** In a room of a house in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> gravel point north of Chuckawalla Cave canyon were a few infant bones, 14 in. deep, over which was a broken black cooking pot. The disturbance was circular, about 3 ft. in diameter, in the S.W. corner in the room; it was down to a depth of 3 ft. 10 in. and was full of stones of all sizes all the way down, including some on edge. There was nothing in the bottom however, the infant burial being between rocks over top..

**Burial 44:/House 50:** (drawing insert) Near House 50 at northern end of Pueblo was found **Burial 44** by test holing. This house is on a gravel knoll with a clay foundation out



in the middle of the valley and shows long occupation (Sheep Knoll). Burial was adult, tightly flexed on left side, heading S.E. with face turned down. A large oval natural cobblestone lay on head, and on grave was a broken flint knife, and a piece of a black on gray bowl. Depth to top of skull 3'8"; to bottom of grave 4'8"; grave 3'4" N-S, 2'2" E.W.

Burial 45: Near **House 50** (drawing insert). An infant, bones disturbed by animals, but has been buried flexed on left side heading S.E., 2 rim pieces of rude pot behind head. Depth 1'2" to skull, to bottom of grave 1'6".

Burial 46: **Room A**, **House 50** (drawing insert). An infant, position not discoverable as only portions of skull remained, heading S, at a depth of 4'8" to skull, 4'9" to bottom of grave; grave oval, measured 2'3" by 1'6" dug down into solid layers of clay, right on the edge of a small deep pit-dwelling, Room A, the plan of which was 4'1" from the surface. (drawing insert). In N.W. part of grave was a corrugated pottery container; on N.E. part of a piece of magnesite and 2 small nested bowls, the smaller, nearly perfect, beautifully corrugated. In SE part of grave was a large broken corrugated pot, within which was a broken small corrugated pot. Then over directly to E of skull, grave was dug from a point about 16 in. from burnt surface, and here was a large point of a large corrugated pot (See P. 80).

Burial 47: Just above **House 22** (4' NW) between it and the top of the hill, was an infant burial, in bad condition, flexed on left side, heading west, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in. A canteen, perfect, with 2 handles was found with this, just south of the shoulders; just south of hips was a black cooking pot too decayed to remove.

Burial 48: In northernmost **Room A** of **House 35**, a rather deep small, semi circular room dug down into the soft rock. The fireplace was near the S.E. corner, and the skeleton, that of a new-born infant, lay in the floor in the N.E. corner, heading S. Bones had been disturbed, no position could be determined. Between skull and fireplace were the pieces of a large, well made black and white bowl, and just above, the pieces of a small black cooking pot. Depth to top of skull from present surface 1'4" (See page 63).

Burial 49: (see P. 65) In northernmost **Room (A)** of **House 36** was found the skeleton of an infant at the depth of about 2 ft. 4 in. from present surface, and about 1-1/2 in. from floor of room to top of skull. Grave is 7 in. deep below floor of room. Depth of room 2' 2-1/2" deep from burnt surface. (drawing insert) About 1 ft. above middle of skeleton was black cooking pot, [illegible]. In room was pieces burnt basket and fabric tatter(?), probably sandal. Skeleton heading north, facing east, almost on back, legs doubled, knees slightly to right. Traces of squash seed.

**House 5:** Lay about 150 ft SW of the west end of **House 4**.

**Room A:** was of regular oblong form, with stone slab baseboard, 4'6" N-S 5'2"E-W. Floor sandstone 6 in. below surface of ground; 2 or 3 inches of wall left above ground. Running diagonally across outer rim from N.E. corner to S.W. was the grave of Burial 16. Two manos and some pottery together with a worked piece of slate

found in room, the pieces of badly decayed pottery olla, in NW corner. No fireplace, may have been destroyed by grave.

**Room B:** just North of **Room A**, with an offset to the west was Room B, of which most of the south and west walls, and a bit of the north wall are standing. It measured 5 ft. 6 in., N-S, and 6'6" E-W. Yielded 1 arrowpoint, and a little [illegible] (black and white) and plain pottery; no fireplace.

**Room C:** Just to the E of **Room B**, about 4 ft. E-W and 3'7" at width about N-S. Some of S. and W wall standing. Probably storage, yielded black and white and plain pottery. No fireplace.

**Room D:** An almost circular room just W of **Room A**. 6 ft. E-W, 6'4" N-S. Fireplace 14 in. in diameter in S.W. part. Broken plain pottery. Cutting into the room on S.W. side was a square room.

**Room E:** 6 ft. E.W. and 6 ft. N-S. Fireplace just S.W. of center 1'4" E.W., 1'6" [transcription note: either 6" or 0"] N-S. Plain broken pottery. Floor only.

**House 6:** On hill slope S.W. of House 4, square with rounded corner, 6'8" – N-S. 6'7" E.W. Fireplace near S.W. corner 11" in diameter, deeper at back 1'4". An infant burial in this, [Burial 17](#), on S.E. part. Many pottery fragments, all types, some animal bones.

**House 7:** Large, almost circular house on side hill, 9'11" N and S.; 11 ft. E-W. About 5 ft. N. of **House 6**. 1'4" deep in back, nicely floored and plastered. Baby burial, 18 mos. found on this, with dog looking down into grave. Pottery and animal bones. Extensive ash dumps on this hillside.

**House 8:** was about 75 ft. westward of **House 5**, and 10 or 15 ft. lower, on another bench. There had been a semi-circular row of rooms, its court opening to the W.S.W, but most have been eroded away.

**Room A:** was northernmost; it measured 7 ft. E. to W. and 4 ft. 8 in. N-S. Floor slightly sunken, walls nearly gone, no fireplace. Broken plain pottery.

**Room B:** was directly west of Room A, measured 6'4" East-W and 5'4" N-S. Yielded a mano and part of a bone awl, also plain pottery, also screw bean; back part of room curved. In this room was [Burial 21](#).

**Room C:** was at back of circle; little more than floor left; 8'2" N-S, 4'7" E.W. Broken pottery only. Trace of a room to the N.W./ part of the circle/now eroded.

**Room D:** in N. arch of circle was room D 9'3" E-W 6'6" from north to south. This had [Burial 22](#) in it. Little left but the floors. Fireplace in S.W. corner, 1 ft. in diameter. Pottery found in room.

**Room E:** lay to the west of **Room D**; part only was left. 6'4" from N-S, and only about 3 ft. of the eastern end left. Traces of several other rooms may be seen around this house, and about 25 ft. S.E. of Room E. The edges of this are doubtful, but the fireplace 1'6" in diameter.

House 9: a very small round pit-dwelling about 25 ft. S. from northernmost room of House 3. 5'11 in N-S, 5'4" E-W. Depth 10 in., small fireplace against east edge, 9 in E.W., 10 N.S. Pieces of large black cooking pot, pieces of mano, pieces of metate.

House 10: about 60 ft. S.W. of House 9. Has had several rooms, but only one good one is left, rectangular, with partial stone baseboard. Runs NNE and SSW. Layer 7'6" breadth 4'9". Had flint knife, 1 broken potter's spoon, pieces worked selenite, broken plain and black and white pottery. Traces of another room to S., but not enough to trace as Puebloan.

House 11: 35 ft. S.W. of House 10, on W. edge of hill, pit-dwelling type, 10 ft. E-W, 8' 10 in N-S. At back was 2'6 in. deep, square with rounded corners, fireplace just east of center, about 1 ft. in diameter. Much broken pottery and animal bones, all type pottery, pieces of a metate, a mano, a large block of lava not found in neighborhood, evidently brought in as material, lay near past wall.

House 12: about 30 ft. S. of House 11, semicircular pit-dwelling, rounded and against a [illegible] to the east, flat edge walled with vertical slabs and irregular stones to west. N.S. 10'7", E-W 8'. A lot of broken pottery, mostly plain, 1 olivella, shell bead, 2 fireplaces, 1 on S.W. corner, 1 ft. in diameter, 1 just east of center about the same diameter.

House 13: about 21 ft. S. of House 12, was House 13, of circular form, little left but the floor. 7 ft. N-S, 6'8" E-W. 3 arrowpoints, some black and white, some plain pottery. No fireplaces; about 15 ft. to east were traces of a stone floor, [illegible] could not be followed clearly, probably part of one house.

House 14: about 42 ft. S. of House 13, was House 14, little left but floor. Runs N.E. – S. W. measuring 6'10" with 6 ft. S.E.-N.W. No fireplace, a little pottery. About 10 ft. E of House 14 is a ledge with founding(?) holes.

House 15: About 42' north of north [illegible] of House 13. Semicircular, flat side toward the N.E. Floor and N.E. wall traceable. N.E. – S.W. 5'9" S.E.-N.W. 7'6". In N.W. corner was a quarter-circle rim of adobe about 4 in. high, at upper edge 1 ft. deep [drawing inserted].

House 4: rim 45 ft. ENE from Room A of House 4, on the brow of a little border was House 4' so numbered because it was not found until the number that should have been assigned to it was pulled up. Room A was 8 ft. E-W and 7'4" from N-S., of ovalish form slightly rounded(?). Some of long rock slabs from base of wall before came first. Three fireplaces in row in middle from E.W. about 5 in. deep. Room B lay directly to the east 7'4" E-W, 4'7" N-S. Floor and trace of walls [illegible] walls. [drawing inserted]. In Room A was black and white and plain pottery.

House 16: a long slightly curved line of rooms, running roughly N-S, on the western edge of the Main Ridge just north of the low gap where it fast eroding out. Ruins

badly eroded; little left but plans. (not explored 4-10-25) Trace of rooms about 78 ft. long, cut across curve like a bowstring [drawing insert]. Comparatively little pottery, etc., in dump, probably was not occupied long (See P.87).

House 17: an irregular rounded, building pit-dwelling type, about 45 ft. [illegible] of middle of House 16 on E. side of its court, 10' from diameter. Therefore, just S.E. of center, 14 in. in diameter just S.E. of fireplace was a Burial #29. 1'10" deep at back. This was full of rude dark lumps and roots from the valley. Much charred roof material on floor, including pieces of a log which was 6 in. in diameter at least. A mass of charred food, probably reeds found on floor, pieces of large black olla, fragments of a water bottle, and a small black pot, also animal bone and [illegible] partly like stone. Well made adobe floor, walls plastered.

House 18: was similar to # 17, squared, with rounded corners, 9'4" E-W and 10'4" N-S, 1'10" step on W side, wall nearly missing on E. side. Pit-dwelling type, fireplace just east of middle. Fireplace with raised adobe rim, 1'3" in diameter. Rim about 1-1/2' high and 4 in. wide. In south end of house, cutting through edge of fireplace was burial of an adult #30. (See page 23) A little broken pottery found on floor of this room. Floor and walls plastered with adobe. House 18 was 78 ft. S.E. of House 17.

House 19: About 16 ft. E. of House 18 was House 19, barely traceable, but evidently of oblong form, 10'6" SW-NE, 13'6" SE-NW. In SE end was a Burial #11 (see P.13). On floor was found broken pottery and charred corn, the pottery plain.

House 20: Base-line stakes, 25 ft. apart, N-S.

Room A: was a large roughly semi-lunar room, flat side toward the west. N-S measurement 16 ft., E-W 11 ft. Depth at east arch, [illegible] 1'2". Large item set up on edge formed a base board; [illegible] there were double forming the base of the wall. Three floors had [illegible] onto this room. Infant burial (31) with pottery, small beads, etc. on S. end (see page 23). Another perturbation on floor to north. No fireplace, much pottery, black and white, and plain metate, also part of black and red gourd shape bowl. Masses of charred corn; charred roof materials; a number of arrowpoints whole and broken, many animal bones. A good adobe wall between this and next room to N.E. (Room I).

Room B: [illegible] NE-SW – 13'4" from NW-SE measurement 9', rectangular form, rounded corners. 1 ft. 6 in deep at N. corner. Room lies about 2 ft. to SW of Room A. No fireplace. Animal bones, plain pottery, black and white, burnt corn, and one or two arrowpoints.

Room C: Small irregular room to N.E. of room A between it and Room I and Room D. [drawing insert]. Fan-shaped, no fireplace. 8 ft. E-W, 5 ft N.S., most of the pieces of a large black cooking pot on floor near center, rim sherds of black and white, no fire pit area, 6 in. deep at N.

Room D: just N. of Room 7, rectangular, well preserved 8 ft. N-S, 5'6" E-W, good adobe pasting(?) walls on N and S sides, 1 ft. deep at deepest floor. No fireplace. Mano shaped implement of soft white stone, pieces of small olla, plain and black and white and black pottery.

**Room E:** skipping a room (N) which was not opened up would take and come to Room E, the second [illegible]. Room E was roughly rectangular, 8'2" from N to S, 5'4" from E-W, floor partly of stone slabs, part of adobe. 1 ft. deep on W. edge, the deepest, adobe wall on S and one foot of E end. Yielded 2 arrowpoints. To the N.E. were traces of a stone floored room at a high level.

**Room F:** just west of Room N, which lies between D and E. 10 ft. 4 in. long from E-W and 5'6" wide from N-S. Floor partly adobe, partly slabs. Baseboard of small slabs on edge. No fireplace. One flint knife, 3 arrowpoints, 1 whole and 2 broken, yellow paint, a few plain potsherds. On ground level.

**Room G:** just west of Room F. Roughly rectangular, 9 ft. 2 in. E-W, 6 ft. N-S. Adobe and stone slab floor, 8 in. deep, sometimes end(?). Much pottery, mostly plain, 1 indented (but not corrugated), unfinished mano, [illegible] triangular mano, arrowpoint, animal bones. No fireplace.

**Room H:** to west of Room G and stretching to S.W., was a large irregular hillside room, has been 2 adjoining rooms thrown into one. 14 ft. NE-SW, 9 ft. SE-NW, 1 ft. 6 in. deep at deepest place, (E corner). Black and white pottery, plain red, plain, animal bones – large deer. Part worked off. No fireplace left. Traces of stone flooring in uniform to north.

**Room I:** One of the best sunken rooms found in the Pueblo, longest way SE-NW 9'6", width SW-NE 6'10", depth 1' 2". Good adobe, partition walls. No fireplace. Black and white and plain pottery, animal bones, one or two arrowpoints, bone implement.

**Room J:** Just S.E. was a tiny room (J) probably for storage, 4'5" NNE-SSW, 3 ft. 4 in. ESE-WNW. Plain pottery, no fireplace.

**Room K:** A small slightly sunken room, little depth but floor, 7 ft. 5 in. N-S, 5'3" E-W, depth at back 8 in. Plain and black and white pottery. To the N. or room M.

**Room L:** Adjoining Room K on N.E. corner was a very large room, partly dug out, Room L. 12 ft. E-W, and 14'5", N to S, no fireplace, 1 ft. 6 in. deep. Fire has been built on floor in N.E. corner and along east side. Black and white, plain and a few pieces corrugated pottery. Some animal bones, 1 tiny stone pestle.

**Room M:** About 8 ft. to east of Room J and extending to north was Room M. 13 ft. from N-S, 10 ft. 6 in. from E-W, 1 ft. 8 in. depth at back. Fire on floor, one bone awl and a little black and white and plain pottery.

**Room N:** Rectangular room in good condition between Rooms E and D. 8 ft. 4 in. N-S, and 4' 10" E-W. Depth 11 inches. Pieces of a black cooking pot, animal bones, turtle shell. [Burial 34](#) in N.E. corner (see P. 25).

**House 21:** Lay to the east of a little hill in the middle of the big wash east of its Main Ridge. It had only been partly explored (4-11-25) will be described later when fully explored (See P. 83).

**House 22:** A hillside house on the ash dump in the S. side of the ridge where House 20 stands. 13 ft. from N-S, and 11 ft. from E-W. Depth at N. edge 2'10". No fireplace. A great deal of pottery, black and white, red and black and plain. Animal bones, turtle shell, etc.

House 23: About half-way between House 22 and House 20 were back of rooms.

Room A: measured 8 ft. E-W and 7'6" N-S. Roughly square, partly dug out, 1 ft. deep in N. corner, a little pottery and animal bones. No fireplace.

Room B: 3'6" to the N.E. of Room A was Room B little more than from left. 6'8" E-W, 8'4" N-S. Depth 6 in. on N. side. Fireplace on S. side about center, 1 ft. 6 in. N-S, 1 ft. 7 in. E-W, 14 in. from wall. A little plain pottery found.

INSERT: Depth of Burial 2 feet 10 in.

Length N to S 3'3"

Width E to W 3'1"

DRAWING – IN CENTER "House 32"

House 24: In a long point stretching out into the big wash east of Main Ridge.

Room A: was furthest to the N.E. It was a long, narrow oval room, with an inside doorway to the S.W. It was 7'8" from SW-NE and 4'10" in from SE to N.W. Greatest depth was 6'. A very fine mano found here, some plain pottery and 2 broken manos. No fireplace.

Room B: Long to the east; measured 6'6" from S.E. to N.W. and 4'4" from S.W. to N.E., greatest depth 1 ft. Very nice rectangular shaped sunken room, plain pottery; some charred corn, no fireplace. Other rooms had run along the ridge to the S., but all now washed off.

Room C: About 30 ft. to the S. another room is left, Room C. Measured 5'10" from E-W and 7 ft. N-S, about 1 ft. of wall left in S.E. corner. No fireplace. Some plain pottery, corrugated pottery found in ash dump of this house, also sherds of pottery black and white with handle.

House 25: On the next point of Main Ridge north of House 24 had been a house with a court and a number of rooms, all but one washed beyond recognition. 7'6" on N-S, and 6'6" E-W. Rounded corners, 1 ft. deep in N.W. corner, no fireplace, a little of [illegible] of pottery in room and in dump.

House 26: About 25 ft. N.E. from House 20 on crest of Main Ridge, was House 26, a semicircle of rooms opening towards the north (drawing insert).

Room A: measured 8'4" N. to S., and 10'7" from E. to W. Dug partly into bank, deepest part at N.E. corner 22 in., no fireplace, but fire on floor near N. end. Charred corn, charred roof materials, found coiled basket, potsherds, mostly plain.

Room B: 6 ft. N-S, 7'7" E-W. A well made rectangular room, 8 inches deep in places, no fireplace, good smooth floor. Red paint, assorted potsherds. Just W. of Room A.

Room C: lay just west of Room B, and measured 5'6" from N-S, 4'10" from E. to W. 1' deep at deepest point. Pieces of a red sandstone metate, a little broken pottery.

