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Evidence for Virgin Anasazi presence in the Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas

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EVIDENCE FOR VIRGIN ANASAZI PRESENCE IN THE LAS VEGAS VALLEY
AND ADJACENT AREAS

by

Susanne Janine Rowe

**Bachelor of Arts
University of California, Davis
1979**

**A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the**

**Master of Arts Degree
Department of Anthropology
College of Liberal Arts**

**Graduate College
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
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ABSTRACT

Evidence for Virgin Anasazi Presence in the Las Vegas Valley and Adjacent Areas

by

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Olivine-tempered ceramics are a characteristic artifact of Virgin Anasazi culture. The ceramics are found in the Las Vegas area, more than 70 km west of permanent Anasazi settlements in the Moapa Valley. Little is known regarding Anasazi utilization of this area, since most investigators have focused on the permanent settlements. I examined 25 ceramic assemblages from the Las Vegas vicinity, calculated the frequencies of olivine-tempered sherds in each, and noted the geographical distribution of the wares. The evidence does not support down-the-line exchange, but shows concentrations of olivine-tempered wares in the north Las Vegas Valley, Paradise Valley, and further west in the Spring Mountains and Pahrump Valley. The number of sherds recovered does not indicate long-term habitation by people who consistently utilized pottery. The low frequency (6.5-percent) of decorated olivine-tempered wares provides support for the hypothesis that exchange of utilitarian wares brought olivine-tempered ceramics into the area.

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CHAPTER 1

THE VIRGIN ANASAZI IN THE WESTERN PERIPHERY

In the prehistoric American Southwest, the Anasazi people were horticulturalists living in permanent settlements, cultivating maize and other domesticates, and manufacturing pottery (Lyneis 1990). Archaeologists have divided these people into six groups. Those living in the far west, on the Colorado Plateau and along river valleys of the adjacent Mojave Desert in Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, are identified as the Virgin Anasazi (Lyneis 1995:199).

Ceramics tempered with olivine are distinctive Virgin Anasazi artifacts and were crafted with clays from the Toroweap area of northwestern Arizona (Colton 1952:67). These ceramics are found throughout the Las Vegas Valley and adjoining areas (Figure 1), more than 70 km west of permanent Anasazi settlements along the Moapa Valley. Lyneis (2000:265) calls this area to the west, centered on the Las Vegas Valley, the "interface." Here residents of the permanent settlements interacted with more mobile people of unknown ethnolinguistic affiliation.

We know little regarding Anasazi utilization of this western periphery as most investigations have focused on permanent Virgin Anasazi settlements in the Moapa and Virgin River valleys. Past researchers have generally assumed Anasazi sherds discovered in the interface indicate these people were hunting and foraging here, but Lyneis (2000:270) argues exchange between groups could move Anasazi sherds into the area. Two hypotheses guided this research. Did the Anasazi bring their distinctive pottery with them as they utilized resources in the Las Vegas Valley and beyond? In contrast, did trade bring these ceramics into the Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas?

Claims have been made for an Anasazi presence as far west as the Halloran Springs turquoise mines in California (Warren 1984:421). Leonard and Drover (1980) excavated one of the

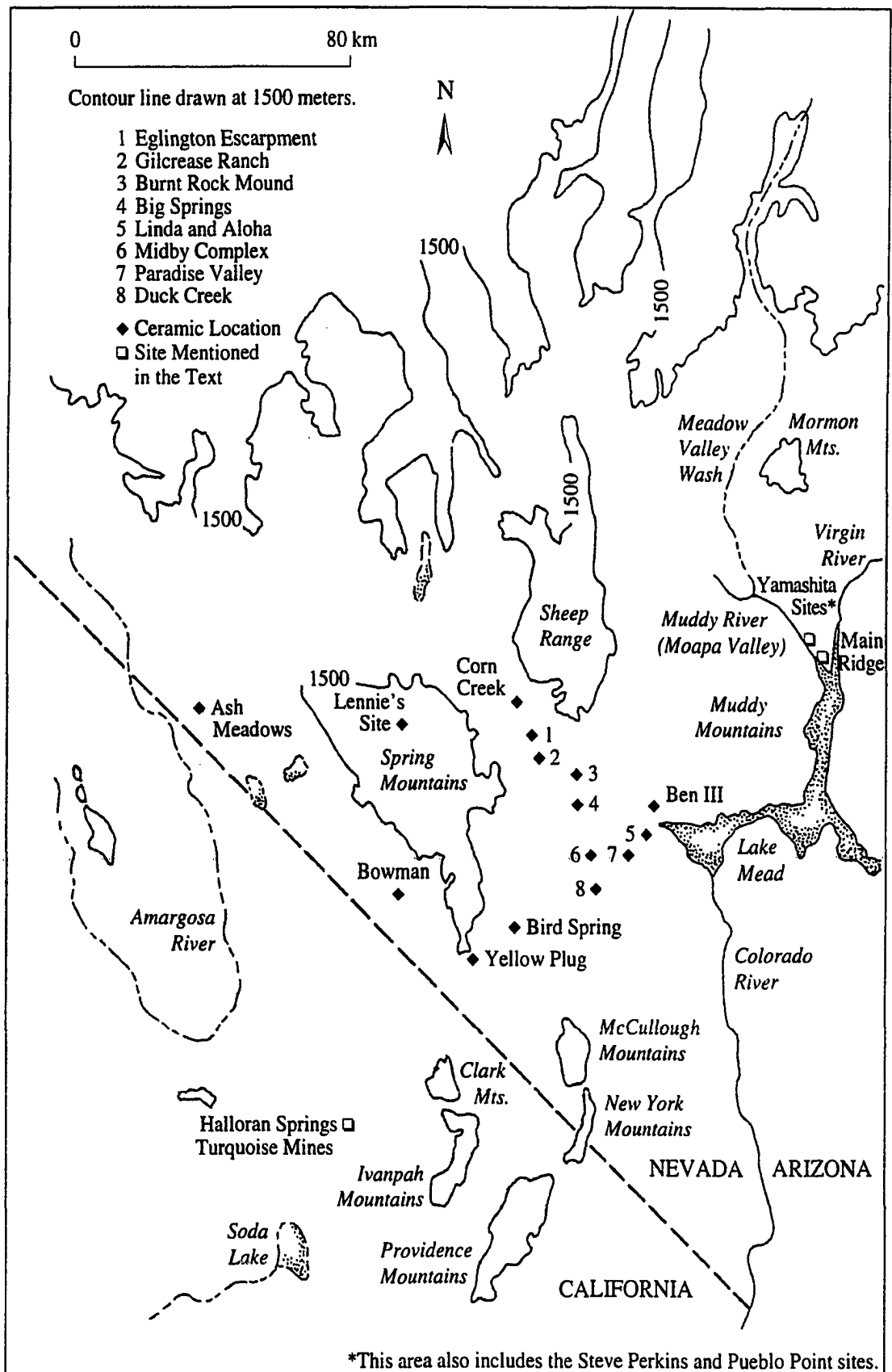


Figure 1. Map of southern Nevada, showing the locations of the ceramic assemblages that were examined in this study and other sites mentioned in the text (map drawn from Lyneis 2000).

prehistoric mines and examined artifacts from previous collections including Puebloan sherds and twenty-four notched and grooved hammers. Southwest of the Halloran mines, in the Mohave Sink, Rogers (1929:10) reports finding sherds containing “green epidote crystals” characteristic of the wares from Lost City. In addition, Shutler (1961:11) reports Pueblo campsites in 40 Mile Canyon, located on what is now the Nevada Test Site, and Fowler et al. (1973) describe rockshelters containing Anasazi ceramics north of the Moapa Valley in Meadow Valley Wash. Did the Anasazi people take olivine-tempered ceramics with them into outlying areas? If so, we might expect to find “nodes” or higher concentrations of these wares at particular sites. What might distinguish these sites? Since permanent Anasazi settlements were concentrated along the Muddy and Virgin rivers where agriculture was feasible, I looked for well-watered sites in the study area suitable for agriculture to determine if a correlation existed with higher frequencies of olivine-tempered wares. There are anecdotes of structural sites in the Las Vegas Valley including pithouses at Big Springs and a Puebloan structure at Corn Creek (Lyneis 1984: 84); however, none of these features remain and there is a paucity of documentation.

Does the pottery provide evidence of an exchange network between Anasazi people and the more mobile groups living west of the Moapa Valley? If this is the case, we would expect to see a steadily decreasing proportion of olivine-tempered sherds in the ceramic assemblages the further one moves away from the Moapa Valley, as Renfrew (1977:77) discusses in his “down-the-line” model of exchange. An analysis of the geographical occurrence of olivine-tempered ceramics would determine if any patterns of distribution exist and might possibly point to the behavioral processes accounting for such a distribution.

I examined previously collected ceramic assemblages from the Las Vegas Valley and vicinity to determine if any patterns existed. I chose to examine existing collections because archaeological sites are non-renewable resources that are increasingly threatened by vandalism, looting, and urban encroachment, especially in southern Nevada. It is imperative that we conserve what remains of this resource rather than continuing to excavate—essentially destroying—new

sites. Lipe (1974:238) develops a conservation model for archaeological resources and argues that the reexamination of collections can lead to new interpretations and even new observations. We must keep in mind, however, that collected artifacts remain a valuable resource “only if they are properly documented, conserved, and organized in such a manner that their research value is maintained” (Marquardt et al. 1982:409). Some of the collections examined in this study were inadequately documented and thus, their full contribution to our knowledge of prehistory is lost forever. Archaeological standards have risen over the last twenty years and it is not fair perhaps to criticize earlier work; however, proper documentation is crucial to the archaeological process.