Room D: lay to the S. of Room C, northerly to southerly 6'9", easterly to westerly 3'10". Part of wet edge has been eroded away. Gray plain and black-and-white potsherds found, also animal bones. Five inches deep at deepest, SE corner.



**Room E:** 7 ft. from N-S, 4'5" from E to W, but part of E. edge. Washed away. 8" deep at N.E. corner. Plain, black and white and corrugated potsherds, piece of large metate. Just S of room D. Continued P 5 P. (see P. 54)

TRANSCRIPTION NOTE: House 26 is interrupted with the following insertion re Burial 50. House 26 continues immediately following Burial 50.

**Burial 50:** (See page 66) In the west side of **Room B** of **House 36** was **Burial 50**, a man lying on his back with legs flexed, knees raised and slightly turned to right, heels bent back almost to hips, arms extended. In filling of grave over head, about 2 inches above the level of the floor was a perfect straight pipe of pottery with a stem of bone or antler. Over right shoulder was black and white painted bowl, but slightly broken, over right elbow, black cooking pot, somewhat cracked, over left side, the fragments of two very large black cooking vessels; to left of head a large mano; and a piece of pitch(?).

On left breast was a [illegible] implement of bone, perhaps an arrowhead making tool, and two worked items; one pumpkin seed was found in gravel. Traces of blanket about body, rather coarse cotton, probably.

Heading southwest, skull from floor 9 in. deep, from uniform to skull 2'5".

Grave 4'5" NE-SW, width from NW-SE = 3'5" – to bottom of grave from floor 1'6" ? [his ? in his notes] Dry along left side.

**House 26, continued:**

**Room F:** lay to the S.W. of Room E, a large, almost circular room, 9'5" N-S and 9' E-W. Depth at N.E. corner is 11 in. Fireplace about middle of east side 18 inches out from wall. Fireplace 15 in. in diameter, 3 in. deep. Black-and-gray pottery, plain red, and corrugated ware.

**Room G:** About 3 ft S. of Room F and extending to the S.E. was Room G. Easterly to westerly 9 ft., northerly to southerly 4'6", but part of S. edge washed away at S.W. corner. Traces of another room, badly eroded. Floor in bad shape, no fireplace, depth 6 in. at E. end. Fire on floor near N. wall, middle; plain black and plain gray pottery. Piece of magnesite in E. end.

**Room H:** Adjoining Room G in E. was Room H., 6 ft. long, E-W, and 5 ft. wide, N.S., 9 in. wall left on West. No fireplace, but fire in floor in N.E. corner. Charcoal, etc., but no specimens.

**Pit:** About 18 in E. from S.E. corner of Room H was a pit, 2 ft. in diameter, and 1 ft. deep, with adobe floor and partially lined with slabs on edge.

**House 27:** About (10 ' ft. OR 10 0 ft) N.E. of House 26 on crest of Main Ridge was House 27. A very wide semi circle of rooms about a plaza 72 ft. across.

**Room A:** was a northernmost, a very large room 11'10' by 11'11" (drawing insert). Depth of room at N. side 1'4". Sherds of black and white pottery scattered thru room. Fireplace 11" N-S by 13" E-W, 3-1/2" deep. Most of two ollas and a black pitcher on floor, also much burnt basketry and corn. Roof has been burnt down.

**Room B:** 8'6" NE-SW by 6' NW-SE, 14 in. deep, rectangular, square corner, no fireplace, no indication of burning down. Black & white bowl fragment, black

sherds, several pieces of magnesite, 2 bird effigy pendants or fetishes made of selenite gypsum, 2 very large manos, 1 arrowpoint, 2 worked items, black and white pottery dish.

**Room C:** lay northwest of Room B, practically adjoining. Length, from SW to NE 9'9", from SE to NW 6'9", greatest depth in west corner, 1'3". In north corner was a bin of slabs stored on edge about 2 ft. each way; 1 slab was 1'10", but most of wall of bin was 1'2" or 1'4". Near bin lay a cache of 1 drill, 4 arrowpoints, 6 unfinished points, and 1 bone [illegible].

**Room D:** 6'4" N. of Room C., measures 11'5" SE-NW, 7'10" from SW to NE, 1'8" from wall greatest depth 9 inches. Fireplace in SW side, fireplace about 12 in. in diameter, slightly narrow rim, 3 in. deep. Walls quite well framed in places. Plain pottery, black & white and red and black pottery, animal bones, bone awl.

**Room E:** lay 10 ft. to the NW of Room (P or D, probably "D", transcription note), a very long room, measuring 12'8" from SE-NW and 6 ft. from SW to NE. 12 in. deep in S. corner. Traces of a partition worn down and around trim 3 ft. from SE wall. One arrowpoint, plain potsherds. No fireplace.

**Room F:** is between Rooms D and E, a well preserved rectangular room 9'11" from SE to NW and 6'6" from SW to NE. At S. corner it was 1 ft. 3 in. Plain potsherds, red potsherd, mountain sheep tooth.

**Room G:** lay just west of Room B, 7'11" from N-S, 5'6" from E-W. Greatest depth in E side, 8 in. Plain pottery and animal bones.

**Room H:** measured 8'5" from SSE to NNW, and 8'8" from WSW to ENE, most a depth of 1'3". Good adobe floor, lies just SW of Room F, west corner destroyed, traces of [illegible], later room in this direction. Zilch found. No fireplace.

**Room I:** a rectangular room about 6 ft. W. of Room A. 8'8" E-W, 5'2" N-S. Good partition wall in north, 11 in. high. Pottery fragments, mostly plain. No fireplace. Door to Room J in N.W. corner. Doorway 14" wide.

**Room J:** A large room 12 ft. from E to W, lying directly north of Room I. Part of north edge eroded away, but 6'8" left. No fireplace. 10 inch wall on S side. Doorway in S wall near west arch to Room I.

**Room K:** just west of Room I, was irregular long room, 6'8" EW and 5 ft. N-S. No fireplace. Depth 6 in. A few animal bones, plain and red and black pottery.

**Room L:** North of Room K. 8 ft. N-S, almost circular in form, 8'3" EW. Depth 10". Fire on floor near middle, no specimens.

**Room M:** a very small room SW of Room K. 5'8" both ways. Floor only, except traces of wall 4 in. high on east end. A little plain pottery. NO fireplace.

**Room N:** at a corner level, just N of M. 10 ft. N-S, 10'6" E-W. Drop fireplace just west of center, 1 ft. 10 in. E-W, 2 ft. N-S, 8 in. deep. Fireplace 3'8" from west wall. Depth of room 10 in. Plain, black-and-white and corrugated pottery, and animal bones.

**Room O:** West of Room M, roundish form, SW portion eroded. Has been about 14 ft. in diameter, (E-W). Ten feet of it left from N-S. Depth 10 inches, traces of fireplace near center. Passage 5'2" between it and Room M. Plain and black and white and red and black pottery.

**Room P:** The northeastern horn of the crescent is nearly eroded away, but Room P is left, rectangular, with stone fragment floor. 6 ft. N-S, 5 ft (about) E-W. Slab



baseboards at N and S ends, walls on end a few inches high. Traces of another room wall, found floor to the south. No specimens, no fireplace.

House 28: One large room only of the remains about 56 ft. east of House 27 on Main Ridge, 9'8" NW-SE and 11 ft. 8 in. NE-SW. Rectangular, round corners, 10 in. depth at north corner. Fireplace in north corner, entirely raised above floor, marked by a rim of adobe describing a quadrant. 5 inches deep. Ashes and burnt corn in fireplace. Two or 3 pieces of plain pottery. (drawing insert of raised fireplace) Traces of another room, stone found, about 17 or 18 ft. S.

House 29: (drawing insert of room placement) This has been a semi-circular house facing south, but it has all weathered away except 4 rooms. 150 (OR 15' ft.) ft. NE of House 28.

Room A: N-S 10 ft.; E-W 11 ft., 7 in. deep, no fireplace. Hardly any wall left. Fragments of small olla and of small cooking pot, also 1 arrowpoint.

Room B: at SW end of crescent, irregular hillside room. 7 ft. SE-NW, 7 ft 9" SE-NW, depth 1'8 in. at S corner. Plain red pottery, plain black, black and gray, turtle shell. No fireplace. Further S.W., at a higher level, was the traces of another room.

Room C: This was Room C, measuring 10 ft. SE-NW, 5' left SW-NE. Depth 5 in. on E. corner. A few pieces of plain pottery, 2 arrowpoints.

Room D: On the tip of the east horn of the crescent, 5'9" N-S, 5'4" E-W. Depth 5". A little plain pottery.

House 30: On a point overlooking the big wash, the farther N.E. of any house on Main Ridge proper, although there was north on lower points on the wash further still (House 44). Evidently there were several rooms, of which all were washed out, but [illegible] and this was shoveled into by vandals and its form destroyed. What was left measures about 8 ft. SW-NE by 7 ft. SE-NW, depth 2 inches. Vandals had discarded fragments of 2 large broken ollas and some pieces of black-and-white, also a red sandstone mano.

House 31: This situated on the summit of a ridge across the canyon just S of House #1. 3 rooms of it are left, all in a row from W to E. (drawing insert of room placement)

Room A: is irregularly rounded, measuring 9' from E-W and 11 ft. from N-S. 10 in. deep, large slabs all round on edge for baseboard. 3 fireplaces as shown; northernmost 1'3" E-W, 10' N-S, middle fireplace which has been filled up, 15 in diameter; 3<sup>rd</sup> (farthest to S.E.) 1 ft. in diameter. Plain pottery and broken mano. Post hole N of center 1'4" in depth, 8 in. diameter.

Room B: just East of Room A. Rectangular, 5' N ands, 7'6" E-W, 9 inch partition wall between it and Room C. No fireplace, no specimens.

Room C: just east of Room B. 5 ft. N-S, 6 ft. E-W. 7 in. wall in places. No fireplace, a few pieces plain pottery. Vandals found a skeleton in SE side this knoll, which had a broken black and white bowl.

House 32: Situated almost directly S of House 2 on its first ridge across the canyon. (drawing insert of house/room plan).

Room A: first room on east. 6'7" SE-NW and 4 ft. SW-NE. Rectangular form, 4 in. depth, small stone slab baseboard. No fireplace, no specimens.

Room B: a fan-shaped tiny room just west of Room A. 4'4" E-W, 4'4" N-S. Depth 5 in. No fireplace, no specimens, small slabs on edge for baseboard.

Room C: just west of B. Rectangular form 7'5" E-W, 4'4" N-S, depth 4 in., a few slabs as baseboard, fire on floor west end. No specimens.

Room D: directly to west, rectangular, E-W 7'2", N-S 5 ft. Small slabs on edge for baseboard. No fireplace, no specimens, 2 in. depth.

Room E: Then comes a gap of 3 ft, then to the SW comes Room E, deeper than the rest, rectangular 9 ft. NE-SW, 5'7" NW-SE. Depth 7 in. [illegible] hole on floor, no fireplace. Plain and black and white pottery. Traces of wood, badly shriveled and cracked. To the SW was then found floor only of a room.

Room F: This Room F, 4' E-W, 7 ft. N-S, 2 inch partition wall to north. No specimens, no fireplace.

Room G: 8 ft. to SW of Room F was Room G., very small 6 ft. NE-SW, 3'10" NW-SE. Just a stone floor, no pottery, no specimens.

Room H: 9 ft. to SE of Room F was Room H, irregular, poorly preserved. 7'4" N-S, 6'6" EW. No fireplace, a few brown plain pottery. 2 in. deep. Poorly preserved and [illegible].

Room I: 13'6" east of Room H was Room I, small irregular, 5 ft. E-W, 5'4" N-S, 8 in. deep at S. end. No specimens.

House 33: This was about 92 ft. SSE from House 31 on the branch of another canyon. Had been a semi circle of rooms, opening to the north but then mostly disturbed, traceable only was Room A, and this had been ripped into by vandals, and its floor destroyed. 9'8" from NE-SW and 13'6" from NW-SE. Depth 1 ft. It had contained lots of broken plain pottery, black and white, black and red, and parts of a large gray olla with black design on the outside, a rarity here. Fireplace had been just SW of the center, but the [illegible] had been destroyed. A good deal of burnt corn, braided hair rope. At the SE were traces of 3 or 4 rooms forming that end of the semi circle, but only portions of the stone floors were left and the walls could not be [illegible]. Following the circle interior about 10 ft. was a corner of a room with traces of a fireplace which had been near the center: to the north of this had been traces of two other rooms. A little plain pottery was found in them.

House 34: On the high point 76' W.S.W. of House 33 was House 34, of which only one room could be found although there had been others. This room had been roughly circular, 9'6" E-W, 8' N-S. Depth 10 in. on E side. No fireplace. Little in the room; but Burial 41 was in this room (see P. 32).

House 35: On a lower level about (either 35' ft or 350 ft.) SW from House 32 was House 35, which had been grouped in a semi circle facing S.E., much of it has been washed away. (Drawing insert)

**Room A:** was semi circular, flat side toward the S. 6'6" from E-W and 5'4" from N-S. Around all sides but the south there ran a bench about a foot wide; then the room drops off 1 ft. (2?) to the natural stone floor. From bench to present surface is 1 ft. On S side is a built wall of stone and adobe. A fire has burned on the floor, up against the wall near the SE corner, and just north of this on the floor, lay [Burial 48](#) (see P. 39). Charcoal and ordinary pottery lay in this room, which had been dug down into its soft strata of sandstone and shale. The rock wall very [illegible] and [illegible] in appearance..

**Room B:** 6' E to W, 6'8" N-S, 8 in. deep, just S of Room A. Rectangular. Little found. Plain and black and white sherds. No fireplace.

**Room C:** was just west of Room B, rectangular form, S edge rounded, washed off. 7 ft. N-S, 8 ft. E-W. Depth in N arch, 9 in. No fireplace. Mano-like object of soft white material, animal bones, plain, red plain, black and white pottery. Westward were traces of other rooms now washed away.

**Room D:** 16'8" SW of Room C was Room D on a lower level, measuring 7'6" E-W and 7 ft. N-S. Greatest depth 7 in. (sand) surface N and E of center, off on in directly 14 in. from E. wall. Mostly plain pottery.

**Room E:** 2 ft. to north lay Room E in a higher level, a small chamber probably for storage, 3'4" (ESE-WNW) and some width, directly to ESE on a lower level was Room F. No fireplace; just [illegible].

**Room F:** Adjoining on ESE was Room F, 6'4: ESE-WNW, 4'9" wide, 8 in. depth. No fireplace, no specimens. Traces of other rooms to S.E.

**Room G:** 27 ft. to ESE, was small, almost round, surrounded by very large slabs, 4'8" E-W, 5'4" N-S, 6 in. deep. No fireplace. A little plain pottery.

**Room H:** 3'10" S.E. of Room G, 7' from WSW-ENE, 9' from SSE-NNW, 10 in. deep, rectangular with rounded corners. Fireplace SE of center. Fireplace 11 in. in diameter, 4 in. deep, 1'4" from ENE wall. Plain pottery, 1 broken mano.

**House 36:** 53' SSW of House 35 (drawing insert).

**Room A:** Dug into soft sandstone and clay, nearly square, 5'6" N-S, 5'6" EW. Depth 2 ft. No fireplace. [Burial 49](#) was in this room. See P. 39. Plain pottery, unfinished arrowpoint.

**Room B:** 29' WSW of Room A was Room B, a(?) part of the semi circle of rooms forming this main part of the house. 13'6" NW-SE, 12 ft. 10 in. NE-SW, greatest depth in SW side 1'5". Fireplace just SE of center 1'6" in diameter, 3'10 in. from SE wall. Plain and white and black pottery, seeds, corn, 2 manos (1 unfinished). [Burial 50](#) in NW end. (see P. 53).

**Room C:** Just SW of Room B, 6'6" – SE-NW, 5'9" SW-NE, 2 in. deep. No fireplace. Animal bones, 2 arrowpoints, bone arrow-chipper, stone hammer.

**Room D:** Lay to the SW of Room C. Nothing left but stone paved floor. 7'10" SW-NE, 6' SE-NW, no fireplace, one wall, no specimens.

**Room E:** SW of Room D, 8'6" from SW-NE, only 3 ft. left of width, NW edge has washed away. Rock floor. No fireplace.

**Room F:** Small stone no [illegible] round room, just east of S end of Room E. 3'8" N-S, 4'4" E-W. Stone floor, no fireplace, no specimens, have slab baseboard.

**Room G:** 2'4" S of Room F was G of rounded form. 8' E-W, 8' N-S. Floor only. Fire on floor near S edge. No fireplace. Plain and black and white pottery; a few animal bones.

**Room H:** 2' SE of Room B, squarish form. 8'6" SE-NW, 7'10" SW-NE. Depth, NE edge 5 in. No fireplace. No specimens.

**Room I:** East of Room H and extending toward the S, large roughly rectangular 11'8" N-S, 8'4" E-W. Depth at S end, 9 in. Fireplace just west of center, 14" N-S x 12" E-W, 2'5" from W wall. Plain and black and red pottery.

**Room J:** SE of I was a small stone round room, J, 6'6" SE-NW, 5'2" SW-NE. No walls, no fireplace.

**Room K:** S of Room J. Rectangular form. 9' N-S, 7'4" E-W. E wall missing. 7 in. deep. No west wall, no fireplace. Plain pottery, fragment of mano, arrowpoint.

**Room L:** S of Room K. 4' N-S, 4" E-W, N wall 3 in. high; no fireplace, plain and black and white ware.

**Room M:** S of Room L, another small room 3'9" N-S, 4'7" E-W, sandstone floor. No fireplace, 2 in. wall, S. side. Plain and red and black ware.

**Room N:** To S of M there lay Room N, long and rectangular SW-NE 9'3", 7' SE-NW, depth, N corner 14 in. Very small fireplace, 9" N-S, 7" E.W., situation west of center, 2' from NW wall. Plain pottery.

**House 37:** 23' NW of Room B, House 37, was a one room dwelling at a lower level (about 4 ft. down) 8' E-W and 10' N-S, 9 inches deep on E side. Fireplace just east of center, 1 ft in diameter, 2 ft. from E wall. Plain and black & white pottery, half of sandstone large bowl.. Rough flaker chopper.

**House 38:** 18'8" WNW from House 37 was **Room L** of House 38. This house was semicircular facing S. (drawing insert)

**Room A:** The first room at the SW end of the curve was an oval one, Room A, 10' N-S and about 8' E and W. All the edge has been considerably washed. 7 in. deep on N end. Fireplace near center, 21 inches in diameter. A great deal of burnt corn, much broken pottery, plain, black & white, straight corrugation. **Burial 32** was in west edge of this room. See Page 24.

**Room B:** NE of Room A. 6'6" NNE-SSW, 4'6" broad, (either first part or last back) of NW edge was washed off. 6 in. deep on east wall. No fireplace, plain pottery.

**Room C:** NE of Room B. 8'10" WSW-ENE, 6'9" wide, but NW edge is partially washed. 9 inches deep SW side. Fireplace 1'8" N-S, 1'4" EW, 1'6" from SW wall. Stone and adobe floor. Plain pottery and 1 arrowpoint, broken deep metate.

**Room D:** east of Room C. 12' – E-W, badly washed but still 5'8" N-S. West wall 7 in. high. Stone and adobe floor. No specimens, no fireplace.

**Room E:** a small one east of Room D. 5'6" WNW-ESE, 4'3" wide. Partial stone baseboard; depth 3 in east, adobe floor. Plain and black and white pottery chips, no fireplace.

**Room F:** Se of Room E, 5'4" NW-SE, 4 ft. NE-SW. 4 in. deep, N west end. No fireplace, plain pottery.

**Room G:** S of Room F. 8' N-S, 4'9" E-W, 8 inches deep, west side. Stone and adobe floor. No fireplace, no specimens, rectangular form.

**Room H:** S of Room G, rectangular 7'8" N-S, 5'7" E-W. Fire on floor, middle of east side, also S side, floor stone and adobe. Depth 2 in. N end.

**Room I:** 7' N-S, 5' E-W. South of Room H. 3 in. deep, east wall. Stone and adobe floor. No fireplace, no specimens.

**Room J:** 4'8" SSW from Room I, is room J, roughly rectangular. 7' SW-NE, 7' SE-NW, 6 in. deep, NE wall. Fireplace west of center, 1'6" in diameter, 2' from either wall. Also possible fireplace near NE wall 7 in. in diameter, with round adobe rim, but no ashes. Plain pottery, black and white, broken red sandstone metate.

**Room K:** NW of Room J, 6'8" SW-NE, NW edge eroded off, but 4' is left. Two fireplaces, one near center, then about 1 ft. N, one near where N corner must have been. Center one, 1'10" in diameter, corner one, 1' diameter. No specimens. 5 in. deep.

**Room L:** (drawing insert) A deep, small room, see drawing, E of Room I, House 38. Bottom filled with charred material, most of it corn; evidently a corn-storage house. Charred corded basket, with braided fiber handle, broken flint knife, piece mountain sheep bone. No fireplace, deepest 2 ft.

**House 39:** Situated in low knoll in flat west of House 36. Three rooms traceable (drawing insert).

**Room A:** 12'5" E-W, 6'8" N-S. Depth 11 inches, very well preserved. No fireplace. Plain, black and white pottery, animal bones also, 1 hammerstone.

**Room B:** Just east of Room A. 9' – E-W, 7'8" N-S. Depth 8 in. No fireplace. Plain potsherds, black potsherd containing yellow paint inside, 2 pieces charred corn leaf, 1 broken arrow point.

**Room C:** 4'2" SSW of Room A. 14 ft. NNE-SSW, 4'10" ESE-WNW. Probably under about 8 ft. in this direction no part has washed away. Fireplace just SSW of center, 3 ft. from ESE wall. Fireplace 15 in. in diameter. A buttress 1 ft. square in middle of ESE wall in inside of room, room 8 inches deep. A few sherds of plain pottery in Room C.

**House 40:** (drawing insert) About 75 ft. W of House 20, on a point overlooking the valley was House 40, of which 4 rooms only were traceable.

**Room A:** was the westernmost, irregularly squarish. 10' N-S, 9'8" E-W. 4 inch deep, large sandstone chunks lying around. Small fireplace 10" in diameter SE of center, plain pottery. Fireplace 2'6" from S wall.

**Room B:** 8 ft. east of Room A. measured 9'4" SW-NE, 8'10" SE-NW; about 1 ft. deep. Fire on floor in S corner. Flint knives(?), plain pottery, black and white, broken mano. Pieces of [illegible] adobe from roof.

NMAI 004

**Room C:** 16 ft. S.E. of Room B was Room C. 7'8" square. Floor only remaining. Runs about N and S. Animal bones. No fireplace.

**Room D:** 15'10" S was Room D, roughly semi circular, flat side south, 6'8" N-S, 8' E-W; depth on east side 8 in. Floor stone and adobe. Fire on floor against east wall. One arrowpoint.

**House 41:** Situated on the low ridge about 80 ft. NE of its NE extension of the hill on which House 42 is situated in its trail to House 38. There has been a semicircle of rooms facing south as usual; probably 8 on some of them, of which this wall [illegible] can be traced on plans, but erosion has so damaged this house that excavation would probably be unprofitable. The courtyard from W-E was 27 ft in diameter. There is quite an extensive ash dump SW of this house, 12-16 in. in depth.

**House 42:** Westernmost of the upland houses on a lone hill set out from the rest, and partly in E. G. Ward's ranch. Winter camp 1924-25 was built just west of this hill. (drawing insert)

**Room A:** the north-easternmost, 5'10" N-S, 6' 10 E-W, 7 in. deep. Fireplace against wall in SW part, 1' N-S, 14" E-W, 4 in. deep, raised adobe rim about 1 in. high and 3 in. wide. Stone and adobe floor. Most of pieces of black and white bowl, many other potsherds, 1 worked item.

**Room B:** 26'6" ESE from Room A is Room B, 9' SE-NW, 8'6" SW-NE, 1'8" deep in S corner. Fireplace in middle of SE side, 14 in. E-W and 12" N.S., 2 ft. from SE wall. Plain pottery, animal bones, black and white, unfinished arrowpoint, worked stone.

**Room C:** Irregular rounded room 5' SW from Room A on a higher level; 6'N-S, 6'6" E-W. No fireplace, little left but floor. Plain and black and white pottery.

**Room D:** mostly rectangular, just west of Room C. 8'4" E-W, 6'3" N-S, adobe and stone floor. 6 inches east wall. No fireplace. Specimens: plain pottery and animal bone.

**Room E:** 3'8" East of Room B and running southward. Mostly rectangular, 10'4" N-S, 7' E-W. 8 inch deep west wall. Fireplace in middle of North end; 9 in. E-W, 10 in. N-S, 3 in. deep; 2 ft. from N. wall. Black and white and plain pottery; animal bones.

**Room F:** SW of Room E; 14 ft. SW-NE, 9'4 in. SE-NW; 14 in. deep, NW wall. No fireplace. One arrowpoint.

**Room G:** Adjoining Room F in N.W., 4'6" N-S, 6' E-W, 10 in. deep. Black and white pottery, animal bones. Round adobe platform about 2 in. high, 18 in. long, 1 ft. wide, in NW corner.

**Room H:** 6 ft. West of Room F, 5'\*" E-W; 7' N-S; Good adobe floor; 1'8" deep, north wall. Well defined; squarish raised fireplace in SW corner, 15 in. N-S, 14 in. E-W, 2 in. deep. Rim edge 4 in. from floor; rim about 5 in. wide at base. No specimens. (drawing insert)

**Room I:** 8'4" to south of Room H. A semi circular room, flat side toward N.E., 8'2" SE-NW, 6' NE-SW; 4 in. wall northeast. No fireplace; plain pottery, animal bone.

**Room J:** 23' S of Room C; 6' N-S, 7'4" E-W, depth east wall 5 in. Fire on floor near middle of east wall. Plain and corrugated pottery, potter's [illegible], arrowpoint. Heavy ash [illegible] on hillside to north of this room.



**Room K:** 27'8" SE from Room I, 11'4" N-S, 9'4" E-W, rectangular, rounded corners, 9 in. deep, NW corner. Fire on floor near west wall, about 3 ft. from NW corner. Large part of white bowl, large part of black vessel, burnt piece of [illegible], burnt corn. Traces of another room between this and Room I, but willows(?) lost. Heavy hillside ash dump east of this room.

**House 43:** On flat west of camp.

**House 44:** A badly eroded house on a low knoll in the big wash E and S of the Main Ridge, perhaps 100 yards east of House 30. Only two rooms left.

**Room A:** The northernmost, measures 5'6" E-W, same N-S, 7 in. depth. No fireplace; a few pieces plain pottery.

**Room B:** 10 ft. S. of Room A. This is somewhat "heart" shape; broad side toward the S; 8 ft. N-S, 8 ft. 3 in. EW, depth 10 inches. No fireplace. Plain pottery. No fireplace, but abundant charcoal on floor. Plain pottery. Traces of other rooms on this ridge to the SE.

**House 45:** Is situated on another little point of the hill some 150 ft N.E. of House 38 (drawing insert).

**Room A:** rectangular, was 7'3" E-W, and 5'4" N-S, but its north end has been washed away. Wall at S end is 5 in. high. Plain pottery, no fireplace.

**Room B:** Fan-shape, just S of Room A; 4'3" N-S. and 6' E-W; partly washed off at the broad end (W). 7 in. wall at S. Fire on floor, N.E. corner.

**Room C:** Rectangular room SE of Room B; 6'3" SE-NW, 4'7" SW-NE; good adobe wall 8 inches high on S end. No fireplace. Plain pottery, piece of mano, [illegible] from hammerstone. Also finger nail decorated and shaped pottery.

**Room D:** Rectangular room SE of Room C ; 9' SE-NW, 4'6" SW-NE; good 9 inch wall on north. Fire on floor in center. Plain pottery, black and white, 1 oval bone dice.

**House 50:** (diagram insert) See P.P. 37,38. At this point was found a grave-like disturbance 3'4" deep, 1'11" N-S and 2'5" E-W. It contained nothing but a few scattered potsherds, but probably originally a small child had been buried here. Some(?) crumbling material suggesting body was found.

**Burial 51:** (diagram insert) at House 50, in a grave dug into hilltop, and apparently, not connected with any room, was the skeleton of a child 3 or 4 years old, loosely flexed on right side heading south, at the depth of 4'2". 4 inches above and SE of the skull was a perfect gray bowl, with a [illegible]-like design painted in black on the inside without a trace of white slip. In top of grave, 10 inches from present surface, was a layer 4 or 5 inches deep of burnt corn.

**Wall** on NW slope of hill near House 50. It was 10 to 11 inches high and 7 ft. long, running N.N.W. It was made of adobe with the slabs put up edgewise as baseboard on both sides, but no room could be traced.

**Room A:** of House 50, was a small, dark(?) oval pit-dwelling dug down into the solid clay layer of the hillside. It measures 5'2" from ENE-WSW and 4'10" from NNW to SSE. Floor smooth natural clay; walls show traces of plaster. **Burial** dug into north side of this room. (See P. 38). Floor 4'1" from present surface; dug into hardpan about 2 ft. No fireplace. Corrugated, plain, black and gray and black and red pottery. (diagram inserted)

House 50, Pit 1. (diagram inserted) A pit somewhat ball-shaped, 3'1" deep, 1'11: EW by 2'5: N.S. Dug down into hardpan of hill. Two pieces of black pottery.

**Burial 52:** House 50. An infant; a few scattered bones only.

**Burial 53:** In House 21, Room A. Room A was on the north tier of rooms and burial lay almost in middle. It was the skeleton of a child 7 or 8 years old, flexed on left side heading west. Bones in bad condition. From surface to top of skull 2'4", from floor down to top of skull, 8 inches. In front of face was large duck-shaped water vessel [illegible]; to the north of this a small black pot, near shins another black vessel. On floor against wall just N.W. of grave were a flint knife and a tubular pipe of stone. Under hips of skeleton had been 20 [illegible] bone pendants. Grave 2'7' SW-NE, 1'9" SE-NW.

**Burial 54:** In House 21, Room B. A burial lay just SE of Room A. Burial lay in SE end of room. An adult flexed on left side, face turned partly down, bones in very bad condition. Heading S back of head a broken black and white bowl containing a broken black and gray bowl. In front of abdomen was black cooking pot. Between feet and legs were bones of a new born infant, heading S, S.west, flexed on left side.

Surface to top of skull 2'10"

Floor to top of skull 1'6"

Length of grave N-S 3'8"

Length of grave E-W 2';

(5'7" tall) Traces of meat in red bowl (drawing insert).

**House 21:** is located on the east side of a small hill in the midst of the big wash east of Main Ridge (See Page 50).

**Room A:** 8' from SE to NW and 4'10" from SW to NE on SW side. The wall runs 1'7" high. Walls have been built of alternate courses of stone and adobe; the adobe course being six inches thick. No fireplace; a little plastering on walls. Adobe floors. A lot of charred roof material and walls were smashed. **Burial 53** was in this house (P. 82). A fireplace, potsherds found in room; over grave was a mass of kaolin; and near it on floor was a long tubular pipe and a flint knife.

**Room B:** Lay directly SE of Room B with a partition wall between of stone and adobe, measured 9'3" SE-NW and 5'6" SW-NE; deepest part north corner. Walls were 1'7" high, built of alternate stone and adobe. 3 corners of stone visible. **Burial 54** was in this room. General digging revealed pieces of a big gray olla and of a red one; long white arrowpoint and one [illegible] was found. Adobe floor, some plastering, no fireplace.



**Room C:** Was a narrow room lying SE of Room B and running slightly toward S. 7'5" from SSE to NNW, and 3'4" WSW to ENE. 1'2" in west corner; tan covering of stone visible. Floor mostly stone, mass of broken plain pottery, corrugated also, potsherds with green copper paint, 1 arrowpoint.

**Room D:** Laying to the west of Room B, a small rather irregular room. It measures 7' E-W on N wall, 5' on S wall, East wall is 4'10", and west wall 3'7". Highest wall to east 1'2", 2 corners of stone, adobe floor, no fireplace, one arrowpoint.

**Room E:** About 10 ft. SW of Room D was Room E. roughly rectangular. E-W 7'4", N-S 4'7". Adobe floor, no connection in wall, no fireplace; depth 1'. Black & white, black cooking, gray olla coated with red on outside.

**Room F:** Lay S of the end of Room C. Measure from N-S 8'10", E-W 8'3", depth 1'3". Stone and adobe walls, adobe floor, oval fireplace in SW corner, N-S 1'4" E-W 1'; depth of fireplace 2 in., no raised rim. Bone bead, bone awl, metate, perforated slabs, pottery gray and white, black cooking, red and black, broken mano.

**Room G:** A large room SE of Room F; unfinished as work was closed down in spring of 1925. It lay 17'10" ESE from Room F. N-S 13'3", E-W 10'10". Adobe floor, depth 1'1". Much broken, large coarse dark pottery, stone dish, potter's spoon, coarse slash-marked, dark ware, pieces white olla, with red paint, stone ball, white [illegible](?). Fireplace just west of middle, raised rim; 1'4" N-S, 1" E-W. Raised rim, horseshoe type, S. and open; depth 4 in. Turtle bone, part of mano found here fits on fragment from Room F.

**Room H:** 10'8" west of Room G was Room H. E-W 6'2", N-S 5'7"; depth NW corner, 1'; walls badly eroded; adobe floor; no fireplace. No specimens.

**Room I:** just west of Room H was Room I. N-S 5'8", E-W 6'10", depth east end, 5'. Pieces worked slate, adobe floor, walls badly eroded, S end. Small pottery bottle.

**Room J:** 4'3" NW of Room I, was almost under room. 9'6" EW, 8'6" N-S; depth west edge 1'2". Adobe floor; large fireplace in middle, diameter 2'6", depth 11 inches deep. Broken mano, broken metate, black cooking pot, flint knife fragment, black and white, animal bones.

**Room K:** 21'6" NW of Room J; 13' NW-SE, 13'10" NE-SW; greatest depth, north corner 2'. Fireplace east of center, 1'8" diameter, circular, 5 inches. Plain pottery, gray and black pottery, rabbit jaw, copper ore paint, pot of [illegible]. Roof probably burned, floor burnt, walls smashed, etc. Roof adobe, [illegible] tules, etc.

**Room L:** 8 ft. SW of Room K lies Room L; N-S 8 ft, E to W, S end, 5'6", N end 3'ft wide. Floor part adobe, part natural – ledge. Depth 8 in. west side; no fireplace. Black cooking pot fragments. Piece large white olla painted red.

**House 16:** On Main Ridge (see P. 45) (drawing insert).

**Room A:** the southernmost 6'10" E-W, 7'6" N-S. Stone floor, natural stone and adobe was 10 in. deep in east edge; west wall eroded off. Animal bones, plain pottery. No fireplace.

**Room B:** Just north of Room A, 6'6" N-S, 5'5" E-W; depth east wall, 9 inches. Natural sandstone floor. Rock and adobe wall. No fireplace.

**Room C:** Just north and E of Room B. 8 ft. NNE and SSW, 5'10" ESE by WNW, 8 inches deep east wall. Natural sandstone floor, stone and adobe wall. Fire on floor against east wall. Plain pottery, chips.

**Room D:** Just N and E of Room C. 8'9" NE-SW, 6' SE-NW; depth 8 inches, SE wall. Stone floor and wall. No fireplace. Plain and black and white pottery. Flint drill-like implement, [illegible].

**Room E:** N and E of Room D. 12' SW-NE, 6' SE-NW, 6 in. deep, SE wall. Stone floor and wall; no fireplace. Plain pottery, broken spearpoint, large part of big corrugated vessel, 2 bone dice in pot.

**Room F:** 5 ft. NE of Room E was Room F. 12' SW-NE, 6'4" SE-NW; depth 9 side; same floor and wall, no fireplace.

**House 43:** In Ward's property, south of camp (drawing insert).

**Room A:** Room A is the westernmost. The outlines are confused, in the western half, and the western walls undisturbed. Approx. 14 ft. N-S, 13'8" E-W; depth 1'9", NE corner. Fireplace in middle of east side, 1'6" in diameter, 8 in. deep; 15 in. from E wall. Broken metate, pottery: Plain, black and white, black and red, a potter's [illegible]. Length 4'4 = depth 10 inches.

#### SKETCH MAPS:

House 4, showing number of rooms

House 5

House 20

House 27

Main Ridge and adjacent parts of Pueblo Grande de Nevada showing situation of House ruins.

**Appendix 2**  
**Annotated Bibliography**  
**DRAFT**

## ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY –DRAFT

Amsden, Charles

- 1930 "The Two Sessions Expeditions." *The Masterkey* 2(1)9-13. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California. (WACC 0017).