Beginning in the 1920s, archaeological surveys and excavations were conducted throughout Southern Nevada. Rafferty (1984) and Myhrer (1990) provide overviews and summaries of work performed by various investigators in the study area. Artifacts were collected from both surface and stratified sites. Several institutions house these collections: the Majorie Barrick Museum of Natural History, Las Vegas; the Las Vegas Springs Preserve, managed by the Las Vegas Valley Water District; the Nevada State Museum, Carson City; and the University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV), Department of Anthropology. I selected 25 of these collections to use as the database for my thesis research examining evidence for Virgin Anasazi presence in the Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas (Table 1). I was dismayed to discover, as Shutler (1961:22) did in his study of Lost City ceramics,

Most of the pottery has no provenience other than house (site) number...In addition most of the pottery samples are incomplete, sherds having been lost or misplaced. In most cases where a good collection of sherds from a house was located, the notes describing the house and its architecture were lost. Conversely, some houses were well described but no sherds which could be attributed to them could be found although the excavation notes reported that potsherds had been found.

The sherds in 72 percent (n=18) of these collections had no provenience other than general site location. No site maps were available showing where on the landscape the sherds were found or the relationship of sherds to archaeological features and other artifacts. Catalogs could not be located for four of the collections; therefore, it could not be determined how many, if any, of the sherds were missing. Original miscounts or loss through breakage could account for missing

Table 1 Previously Collected Ceramic Assemblages from the Study Area

Site No. and Site Name	Investigator	Site Type	Catalog	Location	#Sherds	Missing
N/A Ash Meadows	Mehringer/Warren	Stratified	Yes	No	284	8
26Ny809 Bowman Site	Lyneis	Stratified	Yes	Yes	309	0
26Ck1 Bird Spring	Clelow/Wells	Stratified	Yes	Yes	166	81
26Ck242 Corn Creek Dunes	Williams/Orlins	Stratified	No	Yes	73	unknown
26Ck487 Yellow Plug	Warren/UNLV Students	Stratified	No	No	179	unknown
26Ck948 Big Springs	Warren/Alexander/Charest et al.	Stratified	Yes	Yes	303	11
26Ck995 Lennie's Site	Brooks/York/Massey	Stratified	No	Yes	156	unknown
26Ck1174 Duck Creek 1	UNLV 1972 Anthro 250 Class	Surface	Yes	No	221	6
26Ck1176 Duck Creek 3	UNLV 1972 Anthro 250 Class	Surface	Yes	No	356	2
N/A Duck Creek 6	UNLV 1972 Anthro 250 Class	Surface	Yes	No	146	0
26Ck1431 Paradise Valley 6	Warren/UNLV 1972 Anthro 250	Surface	Yes	Yes	57	7
26Ck1432 Paradise Valley 7	UNLV 1972 Anthro 250 Class	Surface	Yes	No	126	13
26Ck1433 Paradise Valley 8	Alexander/UNLV 1972 Anthro 250	Surface	Yes	No	53	2
26Ck1434 Paradise Valley 9	Alexander/UNLV 1972 Anthro 250	Surface	Yes	No	227	17
26Ck1437 Paradise Valley 12	Alexander/Warren/UNLV 1972 Class	Surface	Yes	No	86	1
26Ck1442 Paradise Valley 18	UNLV 1972 Anthro 250 Class	Surface	Yes	No	327	3
26Ck1443 Paradise Valley 19	UNLV 1972 Anthro 250 Class	Surface	Yes	No	77	1
26Ck1444 Paradise Valley 20	UNLV 1972 Anthro 250 Class	Surface	Yes	No	233	1
26Ck1445 Paradise Valley 21	Alexander/UNLV 1972 Anthro 250	Surface	Yes	No	465	21
N/A Ben III	Ben Rassler/UNLV Student	Surface	No	No	244	unknown
N/A Linda and Aloha	Charest/Alexander	Surface	Yes	No	62	2
N/A Burnt Rock Mound	Crabtree/Warren et al.	Surface	Yes	No	67	3
N/A 1 mile NW of Gilcrease Ranch	Crabtree/Warren et al.	Surface	Yes	No	227	2
N/A Eglington Escarpment	Susia	Surface	Yes	No	50	0
26Ck3115/3117 Midby Complex	Rafferty/Blair	Stratified	Yes	Yes	273	8

sherds, but of the 21 collections that were cataloged, six of these were missing more than ten sherds. Prior to my research, students studying ceramics at UNLV had removed sherds from each of the department's collections and grouped these sherds in bags according to type. I sorted and returned these sherds to their respective collections and discovered a number of sherds lacked catalog numbers or had illegible numbers. These sherds could not be provenienced and were placed in a teaching collection to educate students about the importance of proper curation.

Despite difficulties with the data, such as a paucity of documentation and negligent curation, some interesting evidence was discovered. This chapter has presented a brief overview of the research topic. Chapter 2 discusses the resources that may have drawn the Anasazi into the study area. Chapter 3 reviews previous archaeological work relevant to this study. The research design and methodology are delineated in Chapter 4 and a summary of the data and its implications are presented in Chapter 5. The ceramic data are included as an appendix.

Following conventional scholarship, the term Anasazi will be used throughout this thesis. The word itself is derived from a Navajo word meaning "Ancient Enemy." The term is currently in disfavor among Puebloan peoples who are thought to be direct descendants of the Anasazi. These groups prefer that the term "Ancestral Puebloan" be used instead.

CHAPTER 2

RESOURCES IN THE LAS VEGAS VALLEY AND ADJACENT AREAS

Lyneis (2000:257) discusses the interface in southern Nevada where traditional southwestern horticulture encountered the aridity of the Mojave Desert. Along the Muddy and Virgin rivers, permanent Anasazi settlements could be sustained; however, farther west in the Las Vegas Valley and bordering mountains, conditions were marginal and Lyneis argues this area was the domain of more mobile foragers. Contained within the Basin and Range physiographic province, much of this region is characterized by a distinct topography—gently sloping valleys bordered by rugged mountain ranges that generally trend north and south and frequently parallel each other (Grayson 1993:14). In the study area, the ranges are composed of sedimentary rocks such as limestone, dolomite and quartzite. Only the northern McCullough Mountains are composed of volcanic materials (Longwell et al. 1965:94). The basins between the ranges are filled by alluvium and playa lake deposits.

The area presented challenges for horticulturalists. Soils are composed of unconsolidated sediments, primarily limestone, and have a surface layer of stone or gravel with a sub-surface consisting of gravel and loam. Lime-cemented hardpan lies beneath and supports little vegetation except for salt-tolerant species (United States Department of Agriculture 1985). Surface texture is rough, consisting of poorly sorted cobbles, gravels, and stony sand deposits grading to finer textured materials near the valley floor. The climate is characterized as arid to semi-arid with low precipitation and humidity. Temperatures may rise over 46.1°C during summer months in the lower valleys, and fall below -6.7°C in winter at higher elevations (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2001). Average annual precipitation is less than 12.5 cm, with most

of the rainfall released during cyclonic storms that occur from December to March. The summer months may also bring violent thunderstorms that cause flooding and erosion (Longwell et al. 1965:8). The growing season is relatively long. Maxey and Jameson (1948:16) report the average number of frost-free days in the season as 241. In the fall, the first frost occurs in November while the last usually occurs in March.

Pahrump Valley has a similar growing season and Steward (1938:183) states the northwest limit of aboriginal horticulture was probably at Pahrump Valley and Ash Meadows. Historically, Southern Paiutes cultivated small plots in moist soil close to water sources. Corn, squash, beans, and sunflowers were grown using irrigation. In drier areas, planting in pits is also reported (Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada 1976:13). These pits were “three feet across and six inches deep” and collected rainwater. Water was also carried from streams to water the plants. Lyneis (2000:266) suggests it is likely that the Anasazi practiced gardening in the valley, planting in suitable areas close to springs. Rafferty and Blair (1984a:76) mention Robert Crabtree reported recovering kernels of corn during excavations at the Berger Site in Las Vegas Valley. Unfortunately no records, maps, or field notes from this investigation could be located.

Due to the aridity of the region, springs and seeps were extremely important as reliable water sources to sustain both native peoples and early Euro-American settlers in the area (Paher 1971). Subsurface aquifers underlie the Las Vegas Valley and are recharged by precipitation and runoff, particularly from the Spring Mountains, which form the west edge of the valley. Faulting has produced numerous escarpments with as much as 45 m of displacement (Maxey and Jameson 1948:69). These faults block the movement of groundwater. In the 1940s, before heavy pumping severely lowered the water table, water was forced to the surface as a series of springs along the Eglinton Escarpment in the west portion of the valley (Maxey and Jameson 1948:xiii). Springs previously existed in the northern half of Las Vegas Valley with Corn Creek Spring, Tule Springs, and Big Springs being the most important. Las Vegas Creek originated from four large springs—including Big Springs—and ran eastward through the Las Vegas Wash to the Colorado

River. Paher (1971:15) states the creek was approximately “five-foot-wide and two-foot-deep and supported grassy meadows.” In the southern portion of the valley, Duck Creek flowed northeast into Las Vegas Wash and incorporated springs as well as a seasonal creek (Seymour 1997:8). Although much of this area is now developed, remnants of marshlands still remain, preserved in Clark County Wetlands Park.

Other significant sources of water in the study area include natural depressions eroded in sandstone that hold water for some time after a rain. These “potholes” are known as *tinajas*, the Spanish word for “tanks.” Calico Tank, formed in the Aztec sandstone of Red Rock Canyon, can hold up to several feet of water after a wet season (Madison and Booth 1992:10). Blair and Fuller-Murillo (1997:52) discuss prehistoric “water-catchers,” arrangements of limestone and caliche cobbles positioned to collect water in natural depressions after a rain and prevent run off. Brush structures, rock slabs, or other types of cover could be positioned over these water caches to delay evaporation.