This article reports on the results of two field expeditions undertaken in 1929 and 1930. During the first expedition, a reconnaissance was undertaken of an area that extended from the upper Moapa Valley to the mouth of the Muddy River in 1929. Seventy-seven archaeological sites were mapped indicating habitation by Late Basketmakers, early Pueblo and Paiute. Irwin Hayden undertook an excavation of [Mesa House](#). Also excavated was [Paiute Cave](#), near Mesa House, revealing Paiute remains overlaying Pueblo, with a series of water-laminated clay separating the occupations. The second session was solely concerned with the joint paleontological-archaeological exploration of [Gypsum Cave](#), with the participation of the California Institute of Technology. The objective was to learn more about the early Basketmaker regional culture.

Anderson, Keith M.

- 1979 Letter addressed to Mr. Jim Maxon, Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder City, Nevada. (BRBC 0001)

This correspondence was in response to a request from Mr. Maxon for records regarding the [Lost City](#) Archaeological Collection. The author of the letter enclosed the U.S. National Park Service: Lost City Archaeological Collection report prepared by G. M. Jacobs (see below), Western Archaeological Center, Tucson, Arizona.

Anonymous

- 1925 "Archaeological Researches in Nevada." *Indian Notes* 2(2)125-127. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York. (SW 0007 and University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Special Collections)

This article lists various sites in the region that may be older than [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#) on either side of the Muddy River: 1) Burial Hill, three miles north of [Overton](#), Nevada, was so named because of the numerous burials, also with dwellings "mere dugouts in the hillside"; 2) Salt Cave and Salt Mines seven or eight miles south of Pueblo Grande; 3) Gypsum Cave; and 4) rockshelters located 30-40 miles east of Beatty, extending Pueblo culture close to the California border.

- 1929 "Antiquities Unlocked." *Los Angeles Times* May 18. Southwest Museum.  
Los Angeles, California (SW 0027)

The article reports discovery of ancient Indian relics by J. L. Nusbaum, a government archaeologist, to President Hoover recommending a national

monument be established. Accompanying Mr. Nusbaum were Dr. M. R. Harrington of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, and C. C. Smith, inspector for the U. S. General Land Office. Valley of Fire discoveries included petroglyphs of hunters bearing atlatls.

1931 "Mesa House Skeleton." *Touring Topics* Vol. XXIII. No. 5.

This brief article announces the Fifth Paper in the Southwest Museum series, entitled "The Skeleton from Mesa House," is being published. It is a physical investigation by Dr. Bruno Oettking of Columbia University, and a member of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of the skeleton recovered by Louis Shellbach in 1926.

1933 "Museum Spurs Relic Hunt." *Los Angeles Times* November 19. (SW 0030)

The newspaper article recounts how the scientific community came to the rescue of the ancient villages, rockshelters, campsites, and the artifacts to be found therein located within the 115 mile lake formed by the construction of Hoover Dam. Pueblo Grande de Nevada and Gypsum Cave are just two of numerous sites affected. The Citizens Conservation Corp will assist M. R. Harrington in the recovery effort.

1934a "Thousand-Year-Old City! Ghostly Ruins in Nevada." *Los Angeles Examiner*  
December 26. (SW 0028)

This newspaper article reports that M. R. Harrington of the Southwest Museum is returning to the Moapa Valley and Lost City to resume excavations there before the area is inundated by the lake being formed by the Boulder Dam construction.

1934b "Carnegie Helps Again." *The Masterkey* 8(4)108. Southwest Museum.  
Los Angeles, California. (SW 0042)

This article acknowledges a grant from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, to Curator M. R. Harrington for research associating man with extinct mammals.

1935 "Progress in Nevada." *The Masterkey* 9(3)100. Southwest Museum.  
Los Angeles, California.

This short article highlights the near completion of the Lost City ruins excavation preceding the impending lake waters of Boulder Dam.

1963 "Inventory of Collections Pertaining to the Southwest Archaeological Center,  
February 1961, Revised June 1963." (WACC 0001)

The "Introduction" to this document states its purpose is to list the collections at Southwest Archaeological Center (SWAC) in three parts: Part I concerns area collections and all area collections at SWAC; Part II concerns collections

held by the National Park Service at SWAC that are unassigned to an area; and Part III groups both area and SWAC collections together under period/subject categories. Appended to this inventory is a Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LAME) summary of archaeological and paleontological materials at SWAC.

1980 "Harrington, Mark Raymond." (UNLV 0015)

This document states that the 1929 manuscript, "An Archaeological Survey of the Lower Moapa Valley, Nevada," and the 1930 manuscript, "The Southwest Museum's 1929 Survey of the Lower Moapa Valley," were examined in the Southwest Museum, January 30-31, 1980, and were identical insofar as the narrative was concerned. They differ in that the 1929 survey report describes the sites in narrative form and has Dr. Harrington's interpretation and additional scientific questions. The 1930 manuscript adds the site survey sheets which were recorded at the time of the survey.

nd "Lost City" of Nevada Example of Early Pueblo Architecture (NVHS 0003)

This article traces the development of architecture from the Basketmaker II semi-subterranean, oval shaped dwellings of adobe floors, but no wall superstructure, and roofed with poles or thatch, to the Early Pueblo one-story house with many rectangular rooms having floors at or near ground level.

nd "'Pueblo House Ruin. Lewis Site." (NMAI 0006)

Handwritten notes of the location of the Lewis Site, N.E.1/4 of the S.E.1/4 of Section 12, Township 16 South, Range 67 East, and a description of the human remains and the artifacts found. Also included were a handwritten note about weed-seed use and another handwritten note about a pipe and tomahawk, with drawing.

Hanna, Phil Townsend

1926 "The Lost City of Nevada." *Touring Topics* Vol. 18, No. 6 (SW 0034)

This article primarily focuses on [Lost City](#), officially known as [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#), as a tourist attraction, but does inform that Nevada Governor James G. Scrugham stimulated interest in visible pottery fragments thereby enticing the Museum of the American Indian and its representative, M. R. Harrington, archaeologists and other officials of the State of Nevada to excavate. Fifty houses were recovered varying in size from one to 64 rooms. The reason for its abandonment was thought due to either drought or conflict.

Harrington, M. R.

1924 "Reconnaissance of a Pueblo Site near St. Thomas, Nevada." National Museum of American Indian Archives (NMAI 0007).

This is a report on scattered ruins of Pueblo habitations occurring approximately five or six miles on the east side of the Muddy River between [St. Thomas](#) and [Overton](#), Nevada. The adobe houses are usually rectangular, containing one to three rooms, sometimes more. A small circular kiva, about

eight feet in diameter, was excavated on one of the ridges "with a small circular bowl-shape fireplace, situated just to the west of the center." The adobe floor was about 2-1/2 feet deep below the surface; its walls were of stone and adobe. An abundance of pottery fragments, some restorable, were recovered. It was noted that corrugated ware was more frequent in lowland houses, especially at the northern end of the site, and painted ware more abundant in the upland houses where corrugated was rare.

1925a "Pueblo Grande de Nevada: Relics of Prehistoric Days Recovered from Ruins of Great City." *The Arrowhead Magazine* March-April, pp. 18-23. (SW 0038). "A Few Facts About Pueblo Grande de Nevada," draft of published article (NMAI 0008).

This article officially names the five-six mile scattered ruins on the east side of the Muddy River between [St. Thomas](#) and [Overton](#), "[Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#)," while acknowledging its more popular name, "[Lost City of Nevada](#)." It provides an up-to-date summary of the excavation and, in the process, answers the question of who these ancient people were. The adobe houses were located either in the valley or atop the small ridges to the east, between the lowlands and the foot of Mormon Mesa. Four of these old homes were completely excavated, as well as a small circular "kiva" or ceremonial chamber. Forty human burials were found, with grave goods, interred beneath the floors or else close to the houses. A common practice of rebuilding a house on the same ground was shown by floors at different levels and walls outlining a different floor plan. Fireplaces were either small, bowl-shaped depressions or else built in a corner of the room. Fine woven textiles were revealed by their crumbled shreds wrapped around the human remains. Black and white varieties of painted ware were the most numerous, with occasional black-on-red, in addition to corrugated pottery. Growing corn, use of turquoise, and stone griddles similar to those used by modern Puebloans also confirmed they were ancestral Pueblo people, and their occupation of the site preceded Spanish exploration and trade.

1925b "Nevada's Lost City." *Union Pacific Magazine* 4(4)12-14. (SW 0036)

This article about [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#) or [Lost City of Nevada](#) is concerned with its archaeological importance because Nevada had neither been considered a part of the ancient Puebloan culture, nor had it been thought their domain extended into the southern part of the state. The Lost City's unusual size and difference from other Pueblos in the record stimulated interest. That the Lost City residents were the ancestors of the modern Puebloans was confirmed by their agriculture, architecture and construction, corrugated and painted pottery, and their use of turquoise and stone griddles.

1925c "The 'Lost City' of Nevada." *Scientific American* July pp. 14-16. (SW 0037)

This article relates the story behind the excavation of "[Lost City](#)," and the significance of its finds. Prospectors and brothers Fay and John Perkins realized the importance of the surface pottery fragments and building outlines they observed and informed Nevada Governor J. G. Scrugham in October, 1924. By November, 1924, the expedition composed of M. R. Harrington, representing the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, C. O

Turbyfill, a Museum staff member, Louis Shellbach, III, the artist, photographer and map expert representing Nevada, and Pitt River Indians, George Evans and Willis Evans commenced excavating Lost City. The houses varied in sizes from one-two rooms, the most numerous, to one building with twenty-one rooms. Traces of crop irrigation, weaving and dying of textiles, such as cotton and fur-cloth, beads and pendants from turquoise, shell and selenite, as well as an abundance of pottery were helped place this Pueblo into A. V. Kidder's chronology, to-wit, "...about the close of the pre-Pueblo period and the beginning of the early Pueblo period; which was probably about the time of Christ."

1925d "Pueblo Site Near St. Thomas, Nevada." *Indian Notes* 2(1)74-76. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. New York.

This article describes the construction and the erosion of the adobe Pueblo ruins scattered between [St. Thomas](#) and [Overton](#). The houses were rectangular except for the small, eight foot in diameter, kiva excavated. Carbonized bits of fiber cordage and a pottery vessel containing copper ore were among the cultural material found. The author notes the disparity in pottery ware between the lowland house sites and those houses atop the small ridges.

1925e "Ancient Salt Mine near St. Thomas, Nevada." *Indian Notes* 2(3)227-231.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York. (SW 0006)

This article describes the exploration and excavation of "[Salt Cave No. 1](#)," owned by the [Virgin River Salt Co.](#), near [St. Thomas](#), Nevada. Noteworthy artifacts found were two notched hammers with their wooden handles intact. Mysterious circles and ovals in the salt walls were explained by the miners' use of stone hammers to peck the salt out.

1926a "Western Extension of Early Pueblo Culture." *Indian Notes* 3(2)69-73. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

This article expands A. V. Kidder's *Introduction to the Study of Southwestern Archaeology* (1924) Pueblo culture domain to include more than a small "slice" of southern Nevada. His reconnaissance, based upon pottery type and agriculture, increased the Pueblo area in Nevada 250 miles north-to-south, and 80 miles wide east-to-west, and within 50 miles of the California border.

1926b "Primitive Pueblo Ruin in Northwestern Arizona." *Indian Notes* 3(3)172-177.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

The author describes a Pueblo ruin in Littlefield, Arizona ([Arizona Strip](#)), that was investigated, tested two-to-three feet, surface collected and determined to be a Pueblo site contemporaneous with [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#) – occupied about the end of the Pre-Pueblo period and the beginning of the Early Pueblo period. It was located upstream of the Virgin River between the Muddy and Beaverdam Creek at the summit of a flat-top pinnacle 125 feet above the water.



1926c "A Pre-Pueblo Site on Colorado River," *Indian Notes* 3(4)174-184. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York. (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Special Collections)

This site, located on the flat top of a high gravel point on the east side of the Virgin River and projecting out and above the Colorado River, was discovered by the author and his guide, [Fay Perkins](#), during one of their reconnaissance trips in April, 1926. Harrington contends that this is "one of the most primitive, and probably one of the oldest," of the ancient Puebloan settlements in the [Lower Moapa Valley](#) of southern Nevada, based upon the houses and the pottery. All the houses were the primitive pit-type arranged haphazardly, missing the rectangular rooms and connected row construction of other sites. Only plain ware and gray bowls with interior black designs were found. Corrugated pottery was absent and, in its simplest form, did not appear until the late Pre-Pueblo period. [Harrington](#) considered the lack of the corrugated pottery to be of real value in dating the site. Shallow, circular depressions from seven to fifteen feet, and one thirty-one feet, in diameter, were interpreted to be signs of pit-dwellings. A test pit of the thirty-one foot diameter depression led to the speculation it was a ceremonial chamber or kiva. The human remains of an aged man swathed in fur-cloth robes, and grave goods of a bone dagger-like implement, a primitive tubular stone pipe, fragments of a turtle-shell and yellow paint accompanied the burial.

1926d "Another Ancient Salt Mine in Nevada." *Indian Notes* 3(4)221-232. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York. (UNLV 0002)

The author and [Fay Perkins of St. Thomas](#) undertook a ten day expedition to a salt cave dubbed "[Salt Cave No. 3](#)," also known as "[Virgin Queen Salt Mine](#)," owned and operated by Mormon pioneer, Daniel Bonelli, subsequently owned by his son, B. F. Bonelli. Salt Cave No. 3 is located on the east side of the Virgin River, six miles above the confluence of the Virgin and Colorado Rivers, and 20 miles east of St. Thomas, Nevada. The salt mining method of pecked circles and ovals was observed here. A trial trench was dug yielding no less than 418 stone picks and hammers. Conspicuous in their absence were pottery and the notched hammerheads of Salt Caves No. 1 and 2. These absences led the author to conclude there were two distinct ancient people mining salt. Common to all the caves were "chews," strings, hammerstones and stone picks without notches.

1927a "On the Trail of the First Pueblos." *The Outlook* 145(10)305-309. (SW 0001)

The article relates how the [Pueblo Grande de Nevada/Lost City](#) excavation originated in November, 1924, and its composition: M. R. Harrington, C. O. Turbyfill, Fay Perkins, "Don" Louis Shellbach, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and George and Willis Evans. The site stretched five-six miles along the east side of the Muddy River. The pottery revealed the former inhabitants were Pueblo, and that the settlement was very old. The excavation exposed primarily rectangular houses, with one small circular abode, all constructed from adobe and stone. They were flat-roofed and thin-walled in construction confining their height to one story. Human remains revealed people only slightly shorter than modern

Americans. Artifacts revealed the Puebloans farmed, hunted for their meat, wove and dyed the cotton they grew, mined salt, and created beads and pendants. The author places the site among the Early Pueblo chronology.

1927b "A Primitive Pueblo City in Nevada." *American Anthropologist* 29(3)262-277

(NVHS 0002, UNLV 0003 and SW 0010).

The author was in charge of a two-season expedition sponsored by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and a staff composed by C. O. Turbyfill, Louis Shellbach, 3<sup>rd</sup>, representing the State of Nevada, father and son, George and Willis Evans, of the Pit River California tribe, Fay Perkins, and Leslie Sanchee, a Zuni, to excavate the [Pueblo Grande de Nevada/Lost City](#) ruins on the eastern side of the Muddy River just above its confluence with the Virgin River, and extending five or six miles northward. Housing types found were a primitive pit-dwelling, and a more advanced pit-dwelling of wall-encircling adobe. House arrangements were isolated, haphazard, or side-by-side in a row from which evolved many-roomed houses of rectangular shape at ground level. [House 47](#) was thought to have approximately 100 rooms, 67 of which were arranged around two courtyards. Circular, semi-underground rooms, or "kivas," were retained for ceremonial purposes based upon painted sandstone slab fragments suggestive of altar tablets used in modern Pueblo ritual; however, there were many circular, semi-subterranean rooms that were not considered kivas. Burials were in ash dumps and ruined houses, accompanied by grave goods in almost perfect condition. Pottery classifications included plain ware, corrugated, black-on-gray, or black-on-white, and the occasional black-on-red. Axes used in later Pueblos are not found here. Animal bones are rare, but large quantities of corn and corn-cobs suggest dependency upon agriculture.

1927c "An Unusual Hafted Flint Implement from Nevada." *Indian Notes* 4(1)88-91.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

The hafted flint implement of this article was found, with its deer-antler handle still attached, during the 1925 exploration of [Salt Cave 1](#). Its use was uncertain, but the author suggests it was employed for cutting rabbit-skins into strips prior to winding them on cords for weaving into warm blankets.

1927d "A Hafted Stone Hammer from Nevada." *Indian Notes* 4(2)127-131

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

This article concerns the five stone hammers, with their wooden handles still attached, found in the salt mines near [St. Thomas](#). Their excellent preservation was due to the dryness of the cave in conjunction with the preservation properties of salt. The most perfect specimen was the hammer, 16-1/2 inches long, with a head of "natural, flat, water-worn" quartzite, and a handle composed of two willow switches. A fiber cord "stirrup" was used to prevent hammerhead slippage.

1928a "Tracing the Pueblo Boundary in Nevada." *Indian Notes* 5(2)235-240.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

This article expands the Pueblo boundary in Nevada beyond that established in 1924: northward 200 miles and west within 50 miles of the California border from [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#). Pueblo pottery was used as evidence for Pueblo habitation. An investigation in 1927 achieved a new boundary for Nevada Pueblo commencing at Cobre, in the northeast, south and west to eighteen miles east of Tonopah, then southeast to Stump springs near the southern tip of the state, and within approximately three miles of the California border.

1928b "Sandal Cave: A New 'Book' of Southwestern Prehistory." *The Masterkey* 2(1)5-10. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The article is about the accidental discovery of this cave located in Socorro County, New Mexico, containing sandals and pottery of the Early Pueblo Period. Also found were indications of prior habitation by Basketmakers, such as atlatl darts, some with traces of feathering and others with notches for the spear-heads. The cave roof, near the front, revealed pictures of animals, birds, geometric patterns, and a feathered Indian grasping an unknown animal.

1929 "An Archaeological Survey of The Lower Moapa Valley, Nevada." Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California. (SW 0040).