Wild resources were readily accessible even though the study area was marginal for horticulture. Mesquite was plentiful throughout the valley and the Spring Mountains provided a rich resource base in the west that may have drawn Anasazi into the region (Lyneis 2000:266). The range trends roughly north-south and runs 100 km from end to end supporting a variety of plant communities (Hart 1981:108). Piñon is found at elevations over 1818 m and may extend down to 1212 m in sheltered canyons on the eastern slope. Piñon is also available in the Sheep and McCullough ranges (Bradley and Deacon 1967:220). Sullivan (1992:229) discusses the importance of piñon in western Anasazi subsistence systems and argues that work in the Upper Basin area south of the Grand Canyon demonstrates that the role of wild resources has been greatly underestimated. Pine nuts (*Pinus monophylla*) were also available in the uplands of the Muddy, Virgin, and Mormon Mountains prehistorically (Lyneis 2000:267); however, Tullis (1984:84-85) found no evidence to suggest pine nut procurement as a major subsistence activity of the Virgin Anasazi living in the Moapa Valley.

In 1855, John Steele, an early Mormon settler, described in his diary a large forest of mesquite (Paher 1971:21), three miles wide and twelve miles long that grew further east and south of the major Las Vegas springs. This forest extended down Las Vegas Wash to the base of Sunrise and Frenchman mountains and provided food for the Southern Paiutes such as mesquite beans and small game (Paher 1971:15). In the north Las Vegas Valley, mitigation work conducted on BLM lands suggested that the Virgin Anasazi exploited the mesquite dunes along the Eglinton Escarpment (White et al. 1990:130). Researchers excavated a campsite, which contained seed grinding tools and quartz-tempered Tusayan Gray Ware sherds. Ethnographic reports (Fowler 1986:67) indicate mesquite and screwbean pods were sometimes consumed raw in the spring, but most were gathered in the late summer after the pods had dried. The harvested pods were pounded into a fine powder and the meal was dried and stored.

Other important plant foods included various grasses that provided nutritional seeds such as Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*) and members of the chenopod family, including four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* ssp.), and seepweed (*Suaeda* ssp.). The seeds were harvested when ripe and processed with specialized grinding tools. Preparation methods and storage requirements differed depending on which plant species were harvested (Fowler 1986:69).

Agave (*Agave utahensis*, *A. deserti*), or “mescal,” also formed an important part of the native diet (Fowler 1986:67). Growing in rocky limestone soils on the upper bajadas, the plants were collected in the spring just before flower stalks developed. The plants were cut at the base with a wooden chisel or special knife. Baldwin (1944) described agave knives found in southern Nevada. The knives consisted of an iron blade set in the center of a round wooden handle and while Baldwin believed these were Paiute in origin, knives set with stone blades have also been found in the area. After the leaves were trimmed, the “hearts” were then placed in a pit and a fire was built on top of the pit. Rocks were added, particularly limestone, which retains heat for long periods of time and possibly served as a fuel extender (Blair 1986:113). When the roasting

process was complete—a minimum of 24 hours—the pit was opened and the rock thrown off. The resulting feature is a ring of fire-cracked rock with a depression in the center.

Agave is very fibrous and the roasting process served to breakdown the fibers. After the agave had cooled, it was eaten immediately or pulverized on a metate in preparation for drying and storage (Fowler 1986:67). Southeastern Yavapai dried most of their “mescal” (Shutler and Shutler 1962:23) and before eating, soaked a piece in water to soften the fibers. The agave was then chewed to extract the nutrients. The remaining fibrous mass, or quid, was discarded. Quids are often found in archaeological contexts and Turner (1978:72) found over 4000 of them at Mule Springs Rockshelter in the Spring Mountains. The Southern Paiute also enjoyed a fermented drink from the “yant,” a mountain agave (Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada 1976:15).

Blair (1986:109) investigates roasting pits in the California Wash, southwest of the Moapa Valley and discovers a correlation between roasting pit size and the availability of fuel. Roasting pits in the piñon-juniper zone of Virgin Peak were the largest and Blair found pits located at lower elevations on the valley floors relatively smaller. Based on the ceramics associated with the features and radiocarbon dates, Blair (1986:110) suggests the California Wash roasting pits were used predominantly by the Virgin Anasazi to cook a variety of resources. VonSleichter (1997:6) also investigates roasting pits, comparing complexes in the Spring and Virgin mountains. She could not isolate cultural affiliation as Anasazi, Southern Paiute, and Patayan ceramics were all associated with the features.

Szuter and Gillespie (1994) argue that in the Southwest studies of agricultural populations have traditionally emphasized the importance of domestic crops, while minimizing the contributions of wild plants and animals. In regards to game animals, this bias probably resulted from the lack of faunal material recovered during excavations. New techniques, including fine-mesh wet sieving, recovers more bone and indicates that small faunal use may be even more prevalent than previously thought (Szuter and Gillespie 1994:69). Animal resources would have played a critical, even if secondary, role to domestic crops in the prehistoric diet as meat supplied

the necessary proteins and fat and also provided variety. At the Adam 2 site in the Moapa Valley, Lyneis et al. (1989) found a wide variety of faunal remains including bighorn sheep, rabbits, tortoise, and reptiles (Ferris 1989:83-95).

In ethnographic reports (Steward 1938:184), the Pahrump and Las Vegas Paiutes frequently shot or snared the black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) but communal rabbit drives were not practiced. Small game was reported to be of great importance (Steward 1938:33). Rodents such as kangaroo mice (*Microdipodops megacephalus*), kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys* spp.), antelope ground squirrels (*Ammospermophilus* spp.), and the larger woodrats (*Neotoma lepida*) were eaten, as well as reptiles such as the chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*) and the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*). Quail (*Callipepla gambelii*) and other birds were hunted.

Several areas outside the valley supported bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). These animals could be hunted in the Spring Mountains and ethnographic accounts report hunters stalking or ambushing animals from blinds located along game trails (Steward 1938:33-37). Lennie's Site (26Ck995), located on the eastern slope of the Spring Mountains, contained ground stone, ceramics, numerous lithic artifacts, and charred mammal bone including deer and rabbit (Brooks et al. 1972:12). This assemblage suggests to Brooks et al. (1972:19) a seasonal pattern of faunal exploitation and plant procurement such as many Great Basin groups practiced historically (Steward 1938:20, 36). In the southern portion of the study area, faunal remains from Bird Spring (26Ck1) showed utilization of tortoise, chuckwalla, rabbit, and bighorn sheep (Dansie 1980:A2.1).

In summary, although early historic accounts indicate that the study area was better watered in prehistoric times, the availability of water would have limited utilization of the Las Vegas Valley and vicinity, especially for people who relied on agriculture. The number of archaeological sites located near springs and creeks demonstrates that these areas were the most heavily exploited prehistorically, providing the human population with game and plant

resources. The intense summer heat may have discouraged year-round occupation of the valley floor and there is evidence at Lennie's Site that seasonal exploitation of the Spring Mountains occurred. Agriculture would necessitate irrigation; therefore, if practiced, it was restricted to areas close to water.

CHAPTER 3

THE VIRGIN ANASAZI IN SOUTHERN NEVADA

The Virgin Anasazi inhabited permanent settlements along the Muddy and Virgin rivers of southern Nevada from 300 B.C. until A.D. 1150 when abandonment of the area began (Shutler 1961:67-69). This branch of the Anasazi is the least well known of the six subdivisions (Lyneis 1992:1). The area was abandoned before the cultural florescence of the Pueblo III period and there are no large pueblos or cliff dwellings here to attract the attention of researchers. Lyneis (1992:1) stresses that the Virgin Anasazi were not a solitary group existing in isolation on the frontier, but had strong ties to the Kayenta Anasazi living to the east. General overviews of Southwest prehistory often neglect the Virgin Anasazi or mention them only as a side note (Cordell 1984; Plog 1979:127). There have been no major projects focused on the archaeology of southern Nevada since the 1930s, when the rising waters behind Hoover Dam brought the discoveries of Lost City to the public's attention.

Harrington (1930a:15-16) provides a general overview of the earliest investigations of Pueblo culture in southern Nevada. In 1827, Jedediah Smith reports to William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that he discovered a salt cave containing an Indian pipe and flint knife while exploring territory along the Virgin River. Bancroft reports on the discoveries of the "Morgan Exploring Expedition" in 1884, although he suspects that the finds are fictitious, since the structures described are entirely foreign to southern Nevada. In 1904, "Aboriginal Remains in Nevada and Utah" appeared in American Anthropologist written by M. S. Duffield. The article mentions "mescal pits" (agave roasting pits) and caves in the Spring Mountains near Las Vegas that contained pottery and stone artifacts.

In 1912, Alfred Kidder visited the Las Vegas area, collecting Mohave, Pueblo, and Paiute potsherds. He was told of several campsites along the lower Virgin River. Kidder never published a description of his finds, but includes the area in his map of the distribution of early Pueblo culture. He is credited with being the first to recognize the extension of Pueblo culture in southeast Nevada. In 1913, H. P. Mera collected Pueblo potsherds near Tule Springs and in 1921, N. C. Nelson of the American Museum of Natural History observed potsherds along a stream north of Las Vegas (possibly Las Vegas Creek), but he could not positively identify the sherds as Puebloan.

In 1924, John and Fay Perkins of Overton reported the discovery of Lost City, the ruins of numerous prehistoric structures in the Moapa Valley. Nevada Governor James G. Scrugham became intrigued by the area's archaeology and asked Harrington to investigate. In 1925, Harrington began excavations at Lost City sponsored by the Heye Foundation. The State of Nevada also provided financial support in exchange for a type collection of the artifacts and Harrington's help in compiling a state archaeological map (Harrington 1930a:16).

In 1926, Harrington became affiliated with the Southwest Museum and conducted further research in southern Nevada including a survey of the Lower Moapa Valley and excavations at Mesa House (Hayden 1930) and Paiute Cave (Harrington 1930b). Harrington (1930a:10-11) also noted Puebloan mining of salt and turquoise in the area, while Rogers (1929:1) reported Puebloan mining of turquoise in the Mohave Sink region of California.

Shutler (1961:1-2) and Lyneis (1992:3) provide an overview of Harrington's work during the construction of Hoover Dam. The creation of Lake Mead threatened to inundate many sites and the National Park Service asked Harrington to oversee a salvage program. From 1933 to 1938, Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) crews excavated as many ruins as possible, often excavating even as water was flooding the sites. Eventually, 121 houses were excavated. Due to the amount of work involved and severe time constraints, only a relatively small number of artifacts were saved and cataloged (Lyneis 1992:3). Harrington published many summaries of his findings, but

unfortunately no detailed descriptions of the sites or recovered artifacts. Shutler (1961:i) later worked with Harrington and attempted to compile and synthesize the work at Lost City. It was a daunting task and Shutler (1961:13) detailed the problems he faced with misplaced field notes and collections.

In the 1930s, Harrington investigated Gypsum Cave, located east of Las Vegas, where the remains of extinct ground sloths were believed associated with atlatl foreshafts and dart points. Harrington (1933:162-163) found black-on-gray and corrugated sherds as well as Basketmaker and Puebloan projectile points in the cave and concluded the Anasazi camped there while mining and processing selenite crystals for decorative pendants.

In the 1940s and 1950s, several other investigations were conducted in the region including S. M. Wheeler's survey and excavation in the upper Moapa Valley and excavations at Black Dog Cave. On the mesa above the cave, several Basketmaker pithouses are currently being investigated (Winslow and Blair: 2002). In the 1950s, both Albert Schroeder and Richard Shutler resurveyed the upper Moapa Valley, which resulted in the discovery of additional sites. Shutler and Shutler (1962) conducted surveys in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (RRCNCA) and Valley of Fire State Park and found Anasazi ceramics in addition to Patayan and Paiute wares. They concluded the Virgin Anasazi utilized these areas seasonally.

The University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV) established the Lost City Field School in the Moapa Valley during the early 1970s. Investigations conducted by the school resulted in a number of student manuscripts and theses. Students affiliated with other institutions also used the recovered data for doctoral dissertations. Early in the 1980s, in response to impending site destruction from rising water levels at Lake Mead, a team of archaeologists from UNLV surveyed and excavated at Lost City once again. Lyneis' (1992) comprehensive study of Main Ridge resulted from these investigations. She discovered 38-percent of the ceramics at Main Ridge were tempered with olivine and concluded that the Moapa Valley had strong ties to the Mt. Trumbull district in northwestern Arizona. Her findings provided the impetus for this study.

In the Las Vegas Valley, a multidisciplinary investigation of the Tule Springs area was sponsored by Nevada State Museum and Southwest Museum in the 1960s (Wormington and Ellis 1967). Researchers were eager to use the relatively new technique of radiocarbon dating developed in the 1950s and chose this site to investigate Paleoindian occupation. Two other studies in the Las Vegas Valley resulted from this work. Williams and Orlins (1963) excavated prehistoric sites at Corn Creek, recovering sherds containing olivine temper, and Susia (1964) surveyed the Tule Springs area collecting olivine-tempered wares from the surface.

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was enacted and then in 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In late-1960s and 1970s, many archaeological surveys were initiated as a direct consequence of this federal legislation. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United State Forest Service (USFS) contracted a number of surveys in the study area to Dr. Richard Brooks of UNLV and the Nevada Archaeological Survey (NAS) of Desert Research Institute (DRI). NAS later became the Archaeological Research Center (ARC) of UNLV. Myhrer (1990) provides a summary of the surveys conducted on BLM lands and Rafferty (1984) summarizes the USFS surveys. Many of these surveys report finding Anasazi ceramics.

In the 1970s and 1980s, UNLV students under the direction of Dr. Claude Warren conducted field surveys with surface collecting at Duck Creek and Paradise Valley, and limited excavations at Big Springs (Warren et al. 2000) and Yellow Plug. The collections from many of these investigations were examined for this study. Dr. Margaret Lyneis of UNLV directed field surveys in the north Las Vegas valley (Lyneis et al. 1978). Rafferty (1984:22) mentions other works of note including projects for the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) and the BLM Santini-Burton Land Sale. The avocational group Archaeo-Nevada excavated the Berger Site located in Paradise Valley between 1968 and 1974 under the direction of Robert Crabtree. Unfortunately the field notes and artifacts fell into disarray after Crabtree's untimely death (Seymour 1997:66-67). Berger was an important site in the study area due to its relatively deep

stratigraphy and undisturbed condition and had the potential to provide information on cultural interactions in the study area.

In Meadow Valley Wash, north of permanent Anasazi settlements along the Muddy River, Elston and Juell (1987:11) report the only well-documented Virgin Anasazi occupation is at Conaway Shelter. Fowler et al. (1973:67) obtained a radiocarbon date of 940 ± 100 B.P., or A.D. 1010, from a hearth near the bottom of Stratum V and the authors interpret the occupation as “a single group of Virgin Branch people who followed up Meadow Valley to hunt; but did not remain” (Fowler et al. 1973:72). Elston and Juell (1987:13) pose an alternate hypothesis: that the Virgin Anasazi moved north to establish horticulture on a limited scale in Meadow Valley Wash, utilizing an existing rockshelter rather than building a pueblo. This hypothesis may explain the lack of permanent structures in the study area. If the Virgin Anasazi were settling there, they may have used rockshelters or temporary structures constructed of brush, which would not persist in the archaeological record.

Virgin Anasazi Chronology

In 1934, Gladwin and Gladwin defined the “Nevada Branch” of the Anasazi, which included the Kayenta Branch, and constituted the San Juan Stem of the Basketmaker Root (Gladwin and Gladwin 1934). The Gladwins recognized two phases: the Moapa Valley and the Parowan. Colton (1952:5) argued the name “Nevada” was not a satisfactory term for a group that only occupied a small area within the state. He proposed the name “Virgin Branch” and defined three phases: Muddy River, Lost City, and Mesa House. After examining Harrington’s field notes and collections, Shutler (1961:67-69) proposed his own chronology for the Virgin Anasazi that consisted of four phases: Moapa Valley, Muddy River, Lost City, and Mesa House.

Virgin Anasazi occupation of southern Nevada extended from Basketmaker II through the early Pueblo III periods (Shutler 1961:67). Sites date from the Basketmaker II period and structures are found which date from Basketmaker III to Pueblo II (Lyneis 1996b:25). Shutler’s

sequence reflects the cultural-historical paradigm of pre-processual archaeology in which culture change was defined by a list of “traits” and the shift in occurrence of these traits over time (Harris 1968:33). Despite its limitations, most archaeologists in the region still utilize Shutler’s chronology with minor revisions.

Moapa Valley Phase: This phase corresponds to Basketmaker II period and dates from 300 B.C. to A.D. 500 when Basketmaker III traits entered southern Nevada. Shutler (1961:67) defines this phase by the presence of pithouses, and cultural remains found in several rockshelters and caves. The pithouses are located on high bluffs above valley floors and they are “large, nine to 20 feet in diameter, and from one and one-half to six feet deep. The subsurface walls were the unaltered pit edge, though one pithouse in the Upper Moapa Valley appears to have been slab-lined. The floors were composed of adobe plaster...Some sort of beam and brush superstructure is suggested by the charred beams and poles found in the fill of one of the houses” (Shutler 1961:67). In Black Dog Cave, 30 storage cists were found in the lower levels lined with grass or stone slabs and measuring one to three and one-half feet in diameter. Pottery was not found at any of these sites.

Muddy River Phase: Shutler (1961:67) dates this phase as occurring from A.D. 500 to 700 and corresponding to the Basketmaker III or Modified Basketmaker Period in the Kayenta area. Clusters of pithouses are located on high mesas and low knolls within the valleys. The pithouses are constructed of adobe-plastered floors and occasionally slab-lined walls of wattle-and-daub, adobe or adobe-and-boulder masonry. Roofs were probably built of poles, brush, and earth (Shutler 1961:67). The people were beginning to practice agriculture, growing corn and squash on arable fields in the river bottoms. Pottery was introduced from the Kayenta area—some tempered with olivine—and it is found at open campsites indicating a continued reliance on wild foods. The phase also marks the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Lost City Phase: This phase lasted from A.D. 700 to 1100 and corresponded to the Pueblo I and II, or Developmental Period of the Anasazi. Shutler (1961:17) states this phase marked the

cultural florescence of the Anasazi in southern Nevada and population was at its peak. The people utilized pithouses and surface pueblos made of jacal, adobe, and stone. These structures were located on low knolls along the course of the Muddy and lower Virgin rivers with a few one or two-roomed houses located on the valley floors. Population was fairly dense and nearly a hundred houses can be assigned to this phase (Shutler 1967:68). Harrington (1937:23) remarked,

...there was a time when the Lost City was at the height of its glory, when parties of Pueblo people explored the country to the west and north, looking for new locations to settle. Traces of their camps, with unmistakable pottery, but no signs of houses, are found as far west as the eastern edge of the Amargosa Desert, and farther south, even across the border into California. Northward, Early Pueblo indications are widely scattered east and south of a line drawn from Tonopah to Cobre, Nevada.

Pottery was predominately utilitarian wares although corrugated types were introduced in this phase (Shutler 1961:68). Locally made black-on-gray painted wares imitated Kayenta designs.

Mesa House Phase: This phase corresponds to early Pueblo III and lasted briefly from A.D. 1100 to 1150. Sites that remained occupied during this phase were located on ridges high above valley floors. Shutler (1961:68) hypothesized that these sites were selected for defense purposes. The people continued farming with corncobs and kernels of corn discovered in rooms and fire pits during the excavation of Mesa House (Hayden 1930:83). The quantity of screwbean mesquite recovered also demonstrated a continued reliance on wild resources.

Prior to A.D. 1000, the Virgin Anasazi were primarily hunters and gatherers (Larson and Michaelsen 1990:243). In the Moapa Valley, evidence recovered from the Bovine Bluff, Main Ridge, Steve Perkins, and Adam 2 sites supports an increasing dependence on agriculture over the last 250-year period of Virgin Anasazi occupation (Myhrer 1986:82). Myhrer discovered an increase over time in the quantities of grinding implements and large storage jars. Although beans, maize, and squash were cultivated, the people still relied on both wild plants and game to supplement the diet.