This survey's purpose was to visit and record every aboriginal site in the lower Moapa Valley commencing from approximately 2-1/2 miles north of Overton and proceeding southward, numbering the sites consecutively from 1 through 77, with the exception of sites 7, 8 and 9, reflecting a northward detour, but returning to proceed south to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers, then proceeding north on the west side of the valley to the Narrows, then back to the east side of the valley and proceeding south to the point of origin. A site's situation, terrain characteristics, any visible house forms, and observed specimens were recorded along with any deductions about occupant identity. Those sites of special interest were tested to determine depth and character of the deposits. An important result of the survey was an inventory from which to select a site(s) for excavation. Sites 71 and 72 had predominantly Mohave pottery suggesting more than trade relations, perhaps local habitation by their makers. Site 52B, having a large type of pit-dwelling (15 to 38 feet in diameter) was determined to be as old or older than the Lost City period, since a Lost City period grave was dug post-abandonment in the earth fill. Indications of cross-ties: 1) Proto-Kayenta Polychrome ware found in the Mesa House period of the Lost City area (Site 23); and 2) Chumash limpet-shell ornaments at Site 55 (Scorpion Hill).

1930a "Introduction." In *Archaeological Explorations in Southern Nevada. Report of The First Sessions Expedition 1929*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 4. Pp. 1- 25. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California. (SW 0043, WACC 0005, and UNLV 0012).

Harrington informed explorations occurred in 1929, focusing on the Lower Moapa Valley. There were two excavation projects, Mesa House and Paiute Cave, completed within the field season. Additionally, reconnaissance trips were made: 1) Lower Moapa Valley, which located a total of 77 sites; 2) the Upper Moapa Valley; 3) the Mormon Mountain District; and 4) the Nevada side of the Colorado River. The mainly level Moapa Valley floor was "naturally fertile," but had soil variability from almost pure sand to pure clay, and adobe flats so alkaline that crops could not grow. Water was supplied by the Muddy River. Geology of the area revealed Pleistocene, Pliocene and Upper Triassic. The mineral resources were salt, flint, magnesite, sandstone, and selenite (gypsum crystals). Turquoise and iron ores were outside the valley, but within 50-60 miles. Flora resources reported were mesquite, screw-beans, pine, juniper, willow, martinia (devil's claw), arrow-brush, arrow-cane, Indian hemp, and cactus. Cultigens were maize, squashes, gourds, and cotton. There were big-horn, deer, bob-cat, coyote, lagomorphs, small rodents, elk, and domesticated dogs. Bird and fish bones were rare. Jedediah Smith made the first report in 1827, to William Clark, of his exploration of the Virgin River. Dr. A. V. Kidder, in 1912, was the first to report Pueblo culture in Southern Nevada. Dr. D. O. Beal is thought to be the first to attempt excavations in the Moapa Valley and, in 1924, the first intensive archaeological study of Southern Nevada began. The human remains found indicate various ancient people inhabiting the Moapa Valley: Basketmakers II and III, Pueblo II and III, subdivided into two minor periods – Lost City and Mesa House phases, and the Paiutes. Basketmaker III had two major types of pottery: a thin, gray ware and a coarse, dark color used primarily for cooking pots. The Lost City phase of Pueblo II had black-on-white, black-on-red, and a corrugated ware divided into a "straight-corrugated" and an "embellished corrugated." The Mesa House phase of Pueblo II pottery was corrugated with a small portion of plain and painted wares.

1930b "Paiute Cave." In *Archaeological Explorations in Southern Nevada. Report of the First Sessions Expedition 1929*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 4. Pp. 106-126. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California. (SW 0043, WACC 0005).

This article on the Paiute Cave (Site 43 in the Archaeological Survey of the Lower Moapa Valley, Nevada [1929a]) relates the separation of Pueblo and Paiute deposits by a "thick, hard stratum of dried mud" that prevented the mixing of either culture's deposits, except where some prior test holes had been dug. Arriving at a time scale to date the deposits was afforded by laminae near the cave mouth that was over and between the layers. Paiute occupations were dated beginning 893 A.D., 1341 A.D., and the last one at 1845 A.D. There was a separation between Paiute and Pueblo lasting approximately 112 years suggesting the last Pueblo use was 781 A.D., and first use of the cave about 613 A.D. The Pueblo appeared to use the cave for storage, not habitation, according to seven storage pits containing corrugated, black-on-white, black-on-gray and plain ware pottery. The Paiute layers yielded basketry twined and coiled, subdivided into openwork twining and close twining, but not pottery. Corn cobs in the Paiute layer differed from

the Pueblo layers in size (larger) and no eight-rowed cobs, but both Paiute and Pueblo corn cobs belonged to either the starch or flint corn varieties.

1932 "Relics of an Abandoned Colony." *The Masterkey* 6(4)115-116.  
Southwest  
Museum. Los Angeles, California.

This article relates the Southwest Museum's receipt of Pueblo artifacts from an abandoned colony located at the foot of Mt. Wheeler, 200 miles north of Lost City. The items were an oval cooking-pot, small jar, Pueblo potsherds of black-on-white and corrugated, beads, and a brush of stiff grass and native twine like those still in use in Pueblo homes.

1933 "Rescuing More Ancient Treasures." *The Masterkey* 7(4)101-104.  
Southwest  
Museum. Los Angeles, California. (WACC 0019).

This article relates the partial rescue of two ancient habitations from the impending waters of Boulder Dam at Rioville, the home of the Daniel Bonelli ranch, located near the mouth of the Virgin River. In 1926, the author and Fay Perkins had seen surface pottery fragments and did some test holes confirming ancient occupation. Their return uncovered the remains of pit-dwellings, storage rooms and arbors, nearly all of which were circular in shape. The most interesting find were two pit-dwellings purposely burned down containing human burials and their grave goods. Among those grave goods were a disc of unknown material covered with a turquoise mosaic and bone gambling dice. Harrington thought the culture was Basketmaker 3 and preceded Lost City.

1934a "A New Deal in Archaeology." *The Masterkey* 8(1). Southwest  
Museum.  
Los Angeles, California. (WACC 0018)

This article is about the [Civilian Conservation Corps](#) assistance provided the author in the exploration of the [Lost City](#) ruins before being submerged by water from Boulder Dam. Their assistance was facilitated by U. S. Representative [J. G. Scrugham](#), the former Governor of Nevada. The largest of the Lost City houses contained 95 rooms around two courts or plazas. It had been built, abandoned and rebuilt three times. Included in the project was the restoration of a group of ruins above the waterline of the lake, as well as the building and installation of a museum.

1934b "Chicago was Built in Nevada 1500 Years Ago!" Mark R. Harrington as told to Kenneth Crist. *Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine*. (SW 0039)

This account of [Pueblo Grande de Nevada/Lost City](#) describes its occupants as "egg-headed", recreational gamblers, agriculturalists, salt miners, traders, weavers of cloth and potters. It recounts the history of the 1924 excavations and the haste to complete those excavations in the 1930s prior to the ruins submersion by the waters of Lake Mead.

1935a "Outline for Proposed Exhibits for Boulder Dam Park Museum at Overton,

Nevada." Ms. on file at the Western Archaeological Conservation Center.  
(WACC 0024)

This document contains several papers relating to the development of the archaeological exhibits at the Boulder Dam Park Museum. Contained in the document are:

(1) a letter from Lawrence C. Merriam to the National Park Service dated Nov. 25, 1935. This letter simply indicates that four copies of a revised exhibit plan are being transmitted to the National Park Service.

(2) a Document dated July 15, 1935, written by Arthur Woodward, and entitled "Memorandum of Suggestions Concerning the Proposed Museum Plans for Boulder Dam Park." This document contains Mr. Woodward's comments on an earlier exhibit plan; the comments primarily discuss the fact that he thinks the cases need to be larger than recommended in the original plan.

CCC (3) An "Outline for Proposed Exhibits for Boulder Dam Park," apparently written by Mark Harrington. This document presents a short but interesting background on the excavations of the Lost City (for example, which companies conducted the labor), but primarily deals with the proposed content and form of the museum's exhibits. This plan is presented in detail, indicating specifically what should be the size of each case, what materials should be displayed, and a written text that should accompany each display case.

1936 "Brief Report on Archaeological and Paleontological Work July 1935 to October 1936." U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Lake Mead Recreational Area (Boulder Dam). (WACC 817L 3 H37 1936, WACC 0021, and SW 0024)

The report concerns the excavations performed between July 1935, to October 1936, of ancient house ruins, pit-dwellings, rockshelters and campsites whose locations were near the Lost City area of Overton, Boulder City, Nevada, and the discovery and excavation of a cave containing an extinct Pleistocene Ground Sloth *Nothotherium* in the lower Grand Canyon close to Pierce's Ferry, Arizona. The work conducted was under the supervision of Junior Foreman Fay Perkins near Overton, Junior Foreman

Willis L. Evans at Boulder City and the Grand Canyon. Mr. Evans discovered the sloth's remains; Senior Foreman Edward T. Schenk and he supervised its excavation. Labor was provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The excavations near Overton yielded five Early Pueblo house ruins, 16 Basketmaker III pit-dwellings, and five pit-dwellings from an earlier period. A Basketmaker woven bag at least 2000 years old was recovered, as well as a "curiously deformed Pueblo skull unlike anything on record." [House 102](#), Lost City area, contained decorated pottery unusual in style for the area. Willow (Pebble) Beach in the Boulder City area contained an ancient campsite occupied at frequent intervals over many centuries: Paiute artifacts were found on the surface, Pueblo pottery fragments were found beneath the Paiute to a depth of four feet where a barren stratum was encountered. Beneath that stratum were found worked flints, fine spear heads and dart points resembling the old Basketmaker II period, as well as some snub-nosed scrapers associated only with older peoples.

1937a "Excavation of Pueblo Grande de Nevada." Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society, 9:130-145. Austin. (UNLV 0010)

This article states the resumption of [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#) excavations occurred in 1933, under National Park Service auspices with M. R. Harrington, Curator of the Southwest Museum, in charge, assisted by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) laborers in an effort to complete this work prior to these and other ruins in the region being submerged by Lake Mead. The author described the cultural material recovered. Pottery, mostly broken, dominated the artifacts, but with sufficient whole vessels to convey the ancient peoples' skill, artistry and dexterity. The groundstone metates were elliptical to rectangular in shape and usually long and flat in proportion. The turquoise mines yielded grooved mauls; notched hammers were recovered from the salt mines. Spearheads were not found, but the characteristically thin, well made "[Lost City](#)" Pueblo arrowheads were. An unusual thick type of drill 3-1/2 inches long and one-half inch wide was recovered. Lost City scrapers were oval blades chipped from both sides. Bone was used for awls, dice and hair ornaments. Shell used for jewelry came from the Pacific Coast or the Gulf of California. Textiles were of cotton, some of which were dyed purple for women's dresses. Men wore headbands of diagonally woven beads and breechclouts of white cotton cloth. Cradleboard use was confirmed, not only by flattened skulls, but the recovery of a clay toy of a baby tied to a cradleboard with a hood to protect its head. Unique to the dry caves and rockshelters in the Lost City area were a wooden spindle with a whorl of unbaked clay, and rags of typical Pueblo feather blankets, yucca strings and downy feathers wound together and woven into blanket form. There were three stages of Pueblo occupation observable in architectural and pottery changes.

1937b "A Stratified Camp Site Near Boulder Dam." *The Masterkey* 11(3)86-89.

Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The article places this camp-site on the Colorado River a few miles below Boulder Dam and a few hundred yards above Willow Beach on the Arizona side. The primary interest is the stratification achieved by ancient people



camping in this spot over many centuries, at different time periods. The Paiutes were the most recent occupants preceded by the Early Pueblo culture. A sand layer of abandonment, two feet thick in some places, separated the Puebloans from their predecessors. These people were "expert chippers of flint" and made projectile points with notches similar to those attributed to Basketmaker II, but greater antiquity was suggested by snub-nosed scrapers, as well as elk bones, implying a moister climate.

1937c "Some Early Pit-Dwellings in Nevada." *The Masterkey* 11(4)122-124.  
Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California. (UNLV 0013).

This article focuses on pit-dwellings that possibly preceded the Late Basketmaker/ Basketmaker III period uncovered on the east bank of the Virgin River by the National Park Service with CCC labor. These pit-dwellings were distinctive by their projectile points suitable with atlatl darts, crude stone implements, and missing plaster and post-holes in their pit-dwellings. Entrance to the dwellings was from the top, not the side. Further research was suggested to determine if these were representative of Basketmaker II culture or Basketmaker III.

1937d "Ancient Tribes of the Boulder Dam Country, No. 9." Southwest Museum.  
Los Angeles, California. (WACC ARCHIVES and WACC 0002)

This leaflet traced human occupation in Southern Nevada beginning with the end of the Pleistocene, when they hunted now extinct mammals armed with atlatls and stone-tipped darts. Their identification was determined by the places where their traces were found, such as Tule Springs, or Gypsum Cave, people – all first-comers to the Boulder Dam area. The Basketmakers, so-called because of their expertise in that production, were also distinguished by their long skulls, and were subdivided into Basketmaker II and Late Basketmaker/Basketmaker III. The Pueblos were next on the horizon, about 500-600 A.D., arriving from northeastern Arizona or southeastern Utah. These people were round-headed, produced distinctive pottery, and were known as Pueblo II, or Early Pueblo. Their round-headed skull type dominated the region after their arrival. House construction changed from circular pit-dwellings to groups of disconnected and smaller rooms, partly underground. The Puebloans were subdivided into a "Lost City" phase and a "Mesa House" phase, which heralded the end of the Pueblo domain. The Paiutes were in the area simultaneously with the Pueblos, and might have driven them out. These Paiutes were considered the ancestors of the Paiutes with whom the white man made contact.

1937e-1939 "Ancient Nevada Pueblo Cotton." *The Masterkey* 11-13:5-7.  
Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

This article removes doubt about Early Puebloans growing cotton by the discovery of a rockshelter near the Virgin River, not far from "Lost City," containing a small spindle-whorl of unfired clay, still attached to a broken wooden spindle. The cotton bolls recovered are slightly smaller and of a different hue than the modern Hopi cotton.



1938 "Recent Archaeological Work in Nevada, (U.S.A.)." Southwest Museum.

Los Angeles, California. (SW 0018)

This is a draft of an article or update of Nevada archaeology with the cooperation of the National Park Service, the Southwest Museum and the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He lists the [Lost City](#) ruins, some of which are exhibited in a small museum built by the National Park Service in [Overton](#), Nevada. Mention is made of the stratified camp-site below Boulder Dam, close to Willow Beach on the Colorado River, the caves located at the upper end of Lake Mead containing Pleistocene extinct mammals, and Wheeler cave near Caliente, Nevada, yielding perishable articles dating from Basketmaker and Early Pueblo times, and perhaps earlier. Attached are notes on Trench 5, and Borax Lake Site, Trenches 3 and 4, of various dates in June, 1938.

nd "A Bibliography" (SW 0019)

This document by Mark Raymond Harrington is an undated typewritten bibliography consisting of seven pages.

1942 "Black Dog Cave." *The Masterkey* 16(5)173-174. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The article relates the recovery of artifacts "representing almost every period of the ancient human history of the region." Significant finds were a Basketmaker II stone dart-point in its original wooden shaft, and a perfect Pueblo water bottle containing a large shell bead necklace strung to overlap like scales.

1945 "Narrative of Nevada Trip, June 1945." (SW 0020)

This draft narrative relates the author's trip with, and at the invitation of, Mr. Stuart R. Bradley and his wife to see some sites previously found by Mr. Stuart. The trip began June 1, and ended June 14, 1945. Various specimens of Late Basketmaker and Early Pueblo were found during their peregrinations through Big Toquock Wash, Bradshaw Shelter near the Rainbow Canyon highway, Robber's Roost near Caliente, Nevada, Painted Cave, Kershaw Canyon and Pahroc Springs before returning to Moapa.

1953a "Southern Nevada Pit-Dwellings." *The Masterkey* 27(4)136-142. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

This article describes the Basketmaker II, Late Basketmaker and Early Pueblo dwellings in the Moapa Valley. Two unusual dwellings were excavated. [Site 4](#), located three miles north of [Overton](#), contained a smaller pit-dwelling within it built long after the older one had been filled up. This construction was different because the posts supporting the roof were up against the wall, some imbedded within it, and willows were used from the wall to the roof frame perpendicularly. [House 82](#) of the [Lost City](#) series, located almost opposite Overton, was unique because it had a bench encircling the wall, leaving a floor space in the center only 7-1/2 feet in diameter. Also, a stone

slab was placed horizontally into the wall above the bench that *might* have been a doorsill, but there were no other indications of a side entrance.

1953b "Early Pueblo Houses in Southern Nevada." *The Masterkey* 27(6)203-209.

Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The article highlights the Early Pueblo architecture development in Moapa Valley – these first houses differed from those of Basketmaker III in numerous ways. One style, similar to Basketmaker in its depth, was smaller, often oval, and no more than 8-10 feet across with walls of adobe, or adobe and stone, having a lateral doorway. The other Pueblo pit-dwelling was an oval or rectangular wattle and daub construction with almost vertical adobe plastered walls of interwoven poles and willows, with a side entrance and a flat roof. The typical Moapa Valley Early Pueblo house was an outgrowth of storage rooms constructed into rows with adjoining rooms, subsequently enlarged and arranged in a horseshoe or in a semi-circle enclosing a court with a southward opening.

1983 "Reminiscences of an Archaeologist: XVIII." *The Masterkey* 57(1)15-18.

Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The author reminisces about the history behind the 1920s and 1930s excavations of [Lost City](#) and the pit-dwellings and artifacts recovered. He relates two amusing anecdotes: the "Mormon Surprise" when the Mormon community built them a road connecting to the river so they would no longer have to ford it, and without charge; and the "Indian Trouble" regarding a historical pageant of the lower Moapa Valley.