In the period from A.D. 1050 to abandonment, the basic unit of settlement was the household (Lyneis 1996b:25). Structures consisted of living and storage rooms, some of them contiguous,

for one or two families. The overall settlement pattern is best described as dispersed. Sites were situated to maximize access to farmland (Lyneis 1996b:25). The volume of intrusive ceramics in the Moapa Valley indicates trade was vital to the economy and small communities were apparently “the backbone of exchange that spanned 300 miles” (Lyneis 1996b:23).

Although the nature of Virgin Anasazi sedentism is currently under debate, Lyneis (1995:226) argues short-term sedentism of small co-residential groups, typically one or two families, was a feature of the Virgin Anasazi living in the Moapa Valley. Abandonment and reoccupation were part of the Anasazi settlement pattern, as well as alternating uses at particular sites (Lyneis 1995:226). Lyneis (1992:79-80) interpreted Main Ridge and contemporary sites in the Moapa Valley as sedentary citing as evidence the presence of architecture and the placement of the sites close to arable land. Habitation rooms with hearths as well as the number of associated storage rooms suggest winter occupation (Lyneis 1992:79-80).

Jeanne Wilson Clark (1984), a student at UNLV, conducted survey work in the Moapa Valley along the Muddy River and analyzed settlement patterns for her thesis project. She compared two sections of the valley, the upper, which consisted of rugged terrain with difficult access to water, and the lower, where the flood plain was wider. Clark found that during the Basketmaker II period, pithouses were distributed independently of irrigable fields. Clark (1984:108) inferred that “biotic communities at higher elevations were continuing to be heavily utilized for subsistence needs.” In contrast to the location of Basketmaker sites, all of the sites with Pueblo features or artifacts were observed in the lower valley with easy access to irrigable lands. As Clark (1984:103) hypothesized, there were significantly more Puebloan sites in the lower valley than in the upper and she concluded that this was the result of the higher percentage of irrigable land in the lower valley.

The variety of structural and nonstructural site types demonstrates the diversity of Virgin Anasazi subsistence practices. Structural types include habitation sites, storage sites, and possible field houses (Lyneis 1995:209), while nonstructural sites include rockshelters and agave roasting

pits, as well as ceramic and lithic scatters (Shutler and Shutler 1962:18-19), which represent more transitory sites.

In the Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas there are claims for small settlements including pithouses and structures all located next to perennial water sources where some form of agriculture could be practiced. Warren et al. (2000) state that these claims have taken on legendary status over the years as they are based mainly on anecdotal information. Dr. John S. Park excavated pithouses at Big Springs during the 1930s (Warren et al. 2000). This area is now known as the Las Vegas Springs Preserve and is managed by the Las Vegas Valley Water District. Two stream channels, one originating at Big Springs, and the other from Middle and Little Springs, met to form Las Vegas Creek, which drained eastward through the valley to Las Vegas Wash. Park never reported on his discoveries at Big Springs, but Lyneis (1984:91) found artifact cards at the Lost City Museum in Overton associated with these excavations. The cards reported five pithouses containing plain gray pottery (Lyneis 1984:84). In one of the housepits, a small room had been constructed later in time after seventeen inches of fill had accumulated. This room also contained plain gray pottery. In 1978, R. F. Perkins of the Lost City Museum told Lyneis about the remains of a Puebloan structure at Corn Creek (Lyneis 1984:84). Williams and Orlins (1963) did not report finding any structures during their survey and excavations at Corn Creek, although they did find Anasazi sherds in the vicinity.

Warren et al. (2000) selected an area at Big Springs for excavation because Puebloan pottery and Paiute projectile points were both present on the surface. They uncovered a hearth in the upper six inches of the unit and discovered that the hearth was located on a "floor" of compacted clay and silt. Finding a floor suggested the possibility of an adobe structure; however, the discovery of four hearths, one partially buried by the "floor," indicated that the surface was compacted by use rather than intentional construction. Warren et al. (2000) concluded that the floor area and hearths represented intermittent use of a specific location by a particular cultural

group. Since the pottery was primarily Puebloan, Warren et al. (2000) inferred periodic occupation by the Anasazi, perhaps seasonally.

In the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (RRCNCA), on the east side of the Spring Mountains, Rafferty (1984:32) reports Brooks et al. (1977) found a site that may have been a semi-permanent or permanent village. The site extended for a quarter mile along a bench overlooking Pine Creek. The site contained “a large scatter of lithics, milling equipment, two roasting pits, one house area, and other aligned rock walls. Also recovered were six varieties of Anasazi ceramics found within a large midden.” I reviewed Brooks et al. (1977) and a previous report from the Pine Creek area (Brooks et al. 1974) for more detail about the site. Brooks et al. (1974:10) states no pottery of any type was observed or collected during the Pine Creek survey. Brooks et al. (1977:126) states the cultural inventory of the creek canyon areas “including... Pine Creek...clearly have no archaeological resources in the limited areas surveyed... consequently the cultural inventory of these five creek canyon areas is negative in terms of surface archaeological manifestations.” This conflicting information is curious.

Rafferty (1984:32) also reported a site one and one-half miles north of Pine Creek on the alluvial bench overlooking Ice Box Canyon Wash. A UNLV archaeological field class recorded six or more features that were described as pithouses. Rafferty cautions this information may be erroneous and Myhrer (1990:A.112) also mentions these six structures could not be relocated and remain unverified. Roberts (personal communication 2002) has identified a pithouse during investigations at Las Vegas Wash. The radiocarbon dates range from A.D. 300 to 400. A metate found in the structure was pollen-washed and found to contain chenopod residue.

The above cases show that there is a paucity of compelling evidence for permanent Virgin Anasazi structures located west of the Moapa Valley. At the time of this writing, however, pithouse structures have been discovered during test excavations at Corn Creek Dunes (Heidi Roberts, personal communication 2002) and Big Springs (Greg Seymour, personal communication 2002).

Kivas are important integrative structures seemingly a feature of later Puebloan culture (Smith 1990). The word “kiva” is the Hopi term for the underground rooms used for ceremonial purposes by Puebloan peoples. Shutler (1961:67) states that kivas seem to be missing in southern Nevada and appear late in the Zion area. Perhaps integrative activities were unnecessary to the Virgin Anasazi if, as Lyneis (1996b:16-17) hypothesizes, the groups were small family-units. The possible kivas that have been identified are located at larger sites, generally those with five to fifteen rooms in the Plateau districts east of the Moapa Valley such as the Cottonwood Canyon Alcove site (Lyneis 1996b:22-23). In the lower Moapa Valley, Rafferty (1989:571) suggests Structure V at the Steve Perkins site is a kiva, however, radiocarbon dates demonstrate the pit structure is preceramic (Myhrer 1989a:24-27). Lyneis’ (1996a) investigations at the Yamashita sites also in the lower Moapa Valley yielded no evidence of integrative structures (kivas) or features such as dance plazas, and she states while it is likely that such activities did occur, there is no physical evidence for them.

During the Pueblo II period, between A.D. 1000 to 1100, there was a dramatic increase in population in the Virgin Anasazi cultural area. Larson (1987; Larson and Michaelsen 1990) analyzed population increase and decline in the Moapa and lower Virgin valleys. Using regression analysis to quantify the relationship between site size and number of rooms, Larson converted room counts at pueblo sites to population sizes by assuming two persons per room. If his basic assumptions hold true, there is clear evidence of a population increase that is three to four times greater than that of earlier periods (Larson and Michaelsen 1990:233) and at about A.D. 1100, population across the region was at, or approaching, its maximum.

Anasazi settlements in the Moapa Valley were abandoned during late Pueblo II (A.D. 1050 to 1150) and early Pueblo III (A.D. 1150 to 1200). Larson and Michaelsen (1990:227) hypothesized that two major episodes of drought contributed to the Anasazi abandonment of the area. Based on tree-ring chronologies, the droughts occurred A.D. 1000 to 1015 and A.D. 1120 to 1150. Lyneis (1996b:24) asserts that there are problems with this hypothesis. A major drought would definitely

affect the flow of the Virgin River, but a drought cannot explain the abandonment of Muddy River sites. The Muddy River is fed by springs and during the historic period these springs have maintained an even flow, little influenced by changes in precipitation (Lyneis 1992:89). Flooding may have led to wash down cutting that deepened the channel of the Muddy River. A brush dam could divert a shallow channeled stream, but it would be more difficult to draw water from a deep channel (Hayden 1930:86-87). Salinization of the fields might also have played a role, rendering them useless for agriculture (Soulé 1981). In the late-1800s, the Muddy River is described as “so mineral laden that a limey, impervious caliche had built up several feet thick along the river’s bottom and banks; the river rode a self-constructed channel above the surrounding land level” (Knack 2001:121). Rafferty and Blair (1984b:84) suggest that overuse of wild resources, particularly agave, in times of drought may have contributed to subsistence stress. Competition from Numic peoples is also hypothesized (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982) although Lyneis (1992:79) argues there is a paucity of evidence indicating that relationships to the west of the Moapa Valley were competitive or aggressive. Whatever reason is cited, adopting alternative strategies was critical to sustain an increasing population and the Anasazi were people with a history of adaptability and variability in both their subsistence and settlement patterns (Lyneis 1995:220).

A shift to a nonsedentary lifestyle would leave no structural sites as evidence (Lyneis 1996b:11) and adopting a more flexible subsistence system might have also led to assimilation with pre-Numic and/or Numic speakers. Wilde (1992:51) makes a convincing argument for relocation among the Parowan Fremont living to the north. Lyneis (1996b:11) argues that there is little evidence that the Virgin Anasazi retreated eastward to join the Kayenta populations, but this hypothesis has not been adequately tested. For the region as a whole, abandonment begins about 50 years earlier in the lower Muddy-Virgin river valleys than on the north rim and in the inner Grand Canyon (Lyneis 1996b:25). Just prior to abandonment at the Adam 2 site in the Moapa

Valley (Lyneis et al. 1989:26), there appears to be a realignment of exchange relationships with quantities of olivine-tempered ceramics decreasing abruptly to 3.6-percent and being replaced by sand-tempered wares (95-percent). Patayan ceramics constructed by paddle-and-anvil also appear in the Moapa Valley at this time. Perhaps long-established ties to the Kayenta in the east became disrupted and rather than suffer isolation the Virgin Anasazi abandoned the area (Lyneis 1992:89).

Ceramic Evidence for Cultural Interactions

There has long been a debate whether Anasazi occupation occurred coevally or sequentially with the Southern Paiutes and Patayan. In stratified deposits within the Moapa Valley, mixed components lend credence to contemporaneity. Shutler (1961:29) claimed vessels of Pyramid Gray, a Patayan ware, occurred in burials at Main Ridge. Lyneis (1990b:27) reexamined these vessels and could find none of the identifying characteristics of Patayan construction: paddle-and-anvil thinning, rims that thicken towards the lip edge, and biotite in the temper. Lyneis concluded that color seemed to be the sole reason Shutler identified the wares as Pyramid Gray, since the vessels tended to be “light grayish brown, lighter in color than most of the plain jars and bowls from the Main Ridge burials” (Lyneis 1990b:29).

Shutler (1961:30, Table 25) lists one burial as containing a Southern Paiute brown ware jar and a Washington black-on-gray bowl dating from Pueblo I period. Another burial contains a Southern Paiute sherd (Shutler 1961:32, Table 26). Lyneis (1990b:30-31) argues the brown ware jar does not match Baldwin’s (1950:54) criteria for Paiute ware: large jars with thick pointed or semi-pointed bases, conical forms lacking true necks, with dark, roughened surfaces among other characteristics. The sherd also does not match Baldwin’s criteria; the temper is coarse sand, not coarse quartz sand containing mica (Baldwin 1950:53).

Lyneis has refuted the ceramic evidence for cultural interactions at Main Ridge, which dates to the mid-Pueblo II period; however, during late-Pueblo II times, at Mesa House and the Adam 2

sites, paddle-and-anvil thinned pottery is definitely present (Lyneis 1992:77). Hayden (1930:79) reports 21-percent of the plain ware sherds at Mesa House contained mica and he identifies this pottery as "Colorado River ware." He reports that it is widely distributed over the site and speculates the pottery was traded in or may have been made locally by Mohave women who intermarried into the village group (Hayden 1930:80). Two varieties of paddle-and-anvil pottery also appear at the Adam 2 site in the lower Moapa Valley as the percentage of olivine-tempered ware is decreasing (Lyneis et al. 1989).

Given that the Anasazi occupied the Muddy and Virgin River valleys for hundreds of years, Lyneis (2000:270) argues it is quite possible that many forms of interaction with neighbors to the west took place, including hostility and raiding, trade, and shared resources. Lyneis (1992:79) does suggest that contacts may have been mutualistic or symbiotic. Supporting evidence includes a pattern of scattered, undefended Anasazi dwellings with stored food reserves along the Muddy River floodplain, a continuous but diminishing quantity of Anasazi pottery at sites to the west, the reported presence of small Anasazi communities in the Las Vegas Valley, and finally, the absence of any boundary zone between the agriculturalists and their neighbors (Lyneis 1990a:6). Rafferty and Blair (1984b:81) contend the Anasazi may have developed a symbiotic relationship with the Paiutes such as the Hopis did ethnohistorically with the Havasupais and Yavapais. The Paiutes may have provided the Anasazi with wild resources in exchange for cultivated foods, ceramics, and knowledge of horticulture and ceramic techniques.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH ORIENTATION AND METHODOLOGY

Archaeology is an “ex post facto” investigation. None of the variables can be controlled or eliminated (Clark 1984:3). We must infer past human behaviors from materials left behind in the archaeological record. Binford (1980) proposed giving life to these remains by attempting to deduce the behavioral processes that produced them. This study follows the principal tenet of Binford’s “processual” archaeology, to “understand the relationships between the dynamics of a living system in the past and the material by-products that contribute to the formation of the archaeological record” (Binford 1980:40). In this investigation, the material by-products are the remains of ceramic vessels and I attempted to determine the processes that could explain their distribution throughout the study area.

Potsherds are the basic unit of study in ceramic analysis (Arnold 1985:4) and the researcher determines what sherd attributes—for example temper or method of construction—will be the most beneficial in answering specific research questions. The sherds are then sorted by these attributes and grouped into “types.” It must be kept in mind that these types are only abstract constructions made by the researcher and may not have had any validity to aboriginal peoples. Due to the wide array of ceramic types and variability within types encountered in the Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas (Perry 1998), olivine temper was the sole attribute considered in this study. Olivine-tempered ceramics are a diagnostic artifact of Virgin Anasazi (Colton 1952:67).

Thin-section analysis and refiring tests have pointed to an olivine source in the Mt. Trumbull district in northwestern Arizona (Lyneis 1988). Although Shepard (1968:337) argues local resources cannot be investigated thoroughly enough to rule out the occurrence of any specific raw

material, olivine is found in association with basalt, an igneous rock (Pough 1996:338). Much of the Las Vegas Valley and surrounding mountains are constructed of limestone and other sedimentary materials (Longwell et al. 1965:63). Until further geological source work is undertaken, this study assumes the Mt. Trumbull origin for olivine. Olivine-tempered pottery is presumed to have entered the Las Vegas area through the Moapa Valley (Lyneis 1988). During middle Pueblo II times (A.D. 1050 to 1075), 38-percent of the pottery at Main Ridge was tempered with olivine and Lyneis (1988) suggested that this percentage inferred strong links between Moapa Valley and Shivwits Plateau peoples, living 113 km to the east.

Colton (1952:65) designates olivine-tempered sherds as Moapa Gray Ware in his ceramic classification for the Arizona Strip and adjacent areas, which includes southern Nevada. The term Moapa is a misnomer because the olivine-tempered ceramics were intrusive to the valley (Lyneis 1992:56). Both jars and bowls were present at Main Ridge and “apparently painted bowls made up a higher percentage of the imported Moapa Gray Ware than they did of Tusayan White Ware,” which was produced with sand temper (Lyneis 1992:56). Chronologically, olivine-tempered ware was present from Basketmaker III to Pueblo III times (Colton 1952:65-81). Its frequency increased from the early-Pueblo II to mid-Pueblo II period, dropping to only a trace in the Mesa House Phase, A.D. 1100 to 1150 (Lyneis 1992:33). In 1988, Lyneis formally proposed a new ceramic type she called Shivwits Brown. This type was constructed by the coil-and-scrape method and was sherd-tempered with “olivine grains always present in the paste” (Lyneis 1988). Shivwits Brown, now identified as Shivwits Plain (Lyneis 1992:45), was present in seven of the collections. Shivwits Plain was only distributed between A.D. 950 and 1100 (Myhrer 1989a:44).

Olivine-tempered ceramics have been reported more than 70 km west of the major habitation sites in the Moapa Valley. I posed two hypotheses at the beginning of Chapter 1 regarding the nature of the processes that might be responsible for the distribution of these ceramics: Were the Anasazi carrying ceramics into the area? In contrast, was trade distributing the pottery? I looked

at the geographical distribution of olivine-tempered wares to determine if there were any patterns of distribution in the study area that might more provide support for one of these hypotheses.

I started by identifying sites in the study area that contained ceramics. I examined Cultural Resource Management (CRM) reports housed at Harry Reid Center (HRC) on the UNLV campus, Nellis Air Force Base (NAFB), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the UNLV Anthropology Department. I selected only collections containing 50 or more sherds that were curated at institutions in Nevada. I chose not to examine collections held by private individuals. Collections were housed at the Marjorie Barrick Museum of Natural History in Las Vegas, Nevada, the UNLV Anthropology laboratory, the Las Vegas Springs Preserve archaeology laboratory, and the Nevada State Museum, Carson City. Twenty-five sites were identified.

Next the sherds were examined using a binocular microscope and freestanding light source. Particles of olivine were easy to identify in a fresh break. If no olivine was visible in the break, then the surfaces of the sherd were scanned under the microscope in a process that required 10 to 15 seconds per sherd. In this study, all sherds noted as olivine-tempered had at minimum two grains of easily recognizable olivine. The presence or absence of olivine-tempered sherds was noted in each collection and the relative frequencies were calculated in order to compare frequencies of occurrence across the study area.

In this investigation, 68-percent (n=17) of the sites were surface collected only. Surface sites can be sources of significant archaeological data although often posing methodological problems such as mixed contexts, lack of provenience, and no temporal control. Even though these problems may seem overwhelming (which at times seemed to be the case in this study), research must not “dismiss as insignificant or uninteresting whole classes of archaeological sites and data simply because they may be difficult to study or be unprepossessing in form” (Talmage and Chesler 1997:12).

Are there “nodes,” or higher concentrations of olivine-tempered sherds in particular areas? If so, can these be explained? In contrast, is the distribution of olivine-tempered sherds a simple

fall-off model with steadily decreasing proportions of olivine-tempered wares the further one moves away from the Moapa Valley? How far west do the sherds occur and are the percentages at these sites high enough to imply exchange networks such as Lyneis (1992) found at Main Ridge? Are painted olivine-tempered sherds more frequent in the collections than plain wares and if so, can this be explained? Do higher frequencies of olivine-tempered wares occur at stratified sites than surface sites? There are some of the questions I posed during this research. Over 4700 sherds were analyzed and the results of this study are summarized in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 5

VIRGIN ANASAZI IN THE STUDY AREA—THE DATA AND CONCLUSIONS

This research analyzed the frequency of olivine-tempered sherds at 25 sites in the study area (the Las Vegas Valley and vicinity) to determine if there were patterns of distribution and, if so, could these patterns answer how the ceramics were reaching the area? Lyneis (1988) analyzed the distribution of olivine-tempered ceramics between the zone of production in the Mt. Trumbull region and the Moapa Valley (Figure 2). She discovered that the volume of olivine-tempered wares peaked during the occupation of Main Ridge (early- to mid-Pueblo II).