Hayden, Irwin

1930 "Mesa House." In *Archaeological Explorations in Southern Nevada. Report of the First Sessions Expedition 1929.* Southwest Museum Papers  
No. 4. Pp. 26-92. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California. (SW 0043 and WACC 0005)

The article locates [Mesa House](#) across the river and eight miles northwest of [Lost City](#), comprised of 84 rooms, and completely excavated between January 6, and April 10, 1929. A "room" designation in lieu of "house" designation occurred when dubbing the first unit excavated as "Room 1," and continuing that designation for consistency and compatibility with the site name "Mesa House." The ground-plan revealed a courtyard surrounded by a chain of storage rooms, and a wing on the southwest side consisting of a row of bins and a large room or house. The chain of rooms surrounding the courtyard and the wing were three separate sections headed by Rooms 9, 16 and 10. The meaning of the three sections was unclear. Eighteen rooms were deemed "houses" based upon their domestic or sleeping quarter use. A population estimate of 90 was based upon a family of five occupying each of the 18 houses. It was the opinion of the author that Mesa House had a short occupation because of the paucity of artifacts recovered and only seven human burials found. There was also no trace of refuse dumps on the mesa

surface or on its side. Agricultural implements were missing from the site, as well as a dearth of food animal bones. The three metates and the arrowpoints found reflected a persistent Basketmaker III influence at Mesa House. There were also considerably more arrowpoints found at Mesa House than at Lost City. The pottery at Mesa House was predominantly corrugated ware versus the plain ware dominating at Lost City. There was no trace of kivas or any kiva-like structure, or any indication of a ceremonial purpose in any of the rooms.

Higginbotham, Leslie

1925 "Lost City Discovered in Nevada Sands." *New York Times*. (SW 0028)

The article relates the discovery of the "Lost City of the West" and M. R. Harrington's appointment as the head of the archaeological expedition, representing the Museum of the American Indian. Dr. A. V. Kidder, Smithsonian Institution, was assigned to cooperate in the excavations and represent the Carnegie Institution as well. The newspaper account remarks upon the size of [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#), the stature of the Puebloans, their burials and grave goods, agriculture and irrigation, and the horseshoe arrangement of the houses around a courtyard. Mention is also made of their dress and ornamentation.

Hinds, Eugene

1979 Letter dated July 25, 1979, from Mr. Hinds, Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation to Ms. Mimi Rodden, Nevada State Historical Preservation Officer, Carson City. (BRBC 0013)

The letter seeks consultation for a determination of eligibility for [Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#) inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under 36 CFR Part 63, and a determination of effect under provisions of 36 CFR Part 800. Because of the high water level at Lake Mead, the author is also proposing a data recovery and monitoring operation of the houses immediately affected: 2, 4, 5, 8-14, 16-20, 22-24, 35-38, 40-42, and 45.

Jacobs, G. M.

1976 "U.S. National Park Service: Lost City Archaeological Collection." Pp. 1-13. Western Archaeological Center. Tucson, Arizona. (WACC 0009)

This report was a summary of the author's research and observations regarding the [Lost City](#) archaeological collection. The report was divided into four sections: 1) the archaeological history of Lake Mead (LAME) up to 1950; 2) the origins of the archaeological collections at LAME, some of which came from the combined National Park Service/Southwest Museum excavations of 1933-1936; 3) the status of the LAME Museum records indicated gaps in the catalog as well as specimens lacking cards; and 4) the author attributed the gaps in the catalog to deficient recordkeeping over a lengthy period of time, and recommended that the National Park Service fund a project to compile a catalog of all Lost City collections regardless of location.

Kirkberg, Lysenda J.

1980a "A Preliminary Reconnaissance of Pueblo Grande de Nevada, T16S, R68E,

Section 33." (UNLV 0005, BRBC 0015, and WACC 0011)

The purpose of this report on T16S, R68E, S33 of the Overton Quadrangle, was to determine the remaining cultural resources above the waters of Lake Mead and their condition. Chuckawalla Cave (DD:7:39) and House 57 (DD:7:43) were found in excellent condition. A five-room structure (DD:7:40) above Chuckawalla Cave was sliding off the north edge of the ridge. It was determined that cultural material was still present from the base of Mormon Mesa to the ridges above Lake Mead.

1980b "Pueblo Grande de Nevada: a record reconciliation." for Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Carson City, Nevada. Museum of Natural History, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

This report reconstructs the chronological history of the political, financial and curatorial history of Pueblo Grande de Nevada. Its exploration is divided into three phases and seven periods:

- Phase 1, Period 1, pre-excavation
- Phase 2, Periods 2-5, excavation,
- Phase 3, Periods 6-7, post-excavation.

#### Lost City Correspondence

1925-1926

Correspondence between M. R. Harrington and F. W. Hodge, Museum of the American Indian; M. R. Harrington correspondence with various and a notarized document.

M. R. Harrington wrote F. W. Hodge, April 5, 1926, regarding:

- 1) finding a new pre-Pueblo site on the Colorado River at the mouth of the Virgin River, and a Salt cave with Indian deposit;
- 2) notification that work would have to cease at [Lost City](#) on the 17<sup>th</sup> due to lack of funding, and that fifty-two rooms were uncovered in the "big house"; and
- 3) the Pageant would be held on the 24th, and Schellbach (Don Louis) needed assistance getting the Zunis to participate (SW 0002).

F. W. Hodge responded, April 9, 1926, extending his sympathy regarding the lack of funds and offering to get Schellbach help with the Zunis (SW 0003).

Schellbach wrote to M. R. Harrington, June 2, 1926, on Lieutenant Governor's Office letterhead (Nevada) that the museum idea of the state building was being "lost because of politics" (NMAI 0014);

M. R. Harrington's notarized statement, October 13, 1927, of expenditures for the Pageant tourist attraction in 1926 (NMAI 0014); and

Nevada Governor Scrugham wrote M. R. Harrington, November 20, 1926, relating the discovery of Pueblo pottery in the Sheep Mountains forest (NMAI 0014).

1929-1930

M. R. Harrington wrote F. W. Hodge, February 23, 1929, that work originally started by Schellbach at [Mesa House](#) was continuing and that he thought it represented the latest Pueblo occupation (SW 0004).

1931-1934

M. R. Harrington (Tonashi) wrote F. W. Hodge (Teluli) November 13, 1931, about Hodge's impending appointment as the Director of the Southwest Museum, and that Harrington had written to Dr. Heye, without response, regarding the [Lost City](#) material being published in "Indian Notes"; if not, the material would be good for Southwest Museum to publish in "The Masterkey" (SW 0005).

An exchange of letters between M. R. Harrington and F. W. Hodge, Director, Southwest Museum, throughout November and December 1933 (SW 0021.1-.13). The topics covered were:

(1) the apportionment of Harrington's salary and compensation for his expenditures between the Southwest Museum and the National Park Service;

(2) excavations at [Tule Springs](#), [Gypsum Cave](#), [Lost City](#), [House 47](#), and the [Lost City Museum](#) plans with labor from CCC Camp SP-1;

(3) whether there was an agreement with the National Park Service regarding the Southwest Museum's share of the collections, and if not, one should be written. The matter was to be brought to the attention of Nevada's Congressman Scrugham and Inspector Hull, National Park Service;

(4) Baldwin was to draw and photograph the Tule Springs specimens Harrington had sent; and

(5) Harrington submitted the material requested by Mr. Hodge for the January "Masterkey" issue.

An exchange of letters between M. R. Harrington and F. W. Hodge, Director, Southwest Museum, the months of January and March, 1934 (SW 0022.1-.4). Topics covered were:

(1) Harrington submitted his brief annual report requested by Hodge, as well as his Tule Springs expenditures to be forwarded to the Carnegie Institution for reimbursement;

(2) Harrington opened several more buildings, but the lowland houses were yielding less than the foothill ruins;

(3) the CCC working crew would be withdrawn April 1<sup>st</sup>, to go to Virgin Peak; application had already been made for the camp to return in the fall for another six months on [Valley of Fire](#), [Lost City](#), the new Museum, and other ruins; and

(4) the pottery Harrington had brought in for repair (Southwest Museum) should be laid out by house numbers and room numbers; there were several complete vessels from burials.

M. R. Harrington and Katharine Bartlett, Curator of Anthropology, Museum of Northern Arizona, correspondence, primarily from Bartlett to Harrington, the month of January, 1934 (SW 0023.1-.6), regarding her research on the stone bladed mescal knife he referenced in his Paiute Cave report several years past. Harrington provided her with several resources. Bartlett provided a report on mescal knives, but said she could only make mention of it in her Pueblo II report.

#### 1935-1936

Correspondence to or from M. R. Harrington with various individuals:

(1) letter from Laurence C. Merriam, Regional Officer, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, National Park Service (NPS), June 12, 1936, confirming Harrington's meeting with Dr. Ewing at Boulder Dam, June 24<sup>th</sup> (SW 0014);

(2) letter from Guy D. Edwards, Coordinating Superintendent, by H. J. Cremer, Acting, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, NPS, dated September 15, 1936, requesting Harrington forward all official correspondence through the Coordinating Superintendent's office rather than communicate directly with the archaeological foremen in the field;

(3) letter from Harrington to Col. Scrugham, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, Nevada, dated October 2, 1936, supplying the four separate proposals for a Museum in Boulder City, and their estimated cost of construction in response to his verbal request (SW 0013); and

(4) letter from Dr. A. V. Kidder, National Park Service, dated December 18, 1936, conveying his misgivings about the excavation of Rampart Cave not having a definite program worked out, and Willis Evans being in charge. He felt someone well-known should direct it (SW 0012).

Correspondence exchanged between M. R. Harrington, Curator, Southwest Museum, Consultant NPS, Federal Art Project, and Laurence C. Merriam, Regional Officer, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, National Park Service (NPS), August through December 1936 (SWM 0015.1-.14). Major topics engaged were:

(1) Harrington is advised of the discovery of the extinct ground sloth hair, bones and dung in a Grand Canyon cave. A planned trip to the Boulder Dam

Recreation Area, and the Pierce's Ferry side camp, was delayed; Harrington

expressed concern that the deposits would still be *in situ* by the time he did get there;

(2) Harrington submitted a ten-page report with 37 illustrations, mostly photographs, of the Boulder Dam Recreation Area. Pictures of

the ground sloth skull and objects found with the Pebble Beach burial were spoiled necessitating additional photographs be taken. Mr. Merriam advised M. R. Harrington that negatives and photographs were the property of the NPS, and that his report was done while employed by the NPS, therefore, any releases to anyone other than the NPS must receive its prior authorization. Harrington had written an account for the November *Masterkey*, which was already in press. He sent a proof of the article requesting wire authorization for publication;

(3) Harrington was preparing a report on the previously unreported dry cave at Etna, near Caliente, Nevada, and requested all projectile points and sandals, as well as all the specimens from Wheeler Cave, be packed and shipped to him at the Southwest Museum. He explained this material was required to make a proper study of the specimens found at the Etna dry cave and that the articles would be returned to the Boulder Dam Museum upon their examination and photographs taken; and

(4) Harrington requested authorization to write an illustrated pamphlet on the Boulder Dam area archaeology that could be sold for twenty-five cents since

"there is a great demand for something of the sort." It was to be a joint paper of the Southwest Museum and the Clark County Archaeological and Historical Society of Las Vegas funded by the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce and the Southwest Museum. The proposed title was, "Ancient Tribes of the Boulder Dam Country." Full credit would be given to the NPS, Museum of the American Indian, and the Southwest Museum. He also enclosed two articles for authorization that were written for the *Masterkey* entitled "A Stratified Camp Site near Boulder Dam" and "Some Early Pit-dwellings in Nevada."

Correspondence to or from M. R. Harrington with various individuals:

(1) M. R. Harrington to Regional Officer, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, NPS, confirming a telegram sent quoting Congressman Scrugham's requesting Harrington's presence for a conference at the Overton Museum, and if the NPS would provide his transportation, salary or expenses for the trip (SWM 0015.8);

(2) Harrington to Regional Officer, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, NPS, confirming a telegram sent advising Retel's ten-day work in Overton and Boulder City as a Consultant (SWM 0015.6);

(3) Carbon copy to Harrington of a letter from Dorr G. Yeager, Assistant Chief, Museum Division, NPS, to Regional Officer, Region No. IV, NPS, advising completion of a large painting titled "Greeting the Sun at Lost City," designed to hang above the fireplace in the Boulder Dam State Park Museum at Overton. The letter writer sought information about transport (SWM 0015.14).



Correspondence exchanged between M. R. Harrington and Fay Perkins, Overton, Nevada, throughout 1936 (SW 0016.1-.10, SW 0061-0066, and SW 0068). Primary topics of communication:

(1) There was a continuous discussion about the field slips and catalog cards for the Southwest Museum and Overton, Nevada. There were many gaps that

Perkins attributed to problems between "the boys" and Colonel Miller when they were doing the cataloging. Harrington suggested Perkins search the Wheeler Cave rejects and match to the cards. Perkins and Harrington decided to exchange duplicates; Southwest Museum typists were finishing the card catalog – Harrington sent 93 completed cards to Perkins; and, Perkins' revised copy for labels was sent to Mr. Hall, Division of Education, NPS, for printing with others slated for the Boulder Dam Park Museum;

(2) Perkins provided Harrington with a continuous progress report on his activity at the C.C.C. camp in Overton before and after Harrington was hired as a Consultant by the NPS and made various "investigative" trips to the area: work was being done at a Rockshelter on the east bank of the Virgin River east and south of St. Thomas, and a number of house ruins near the Old Virgin River Bridge, across the river. Pit-dwellings on the high mesa southwest of St. Thomas, visited by Harrington in 1935, were not completed.

Found Rockshelter No. 3 on the west bank of the Virgin River with an unusual

burial. A mummified infant, with skin, and hair on head, legs crossed in "baby fashion" with one arm outstretched and the other raised over its shoulder was found lying on juniper bark. A perfect specimen of a wood ladle was found in Rockshelter No. 2, which was completed. Perkins expressed dismay about the loss of places to Lake Mead once the dam was finished; and

(3) Harrington advises Perkins not to alter the Pueblo chronology chart until the new "calendar" was more firmly established even though there was tree-ring evidence supporting a good portion of it.

There was a letter from a Mr. Bernard B. Zalcheim(?) to the Director, Southwest Museum, requesting pre-contact information on California Indians, their dress, costumes, blankets, baskets, etc., as he was planning a fresco for the University of California Hospital depicting the history of medicine in California (SW 0016.3).

M. R. Harrington responded to Mr. E. W. Banister regarding his request for publications on Boulder Dam Park Recreational Area archaeology in a letter dated December 1, 1936, by enclosing his personal bibliography on the subject (SW 0017).

Lyneis, Margaret M.

1979a "Report on Deterioration at Lost City (Pueblo Grande De Nevada)." (WACC 0010)

The rising water levels of Lake Mead prompted a field party composed of University of Nevada, Las Vegas personnel to assess the amount of deterioration to the [Lost City/Pueblo Grande de Nevada](#) site. Members of the field party were: Jeanne W. Clark, Dr. Margaret M. Lyneis (author), and Dr. Claude N. Warren, Department of Anthropology; Dr. Thomas Clark, Department of English; and Dr. David L. Weide, Department of Geoscience. Deterioration was observed on the west side of the narrow neck of land between Houses 4 and 7. Obliteration of Houses 18, 19, 22 and 24 occurred due to the rising lake level. Deterioration was caused by collapsing Muddy Creek formations. Halting erosion would require constructing a levee to keep water away from the ridges supporting the site, and construction to stabilize the ridges. Attached to the report were Dr. Weide's "Field Notes – Trip to 'Lost City' Site"; Xerox of Plate 25, and photographs.

1979b "Technical Proposal: Pueblo Grande De Nevada Data Recovery."  
Department  
of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. (BRBC 0011)

This Technical Proposal was in response to Request No. 30-X0082 of the Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Boulder City, Nevada. A prologue addressed current problems in the lowland Virgin Anasazi archaeology. The proposed methodology was to determine how many of the rooms were occupied in the [Lost City](#) portion of Plate 25 and how many of those residences were occupied simultaneously in order to structure the data recovery program before another accelerated deterioration occurred. Analytic strategies proposed for ceramics were Olson's (1978) attributes, and the size range for storage rooms would be deduced from House 47 and Mesa House plans. Work would focus on the full recording of structure plans, collection of artifacts, testing and collection of floor samples, and sampling of surface artifact assemblages.

1980 "Residual Archaeology of the Main Ridge Locality, Pueblo Grande De Nevada  
with ceramic analysis by Kathryn Olson." (BRBC 0002)

The Water and Power Resources Services, Boulder City, Nevada, sponsored this archaeological field work. The [Main Ridge](#) research design focused upon two economic aspects: 1) population-subsistence resource balance; and 2) their involvement in interregional trade and exchange. Community size was estimated from the amount of residential space, differentiating living, storage and, perhaps, special activity areas. Data recovery objectives were to record the dimensions and other features of the architectural remains most subject to erosion, collection of all visible artifacts, debitage, raw materials and faunal remains, and test for subsurface cultural remains deposits. Shutler's (1961: Plate 25) map of "[Pueblo Grande de Nevada Main Ridge and Vicinity](#)" house numbers were used, and were described in order of work sequence: 16-17, 6-7, 3, 15, 4, 40, 36-38, 31, 33, and 35. Erosion was caused by the high water level of Lake Mead aggravating the gulying and piping of the Muddy Creek formation. Artifact assemblage interpretations are usually affected by where produced, used and discarded. The Main Ridge artifact assemblage was confronted by the additional factor of being residue from a previous thorough excavation of the site. The ceramic analysis by Kathryn Olson, the

palynological report by F. W. Bachhuber, house and sketch plans, as well as selected photographs were placed in the Appendices.

1983 "Preliminary Proposal Data Recovery Program for the Main Ridge Locality,  
Pueblo Grande De Nevada (a portion of Lost City)" (BRBC 0007)

This proposal suggests: 1) plan mapping houses 20, 26, 31, 32, 33 and 45; 2) inspecting the 20 remaining structures; 3) surface assemblage collection of seven previously mapped structures and the six listed above; 4) analyze and interpret house plans, testing for spatial use patterns; and 5) analysis of surface assemblages, including additional analysis of the 1980 ceramics which subsequently have been shown to have important chronological indications.

1984 Letter to Joan Middleton, Archaeologist, Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder City,  
Nevada, November 24. (BRBC 0005)

This letter requests logistical support from the Bureau of Reclamation for work in the spring at [Lost City](#). An attached letter, dated November 13, 1984, to Jim Maxon, Bureau of Reclamation, had enclosed photographs of the [Main Ridge](#) locality and the amount of attrition that had occurred since 1980.

1986. 1986 Proposal Mapping and Controlled Surface Collection, Main Ridge Locality, Pueblo Grande De Nevada, 1987" and cover letter to Roger E. Kelly, Ph.D,  
Western Regional Office, National Park Service, dated December 2,  
(BRBC 0004)

This proposal suggests mapping and controlled surface collections of additional structures (houses 26-29, 20, and 31-34) as a continuation of the 1980 Pueblo Grande de Nevada: Residual Archaeology of the Main Ridge Locality. An aerial reconnaissance in 1984, revealed houses 3, 6, 7, 15-17, 36, 38, and 40 had been destroyed since 1980. Attached to the proposal were a copy of Plate 25 (Shutler 1961) and enlargements of the north and south portions of the site (BRBC 0006).