Regional distribution showed high percentages of olivine-tempered pottery at sites in the immediate vicinity of the olivine sources (e.g., 72.5-percent at GC671 in the Grand Canyon) throughout Basketmaker III to Pueblo II periods (Lyneis 1988). Within 20 miles of the sources, percentages were still relatively high, with plain wares tempered with olivine ranging from 54- up to 90-percent. East of the supply zone, along the Colorado River and on the Kaibab and Paria plateaus east of Kanab Creek, only a trace (less than 2-percent) of olivine-tempered ware was present. North of the sources and moving up Kanab Creek, the percentage of olivine falls off rapidly. Lyneis (1988) reported 29-percent at Pine Nut, 11.6-percent at Pipe Spring, and none at the Kanab Site and Johnson Canyon. Less than 1-percent olivine-tempered ware was found at Zion National Park, the headwaters of Kanab Creek, and along the upper Virgin River. Along the Middle Virgin and its tributaries—close to St. George and the Quail Creek/Red Cliffs sites—olivine-tempered pottery comprised no more than 2-percent with the exception of Quail Creek, which dates to the same time as Main Ridge and consisted of 10.4-percent olivine-tempered ware.

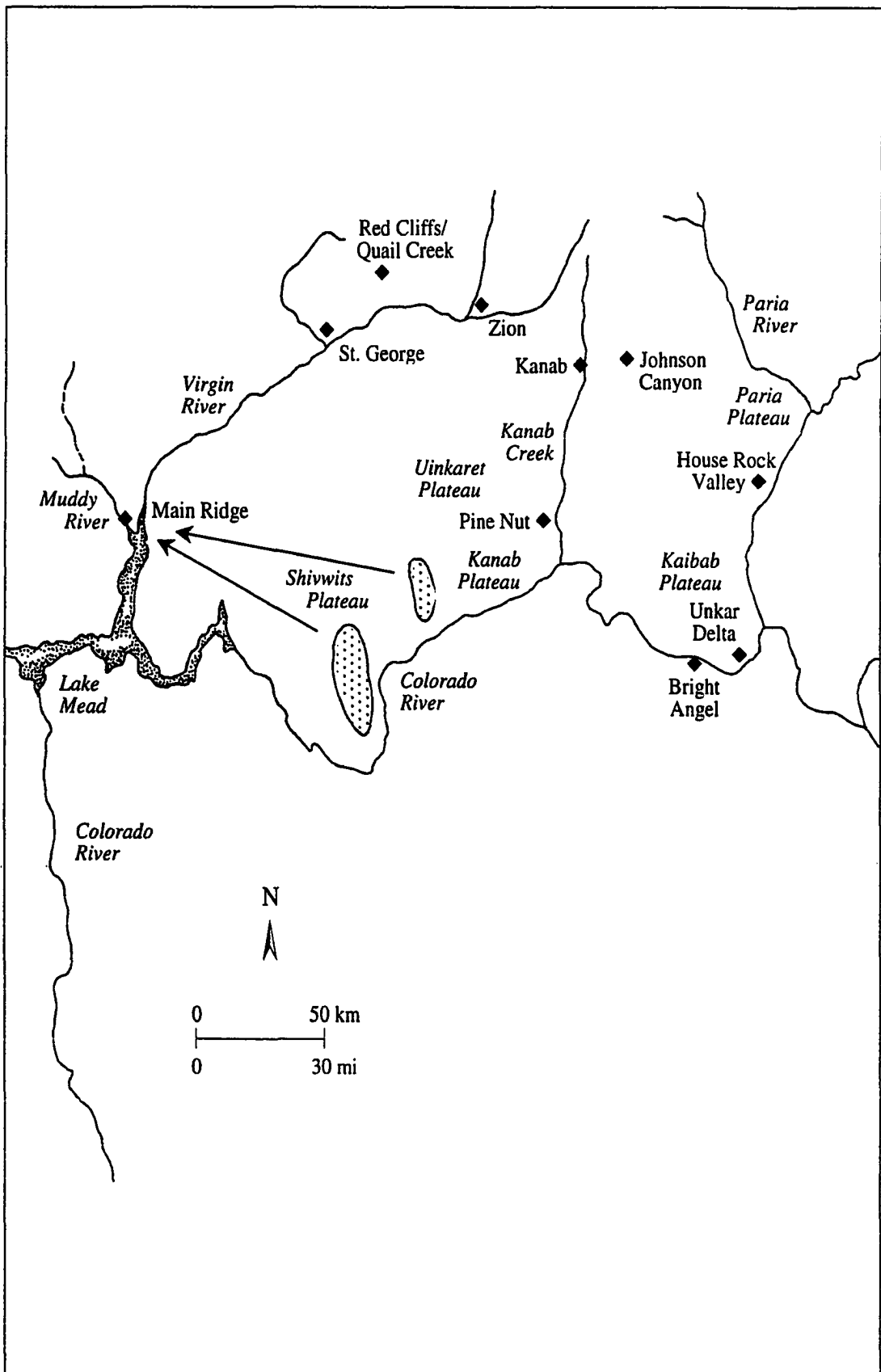


Figure 2. The distribution of olivine-tempered pottery from the zone of production in the Mt. Trumbull and Shivwits Plateau area to the Moapa Valley (after Lyneis 1988).

Lyneis (1988) concluded that these low frequencies might result from simple down-the-line exchange from village to village along the major drainages; however, these percentages are far too low to have provided the quantities of olivine-tempered pottery to the Moapa Valley (38-percent at Main Ridge).

Lyneis' (1988) quantitative look at the distribution of olivine-tempered pottery demonstrated that olivine-tempered wares moved directly between the zone of production in northern Arizona to the Moapa Valley. Shivwits Plain ware moved through the same networks. The quantities of these two varieties of pottery (24.1-percent Moapa Gray; 13.9-percent Shivwits) present at Main Ridge in mid-Pueblo II times verifies strong and direct ties between the communities of Moapa Valley and the people of the Shivwits Plateau. A change in the ceramic assemblage from mid- to late-Pueblo II suggests a realignment of exchange relationships directly prior to abandonment (Lyneis 1992:88). Shivwits Plain no longer reaches the Moapa Valley and the quantity of olivine-tempered ware drastically diminishes to 3.2-percent. In its place, two varieties of paddle-and-anvil-thinned pottery are present, one of them a Lower Colorado Buff Ware and the other an unidentified mica-tempered brown ware. Lyneis (1992:88) suggests this may indicate a breakdown of connections to the east.

Olson (1979:313) documents the distribution of olivine-tempered wares at seven sites within the Moapa Valley. To provide horizontal control, Olson examined five surface sites each representing a single chronological component, while two stratified sites, Pueblo Point and Steve Perkins, were examined because they each contained at least two components. The surface sites and Pueblo Point are located along Anasazi Bench while the Steve Perkins site is located further to the south. Frequencies of olivine-tempered wares ranged from just under 11-percent to 50-percent of the sherd assemblages (Olson 1979:341). Olson (1979:355) concludes that the differences in frequencies between samples are temporal with olivine-tempered wares showing a marked decline over time. This supports Lyneis' (1992:88) findings that olivine-tempered wares declined just before Virgin Anasazi abandonment of the region. It should be noted that all sites

contained at least 10-percent olivine. If the Virgin Anasazi were moving into the study area, I expected to find at least 10-percent olivine-tempered wares at sites that were suitable for agriculture or long-term occupancy, for example, within close proximity of a spring or permanent water source for irrigation.

The largest number of sherds recovered from any site within this study was 465, surface collected at Paradise Valley 21 and containing 9.46-percent olivine. This is comparable to what Lyneis found at the Yamashita sites in the Moapa Valley. She reports making systematic surface collections from four sites (Lyneis 1996a) with each site yielding 300 to 400 sherds. Lyneis stresses that sites in the Moapa Valley are small, and when excavated, they generally turn out to be a household residence or residential-domestic area. She assumes that each habitation room housed a family, with four to six square meters of floor space in the associated storage room.

In contrast, sherd yields from stratified sites in the two areas are vastly different. The greatest number of sherds ($n=309$) from a stratified site in the study area was recovered at the Bowman Site. In the Moapa Valley, two adjacent excavated sites in the Moapa Valley yielded more than 19,000 sherds or the equivalent of 1000 sherds per cubic meter (Lyneis 2000:260-261). Lyneis states that this is a high rate of sherd deposition for structures that probably had life spans of 15 to 25 years. The two sites consisted of three sets of structures—two courtyard units with two habitation rooms each, and between them, an alignment of five storage rooms. The structures date from A.D. 1050 to 1100 and they were not contemporaneous. Lyneis (2000:261) argues that the large number of sherds, the above ground storage rooms, and the positioning of sites on terrace edges for easy access to fields indicate the sites were used as residences throughout the year.

Using the sherd deposition numbers at the Yamashita sites as a standard for permanent Virgin Anasazi habitation sites, I argue that sites in the study area were not occupied year round, at least by people who consistently utilized pottery. Lyneis (2000:261) argues that the Virgin Anasazi alternated between sedentary and fully mobile subsistence strategies, with the mobile phase

occurring at intervals of 15 to 25 years. This could account for the pattern of site abandonment she interprets as short-term sedentism.

The Ceramic Evidence

For ease of comparison, sites in the study area (Figure 3) were divided into four geographic regions: the North Las Vegas Valley, which includes Big Springs, the Eglinton Escarpment, and Corn Creek; the South Las Vegas Valley, which includes the Duck Creek, Paradise Valley, and Midby sites; the Spring Mountains and Bird Range, the locations of Lennie's Site, Yellow Plug, and Bird Spring; and the valleys west of the Spring Mountains—Pahrump and Amargosa. The Bowman Site is found in the Pahrump Valley and further northwest is Ash Meadows in the southern Amargosa Valley. A general summary of the findings in each area is provided and then the specifics at each site are briefly discussed. Data from each site are included in the Appendix.