1992a "The Main Ridge Community at Lost City: Virgin Anasazi Architecture, Ceramics, and Burials." *University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 117*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

This paper focuses on the community of [Main Ridge \(site 26CK-2148\)](#), one of many sites investigated by M. R. Harrington, and seeks to liberate it from "the misleading connotations" of the appellation "[Lost City](#)." The study seeks indications of the size and organization of Main Ridge, evidence of any social differentiation among the burials of its residents, and the extent of its involvement in production and exchange. Ceramic evidence revealed a linkage between the Moapa Valley and the upland Virgin Anasazi area to the east, as well as Anasazi areas further east. The author discusses the larger Virgin Anasazi area and issues raised by this study of work begun by M. R. Harrington almost 70 years ago.

1992b "The Main Ridge Community at Lost City: Virgin Anasazi Architecture, Ceramics, and Burials." *University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 117*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

Documents are printouts of tables from the diskette that accompanied the above publication for chapters two through six.

Maxson, James C.

1971 "Indians of the Lake Mead Country." Southwest Parks and Monuments Association. Globe, Arizona. (WACC 0003)

The booklet traces the history of the various groups of Indians that inhabited the Lake Mead National Recreation Area from the end of the Ice Age to European contact by a series of vignettes describing their daily tasks. The [Lost City](#) vignette is dated A.D. 1050 and follows the activities of a young boy on a hot summer afternoon.

Maxon, James C., and Lysenda Kirkberg

1980 "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form" (BRBC 0003)

The authors apply for [Pueblo Grande de Nevada/Lost City](#) inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places on behalf of the Water and Power Resources Service of the Lower Colorado Region and the National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, stating the site's significance lies in the area of prehistoric archaeology, and the interpretive value of Pueblo Grande.

Merrill, Harrison. R.

1926 "The Lost City of Nevada." *Relief Society Magazine* Vol. VIII, No. 9. Pp. 444-450. (UNLV 0004)

The article recounts the author's visit to [Lost City](#) and his attendance at the pageant that traced its history and those of its residents. The pageant was quite popular as indicated by the author's difficulty in finding a place to stay once he arrived. He was treated to a tour of the latest discovery on the site by "Don" Louis Shellbach.

Miller, Charles E.

1926 "The Lost City of Nevada." *California Graphic* Vol. 3. No. 18. Pp. 9, 13. (SW 0032)

The author of this article was a member of the party that discovered the ["Lost City"](#) in October, 1924, along with Nevada Governor J. G. Scrugham, M. R. Harrington, and others. He comments upon the lack of metal objects found after a year-and-a-half of excavations, and how these ancient people came by the "strictly Asiatic product" of cotton to grow and weave. The article announces the impending State of Nevada sponsorship of a pageant at the site, April 24, 1926, to portray the life of the ancient people with a cast of 500. Additional portrayals will include the later arrival of modern tribes, those of the Spaniards and finally, the Mormons.

Nevada Museum and Historical Society

1983 "Draft Moapa and Lower Virgin Valley Study Units" for Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. Nevada Museum and Historical Society, Las Vegas. (BRBC 0008)

The draft encompasses study units of the Archaic, Virgin Anasazi, Southern Paiute, Management Problems regarding the Prehistoric study units, and the Historic study unit. Key research questions specific to each unit were included for desired future research. Contributors to this cooperative venture were: Mary K. Rusco, coordinator, and Jeanne W. Clark, Nevada State Museum and Historical Society; James Maxon and Joan Middleton, Bureau of Reclamation; Kevin Rafferty, Bureau of Land Management; Kathryne Olson and Pat Olson, Lost City Museum; Jane Kowalewski and Lysenda Kirkberg, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; and Sarah Black, Archaeo-Nevada Society.

Oetteking, Bruno

1930 "The Skeleton from Mesa House: A Physical Investigation." In *Archaeological Explorations in Southern Nevada. Report of the First Sessions Expedition 1929*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 5. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California. (SW 0043 and WACC 0004)

The report described in detail the fairly complete, apparent female skeleton, No. 890, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, from [Mesa House](#), Overton, Clark County, Nevada, recovered by Louis Shellbach, III, in the spring of 1926. Uneven stages of calcification appeared (skull and long bones versus spinal column and metatarsals) explained by unequal exposure to the elements. Not investigated, but with the human remains when excavated, was an infant lying on the left arm of the adult. Methodology followed Rud. Martin's "Lehrbuch der Anthropologie", except where special morphologic comparisons necessitated otherwise. The report refrained from a conclusive sex diagnosis, even though a fair number of morphologic traits suggested female, and instead stated the skeleton was apparently female with traits characteristic of Indian morphology.

Perkins, Fay

1936 "Work Progress Reports for the Archaeological Project at Overton, Nevada." United States Department of Interior, National Park Service. (SW 0044-0058 and San Bruno 0009)

These Work Progress Reports were dated from July 13, 1936, to January 31, 1937; February 16, to March 15, 1937; and April 1, to April 15, 1937, and were submitted to the National Park Service by Fay Perkins, the Archaeology Foreman, for the project. The archaeological work covered in these reports were [Houses](#) 50, 101-104, 106, 108-109, 111-115, and 118; [Paiute Caves](#) 1 and 2, and [Salt Cave](#); [Rockshelters](#) 1-10, and [Boulder Rockshelter](#). Included were two drawings illustrating a cross-section of the excavation as of April 8, 1936 (SW 0060).

Schellbach, III., "Don" Louis

1924 "The Lost City of Nevada." *The Arrowhead Magazine*. L.A. & S.L.R.R. – Union Pacific. Pp. 9-15, 18. Los Angeles, California (SW 0025 and NVHS 0004)

The article focuses on the history of, and the individuals associated with the discovery of the "Lost City." Among the members of the group that performed the first reconnaissance of the Moapa Valley area were Nevada Governor Scrugham, M. R. Harrington, George Borden, Engineer of the State Highway Department, Union Pacific staff, and other individuals representing the state. M. R. Harrington, Museum of the American Indian, was selected to head the excavation, and Dr. A. V. Kidder, at the request of Governor Scrugham, was assigned by the Smithsonian and Carnegie Institutions to conduct an archaeological survey of the state and to supervise excavations. The article describes four types of pottery found as plain and unglazed, coiled with incised design, glazed within and without, and painted designs characteristic of Pueblo ruins.

nd "Nevada's Ancient Civilization." *The Arrowhead Magazine*. L.A. & S.L.R.R. – Union Pacific. Pp. 7-15. Los Angeles, California. (SW 0035 and NVHS 0005)

The article recounts the excavation of the [Lost City, Moapa Valley, Overton](#), Clark County, Nevada, commenced in November, 1925. M. R. Harrington was the archaeologist in charge, assisted by Charles O. Turbyfill, the author of this article represented the State of Nevada, and Indian laborers. There were two field seasons in 1925: November through June 1, 1925, and another beginning in the summer of that year. The article describes the inhabitants as short, averaging not much more than five feet four inches in height, some, but not all skulls shaped by cradleboarding, and overall, good health and dentition. Burials were found beneath the floor of their houses or close by. Surface pottery fragments identified the ancient residents as Pueblo people; occupation was estimated to be 1500-2000 years ago based upon the architecture, pottery, textiles and basketry.

1930 "An Unusual Burial in Mesa House Ruin." In *Archaeological Exploration in Southern Nevada. Report of the First Sessions Expedition 1929*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 4. Pp. 93-105. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California. (SW 0043 and WACC 0005)

The article states the burial is unusual in appearance from the average encountered elsewhere in the Moapa Valley because of a "watch or sacrificial fire" built prior to setting fire to the roof and destroying the room. It is interesting because of the stratification above, and the grave goods with, the double burial of an adult and child. Turquoise and Haliotis shell pendants, cane dice and a hafted stone knife were among the specimens interred with the human remains. The grave opening had to be enlarged because rigor mortis prevented the flexing of the adult. The Mesa House ruin is located on the level top of a narrow mesa on the west side of the Muddy River in the S.W.1/4 of the N.W.1/4 of Section 11, Township 16 South, Range 67 East, Mt. Diablo Meridian, Clark County, Nevada.

Schroeder, Albert H.

1953 "A Few Sites in Moapa Valley, Nevada." *The Masterkey* 27(1)18-24, 27(2) 62-67. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

This article concerns a brief archaeological survey in the Moapa Valley of southern Nevada in 1951. It encompassed eight sites exhibiting a gradual change in the local architecture dissimilar from the Basketmaker-Pueblo architecture of the Southwest's Four Corners. "Ventilator shafts, centrally situated firepits, benches, and side entry passages are lacking, and as yet kivas are not known in southern Nevada." A number of the pit-houses were without associated pottery. The survey revealed pit-house development and occupancy from Basketmaker II, and perhaps earlier, through the Developmental Pueblo (750-1150 A.D.) times along the entire length of the Muddy River.

Shutler, Jr., Richard

1961 "Lost City: Pueblo Grande De Nevada." Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 5. Carson City.

The author reconstructs the Pueblo culture of southern Nevada by assembling data from various sources, including previously undescribed artifacts recovered from [Pueblo Grande de Nevada, Overton](#), and unpublished field notes and maps originating from those excavations. The paper provides an archaeological history of southern Nevada, its environment and the territory occupied within the state by the Pueblo culture, descriptions of their pottery, architecture, burials, and the grave goods associated therewith. The paper includes rockshelters, caves and mines that were also excavated, as well as providing a cultural comparison with areas close by.

1967 "Cultural Chronology of Southern Nevada." *Pleistocene Studies in Southern Nevada, Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers, No. 13*. Pp. 305-307. Carson City, Nevada. (NVHS 0001)

The article presents a tentative archaeological cultural sequence of nine phases in southern Nevada: Tule Springs, 11,000-13,000 B.P., Las Vegas 10,000-11,000 B.P., Hiatus 5,500-10,500 B.P., Corn Creek Dunes 4,000-5,500 B.P., Pinto-Gypsum 2,000-4,000 B.P., and the Lost City Cultural Sequences (the Virgin Branch of the Anasazi) commencing with Moapa 300 B.C.-A.D. 500, Muddy River 500-700 A.D., Lost City 700-1,100 A.D., and Mesa House 1,100-1,150 A.D.

Sloan, John

1926 "Perhaps the First of American Cities." *The Dearborn Independent* Vol. 26, No. 2. Dearborn, Michigan. (SW 0033)

The article reports the discovery of the ruins of a city six miles long and one mile wide excavated along the Muddy River in Southern Nevada. [El Pueblo Perdido de Nevada, or Lost City](#), was thought to be the oldest city in America north of Mexico. The inhabitants lived about 2000 years ago, made pottery, raised corn, squash and cotton, gathered wild beans, wove and dyed textiles of cloth, fur and feathers, and built houses with multiple rooms. Fifty one-



story adobe houses, of hundreds in the six square miles, had been excavated. Dr. A. V. Kidder's seven subdivisions of the prehistoric tribes placed Lost City within the third, pre-Pueblo period, or the fourth, early Pueblo period.

Soule, Edwin C.

1975 "Lost City Revisited." *The Masterkey* 49(2)4-19. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The article chronicles the literature and excavations of the Upper and Lower Moapa Valley by Kidder, Judd, Morris, Nelson, M. R. Harrington and others. The author was seeking a suitable site for his Anasazi culture research. Following a tour of the Moapa Valley and a survey along the Virgin River, the author selected the site, Fremont Point on the Searles ranch, where he would dig in December, 1973.

1976 "Lost City II." *The Masterkey* 50(1)10-18. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The article informs that a previous 1973, excavation of a pithouse in the Upper Moapa Valley at Fremont Point revealed two separate occupations of Basketmaker III and Pueblo I-II. The 1975 excavations encompassed two sites: Mill Point and Weinman on the east terrace in the Lower Moapa Valley near [Overton](#). The Mill Point site had two pithouses, a storage pit and recovered artifacts indicating a Basketmaker III occupation. The Weinman site, consisting of six features and a larger artifact assemblage than Mill Point, was also a Basketmaker III occupation, but perhaps later than the Mill Point site.

1978 "Pottery Wares of the Moapa Valley: Logandale Gray Ware." *The Masterkey* Pp. 101-104. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

This article focuses on the Logandale Gray Ware, indigenous to the Moapa Valley, and one of eight ceramic wares comprising 40 different types. It is unusual because, according to Harold S. Colton, it "...is quite the poorest pottery made in the Southwest." Besides being crudely made and having an ugly, pitted surface, it crumbles in dampness due to the water soluble calcite mixed with clay in its production. It is a Basketmaker III type pottery that is thought to be the oldest in the Moapa Valley because of its inferiority.

1979 "Pottery Types of the Moapa Valley: Moapa Gray Ware." *The Masterkey* 53(1)27-33. Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

The article states the Moapa Gray Ware was peculiar to the Moapa Valley and, like all Anasazi pottery, was coiled, scraped and fired in a reducing atmosphere. It included eight separate types easily identified because the mineral olivine, omitted from any other Southwestern pottery, was mixed with the quartz sand used as temper in the production process. The article enumerates the eight types containing olivine, and continues on to demonstrate the usefulness of ceramics to archaeologists.

Sutton, Ransome

nd "New Ruins Found by C.C.C. Boys." *Los Angeles Times*. (SW 0026)

This newspaper article recounts the discovery by the C.C.C. laborers of a building of adobe and stone, dating approximately 1200-1500 years ago, buried beneath a layer of ashes containing arrow points and other artifacts. They had also uncovered another ruin containing 95 rooms, probably the largest "apartment house" in Lost City. These projects were undertaken to save the prehistoric ruins from their imminent submersion in the waters of Lake Mead.

Van Dellen, Richard A.

1994 "Pueblo Grande de Nevada: (Virgin River Anasazi) Field Notes of Fay Perkins, Archaeology Foreman 1933 thru 1939." *Anasazi Archaeological Research Foundation Archaeological Papers #1*.

This monograph is divided into five parts:

- Part I: Fay Perkins, biography
- Part II: Diary of Field Work: daily activities
- Part III: House Excavations: listed by site number
- Part IV: Rockshelter Excavations
- Part V: Notebook No. 10: Houses 120 and 121

Not all of the transcriptions have accompanying field notes. House 50 in Part III is transcribed from Foreman's Progress Report III (notebook), House 50, Nev. DD: 7:16 (WACC-APF, LAME 1932A, Cabinet #14, WACC 0007).

West, Geo. A.

1932a "The Lost City of Nevada." *Yearbook of the Public Museum of Milwaukee*  
1930 Vol. 10. Pp. 44-48. Milwaukee. (UNLV 0009)

The article recounts a 1930 expedition of the Milwaukee Public Museum, headed by its Board of Trustees President and Museum Director, Dr. S. A. Barrett, to Lost City. The author describes the cedar rafted adobe houses with mud cemented roofs, visible traces of small dams and irrigation ditches for agriculture, salt mining that provided a trade good for Pacific Coast shells, pottery that classified the inhabitants as early Pueblo people, and textiles of cotton cloth and other fabrics.

1932b "A Visit to Gypsum Cave, Nevada." *Yearbook of the Public Museum of Milwaukee* 1930 Vol. 10. Pp. 48-63. Milwaukee. (UNLV 0009)

The 1930 Milwaukee Public Museum Expedition sent to the western area of the United States was composed of Director, Dr. S. A. Barrett, Curator of Geology, Dr. Ira Edwards, Supervisor of Preparation, Mr. George Peter, Supervisor of Extension, Mr. Roy S. Corwin, and the author of this article. They visited Gypsum Cave, about 21 miles east of Las Vegas, Nevada, in the foothills of Frenchman Mountain, to see the numerous remains of the ground sloth *Notthrotherium*, as well as the bones of horse and camel, also extinct, apparently coexisting with man according to the artifacts found by M. R. Harrington.

## **Appendix 3**

# **Research Presentation**

## Lost City Re-Evaluation

Conducted by the UNLV Dept. of Anthropology  
Sponsored by the National Park Service (LAME)  
Administered by UNLV's Public Lands Institute

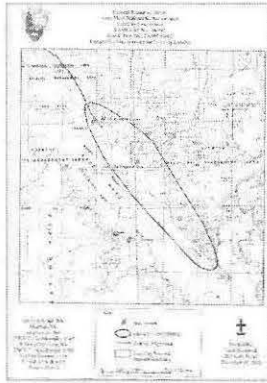
- **Sponsored by the National Park Service**

- Mr. Steve Daron, government representative
- Ms. Rosie Pepito, various support

- **Conducted by UNLV's Department of Anthropology**

- Dr. Karen Harry, Principal Investigator
- Dr. Greg Haynes, directed the survey
- Drs. Jennifer Thompson and Deb Martin, analyzed the human remains
- Ms. Leilani Espinda, conducted the archival research

- **Administered by UNLV's Public Land Institute**



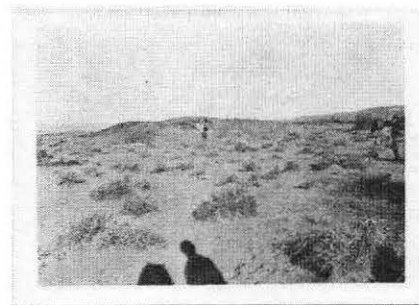
## Part I. History of Investigations



### History of Lost City: 1924-1926

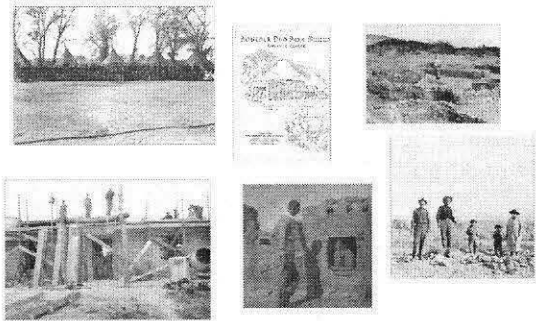


### History of Lost City: 1927-1931

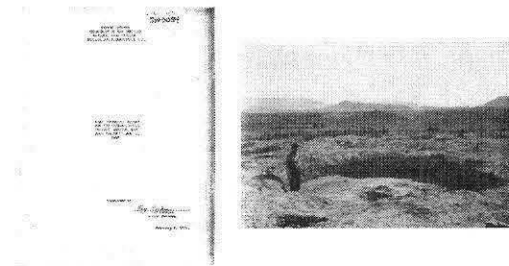


For a complete history of the investigation, see the book "The Lost City of the Desert" by Dr. Karen Harry, published by the University of Nevada Press, 1990.

### History of Lost City: 1933-1935



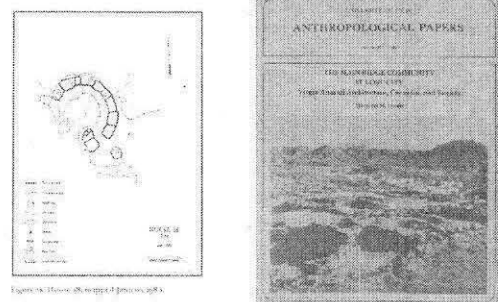
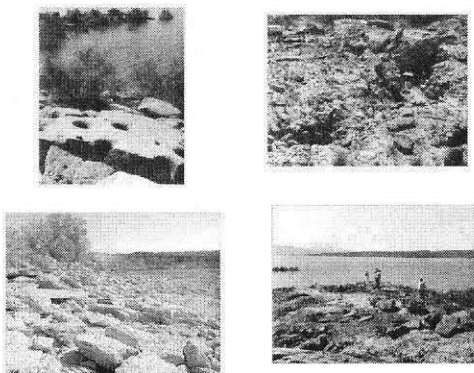
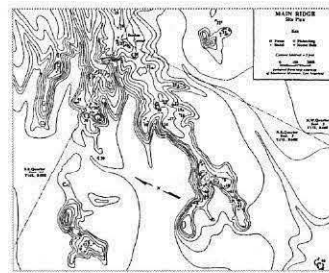
### History of Lost City: 1936-1941



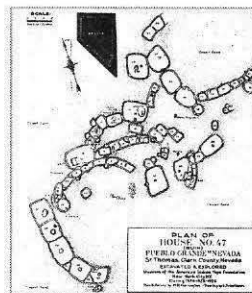
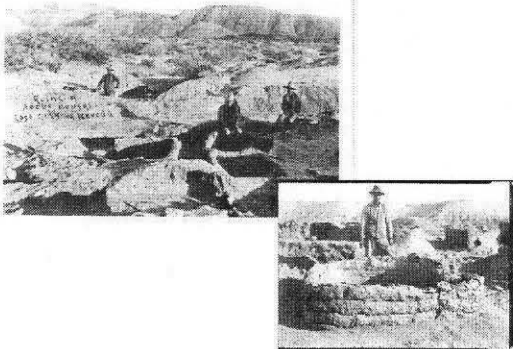
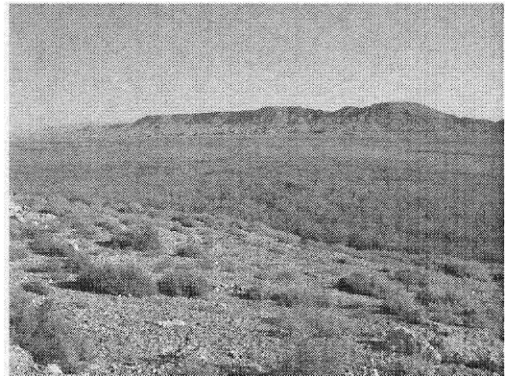
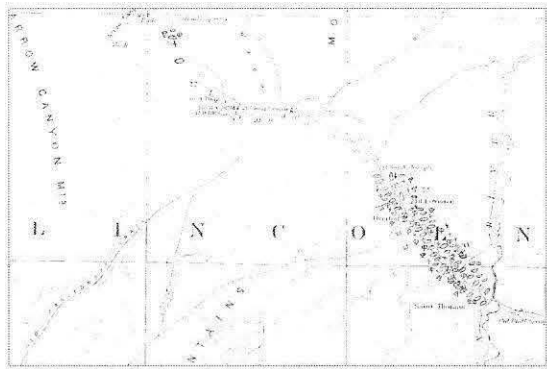
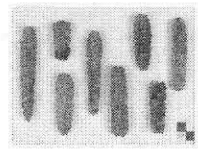
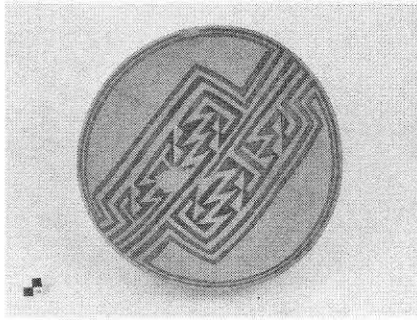
### Post-Excavation Studies

- In early 1950s, NPS employee Albert Schroeder organized the NPS collections
- In late 1950s, Richard Shutler re-examined early field notes for his dissertation
- Lyneis (1980s)
  - Conducted field work
  - Carried out archival studies

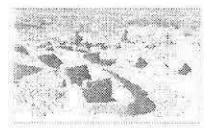
### Post-Excavation Studies: Lyneis



## Part II. Our Knowledge



Plan Drawing of House No. 47 (reproduced from Shuler 1961: Plate 30)



Lost City Architecture (reproduced from Shuler 1961: Plate 31)



Photograph of House 47 (reproduced from Shuler 1961: Plate 30)

## Ceramic Exchange in the Arizona Strip Region



Shivwits Plan

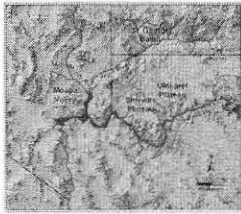
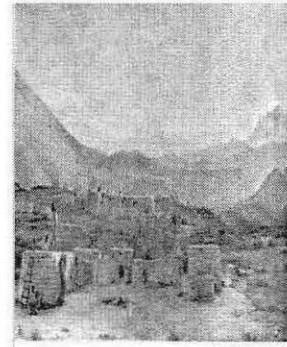


Figure created by Chris Forest



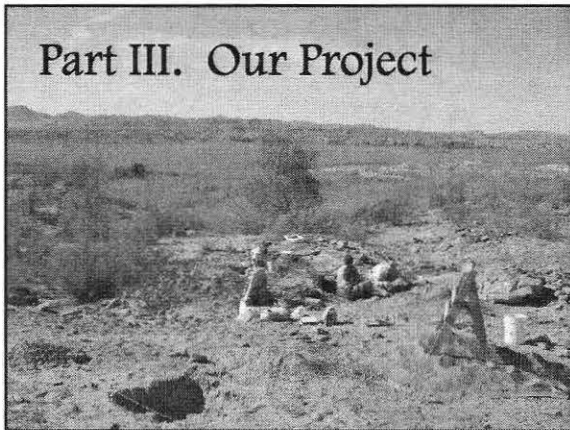
Moapa Gray Ware

❖ Between A.D. 1050-1150, vessels made on the Shivwits and Uinkaret Plateaus were regularly traded to the Moapa Valley and St. George Basin region (Jyniec, Allison)



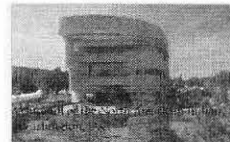
Pueblo Grande de Navajo in San Jose

## Part III. Our Project



Goal 1: Locate Artifacts and Notes from 1920s-1940s field work

Goal 2: Assess condition of Main Ridge



Small of the stone structure in the field



Small of the stone structure in the field



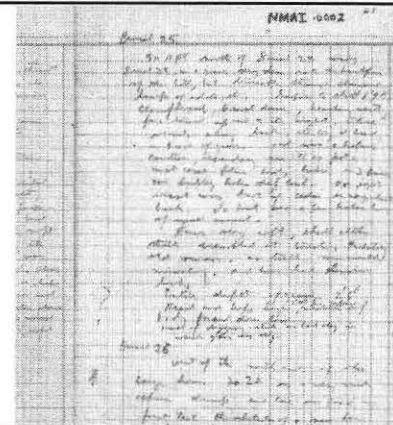
Goal 4: What is the research potential of the archaeological remains?

Goal 3: What conditions are submerged resources in?  
Are there unidentified sites in the vicinity of Main Ridge?

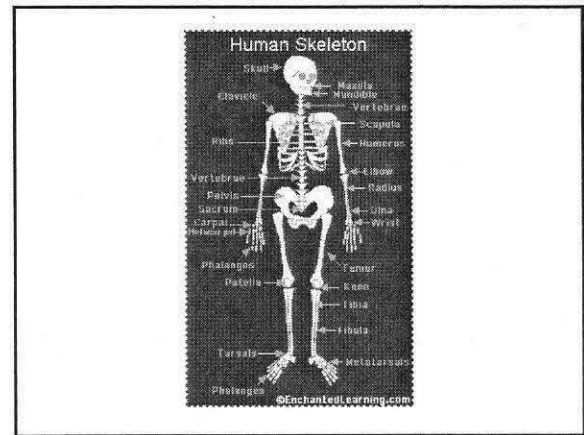
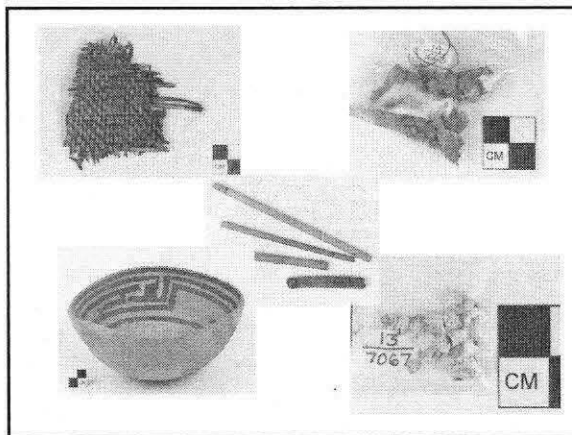
## Task 1: Archival Research



Southwest Museum, Los Angeles







### Mean Age at Death

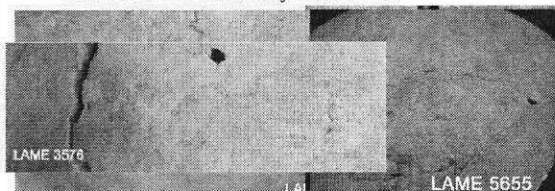
• Lost City	26.9
• Chaco Canyon	26.5
• Black Mesa	25.4
• Point of Pines	22.9
• Houck	19.6
• Turkey Creek	19.6
• Navajo Reservoir	16.8
• Grasshopper	14.2
• Salmon Ruin	12.7

### Crude Mortality Rate (CMR)

Lost City	37.17
Chaco	37.72
Black Mesa	39.57
Point of Pines	43.68
Houck	51.02
Turkey Creek	51.00
Navajo Reservoir	59.45
Grasshopper	70.57
Salmon Ruin	78.43

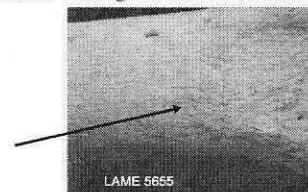
### DISEASE

- Porotic Hyperostosis
  - Appears as discrete pitting on the cranium
  - Evidence of low grade, endemic anemia
  - Likely due to iron deficiency in diet
  - Both sexes from Lost City exhibit this



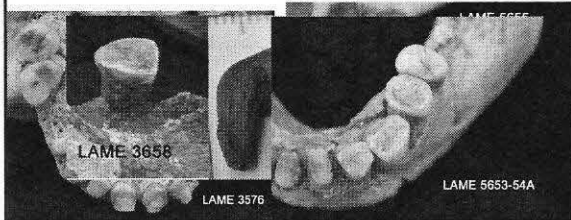
### DISEASE

- Periosteal Reaction on long bones (raised, irregular pitting)
- Response to non-specific infection
- Often related to increasing population density associated with agricultural communities

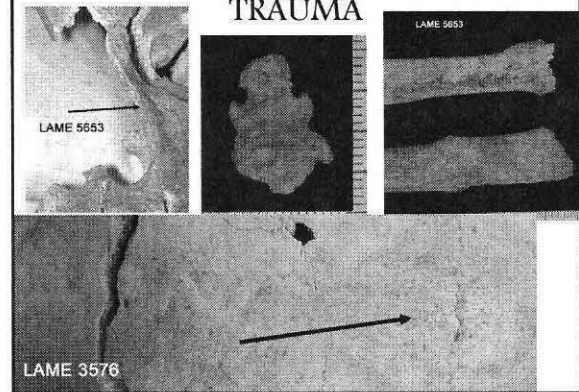


## Dental Pathologies/Wear

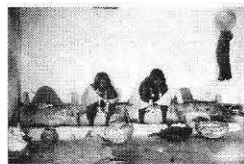
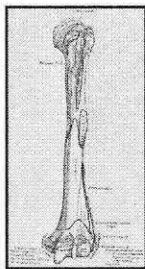
- Heavy dental wear, caries, abscesses, and pre-mortem tooth loss are consistent with reliance on maize



## TRAUMA

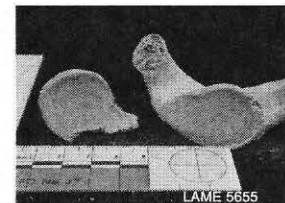
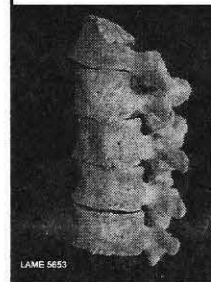


## Occupational Stress Markers



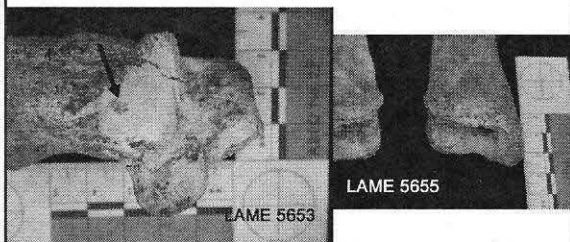
## OCCUPATIONAL STRESS

- Several individuals of both sexes with osteoporosis and/or arthritis on joint surfaces
- Indicative of heavy work loads



## OCCUPATIONAL STRESS

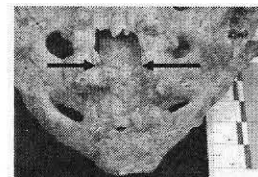
- Occupational stress markers
- Also indicate heavy work loads



## Morbidity Burden

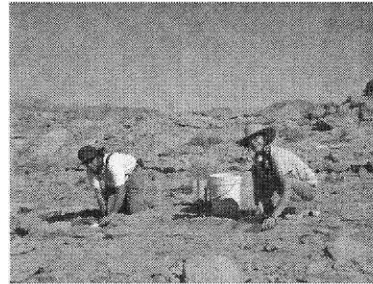
- One adult female – partial Spina Bifida – Lower back pain
- Other health issues- arthritis, porotic hyperostosis, and healed fractures
- i.e. pathologies co-occur in single individuals

Spina Bifida  
Failure of neural  
arches to fuse  
Exposing soft  
tissue, causing  
pain and  
disability



- Mortality profiles suggest relatively good lifespan
- Pathologies indicate
  - Both sexes exhibit endemic, but low level, nutritional anemia
  - Dental wear- seems typical of agriculturalists
  - Arthritis is ubiquitous as indicative of a strenuous lifestyle
  - Occupational stress markers- heavy workloads

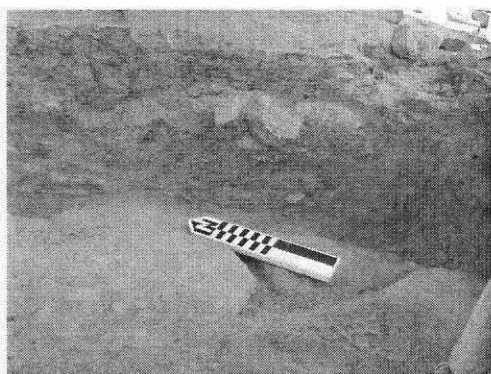
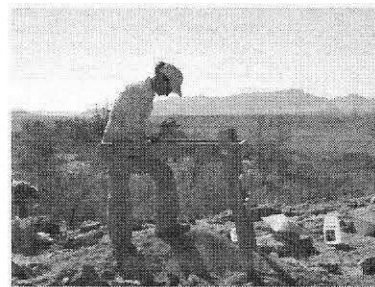
## Task 2: Field Work at Main Ridge



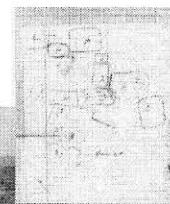
## Site Assessment– damage is ongoing

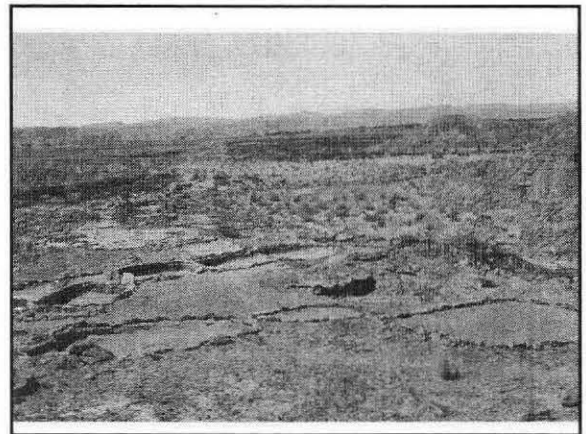
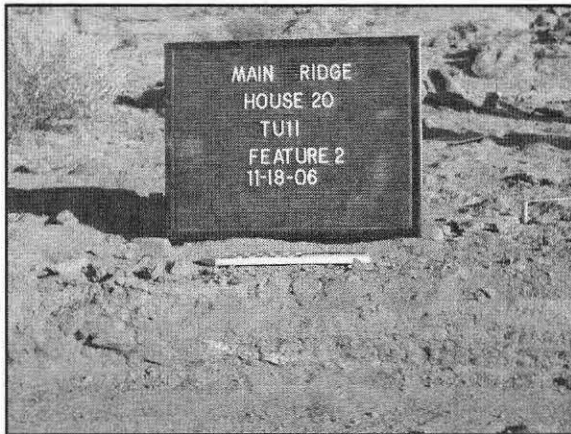


## Field Excavations- Research Potential Remains



## House 20





### Task 3: Survey

- Add in pictures of artifacts, etc. here



Governor Scrugham and party at  
House 1, November 22, 1924

UNLV's Lost City field  
School Crew at House 1,  
November 19, 2006