North Las Vegas Valley

All of the sites examined in the North Las Vegas Valley contained more than 5-percent olivine-tempered pottery. There are anecdotal reports of Virgin Anasazi structures or habitation sites at Big Springs and Corn Creek Dunes (Warren et al. 2000). Water was available throughout the valley and it is hypothesized that the Anasazi attempted agriculture here (Lyneis 2000:266), but the mesquite forest reported in historic accounts would have provided a lush resource making reliance on agriculture unnecessary. The greatest number (n=303) of sherds recovered was at Big Springs and this does not provide strong evidence for permanent or long-term habitation at any of the sites at least by people who used ceramics consistently.

Big Springs (26Ck948, 26Ck949). In prehistoric and early historic times, four springs, including Big Springs, merged here to form Las Vegas Creek which drained the valley through Las Vegas Wash to the Colorado River (now under Lake Mead). This area is now designated as Las Vegas Springs Preserve and work is ongoing at the Preserve, now managed by the Las Vegas

Valley Water District. Warren et al. (2000) excavated two sites at Big Springs—26Ck948 and 26Ck949. Ceramics were collected from the surface and also from excavation units. Warren et al. (2000) state that judging by the pottery found throughout the midden deposits, the cultural affiliation for the majority of the occupation appears to be Puebloan; however, there were no indications of permanent Pueblo structures at Big Springs. The springs were probably used as a base camp and occupied for periods of short duration. There was also no indication that horticulture was practiced here. The projectile points and milling equipment recovered seem to indicate that hunting and seed collecting were the major economic activities. Ceramics from both sites were tabulated together. The frequency of olivine in this assemblage was one of the highest in the study area (17.16-percent); however, no painted olivine sherds were recovered.

Eglington Escarpment/Tule Springs Surface Archaeological Survey. This area was investigated as part of the Tule Springs Project. Several locations along the Eglington Escarpment and east of the Tule Springs Site were surface collected by Susia (1964). The number of sherds collected was small, only 50, but 34-percent of the assemblage was olivine-tempered with painted and corrugated wares also present. This is a significant amount, over 10-percent, as Olson (1979:341) discovered at permanent sites in the Moapa Valley. Because the sherd collection was small, it could represent the remains of only a few pots.

Ben III. This site was never officially recorded and is located east of Interstate 15 and south of Carey. In 1972, a student living on the property collected the sherds (Seymour 1997:111). Ben III is an anomaly due to the high percentage of olivine-tempered sherds (62.29-percent). I could not locate any field notes and therefore, found no documentation of what was discovered at the site such as ash-stained midden, fire-cracked rock, lithics, etc. Since more than half of the 244 sherds were olivine-tempered plain wares and the collection area was not defined, this ceramic assemblage may be the result of a pot drop. There is no documentation to refute this.

Burnt Rock Mound. Seymour (1997:117) reports Burnt Rock Mound as site 26Ck3601; however, I found no mention in the notes maintained with the collection that this site had ever

been officially recorded. The site was large in extent, covering 50 to 60 acres, and consisted of a large mound of dark soil, fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, groundstone, and ceramics. Located at the intersection of Anne and Decatur roads, numerous loci of fire-cracked rock surrounded the mound. Seymour notes the site yielded 297 sherds while I could only locate 67 in UNLV's holdings. Seymour reports 33 olivine-tempered sherds (11.11-percent) in the collection he examined, which is close to my total of 10.45-percent.

One Mile Northwest of Gilcrease Ranch. This site may also have been known as the Anderson-Crabtree site. It was never officially recorded and only general surface provenience was noted. According to the accession sheets, four surface areas contained ceramics but no other description of the site was provided. A total of 227 sherds was collected with olivine-tempered wares comprising 9.69-percent of the assemblage.

Corn Creek (26Ck242). The ruins of a Puebloan structure were reported at Corn Creek near a short, spring-fed stream. No records remain—if they ever existed—and Williams and Orlins made no mention of a structure in their 1963 report. They did recover a full range of Anasazi ceramics (Williams and Orlins 1963:43); however, only 5.48-percent were tempered with olivine. Provenience was not recorded in the notes I examined, rather an alphanumeric system was used to label the sherds, which possibly denoted location. No field notes or maps could be found.

South Las Vegas Valley

Duck Creek flows to the northeast through Paradise Valley eventually emptying into Las Vegas Wash. There are numerous springs in the area and it was one of the well-watered oases in the Las Vegas region. Much of the following information is adapted from Seymour's (1997) site descriptions. Seymour analyzed most of the ceramic assemblages curated at the UNLV Department of Anthropology for his work on Patayan occupation of the Las Vegas Valley.

Many surface and stratified sites were found in the south Las Vegas Valley. The Berger Site is well known to area archaeologists, but the field notes, maps, and artifacts have suffered neglect

over the years after the untimely death of the chief investigator. Six of the south Las Vegas Valley sites examined in this study contained no olivine-tempered sherds and Seymour (1997:108) reports that twenty of the Duck Creek sites showed significant amounts of Lower Colorado Buff wares.

Duck Creek (26Ck1174, 26Ck1176, Duck Creek 6). The Duck Creek sites are believed to be part of one larger site, which has been disturbed by the movement of sand dunes. Before the area was developed, fields of stabilized dunes covered with mesquite were located north of the drainage (Seymour 1997:98). In 1972, the sites were recorded and surface collected by UNLV field classes. Four of the sites were located near the headwaters of Duck Creek including 26Ck1174 and 26Ck1176, which were located on small knolls on the north side of the creek (Seymour 1997:94). Duck Creek 6 was never officially recorded nor was its location plotted on a map, however, it was probably in the general area of 26Ck1174 and 26Ck1176 (Seymour 1997:106). The site contained a predominance of Lower Colorado Buff wares and no olivine-tempered ware. 26Ck1174 contained Anasazi ceramics, but no olivine-tempered ware, while 26Ck1176 contained only a trace at 2.53-percent.

Paradise Valley (26Ck1431 through 26Ck1434, 26Ck1437, 26Ck1442 through 26Ck1445). Seymour (1997:98) divides the Paradise Valley sites into three clusters. Ten sites comprised the most southerly group and included 26Ck1442 through 26Ck1445. All four of these sites exhibited evidence for long-term occupancy with midden deposits (up to a meter deep at 26Ck1445), fire-cracked rock, ceramics, lithics, and groundstone. Seymour (1997:99-100) reports the possible remains of a pithouse at both 26Ck1444 and 26Ck1445. Percentages of olivine-tempered wares in this group ranged from 7.79-percent up to 10.73-percent. Site 26Ck1445 yielded the greatest number of sherds of any site in this study. The middle cluster of sites, 26Ck1431 through 26Ck1433, was located in mesquite-covered dunes and featured hearths and charcoal-stained soil. Lower Colorado Buff wares were present with only traces of olivine-tempered ceramics. The third, and most northerly cluster of sites, included 26Ck1434 and 26Ck1437. Seymour (1997:105)

reports 26Ck1434 as a large site, more than 200 m in diameter. The site has been partially destroyed by sand quarry activities but extensive midden deposits more than a meter deep were noted. I found no olivine-tempered wares in this assemblage. 26Ck1437 was a small site located on a low ridge (Seymour 1997:104). Fire-cracked rock, sherds, lithics, and groundstone were located here. No olivine-tempered sherds were present.

Midby Complex (26Ck3115/3117). The Midby Complex is a series of sites covering 3.1-acres located in the western end of Paradise Valley. 26Ck3115 and 26Ck3117 are stratified and are treated as one site with prehistoric and historic components; unfortunately, historic activities have disturbed and mixed the stratigraphic levels so thoroughly that ceramic sequences cannot be used for dating (Rafferty and Blair 1984a:22).

The artifacts recovered included Virgin Anasazi and Paiute sherds, lithics, groundstone, and hundreds of pieces of fire-cracked rock and ash-stained midden eroding from the sand. Rafferty and Blair (1984a) hypothesize the Midby Complex was a residential base camp for 25 to 30 people who resided there permanently or semi-permanently, sending out task groups to exploit nearby food resources. Rafferty and Blair (1984a:67) report 43.6-percent of the Anasazi wares found at the site were utilitarian implying the settlement might have served to facilitate trade through the provisioning of mining and trading parties. Rafferty (1990:3) has proposed the Virgin Anasazi engaged in a pan-Southwestern long distance trade network and he argues the Moapa Valley formed a vital role in the larger exchange system with Chaco during A.D. 900 to 1150, trading turquoise, salt, and cotton. The relatively high percent of olivine-tempered wares found at this site (16.67-percent) and the presence of painted sherds might provide some support for Rafferty's pan-Southwestern trade hypothesis; however, the number of sherds is small ($n=273$), hardly implying an extensive trade network. The only other items of exotic origin were two *Olivella* ssp. shell disk beads and some fragments of unidentifiable shell (Rafferty and Blair 1984a:64). Obsidian is also believed intrusive to the area, noted sources being more than 40-miles from the site (Rafferty and Blair 1984a: 81).

Linda and Aloha. This site is located north of the Duck Creek area and west of Las Vegas Wash in the south half of the valley and was never officially recorded. A total of 62 sherds was recovered and there are no olivine-tempered wares in the assemblage.

Spring Mountains and Bird Range

This area seems to have provided several cultural groups with a varying and diverse set of resources—agave, piñon, and large and small game. Patayan, Paiute, and Anasazi pottery is frequently found along the foothills of the Red Rock Escarpment on the eastern edge of the Spring Mountains. Rockshelters and surface sites have both yielded important information about subsistence practices.

Lennie's Site (26Ck995). The site is a small rockshelter with associated midden deposits located on Toiyabe National Forest Service land (York 1973:17). Situated in Lee Canyon, it is one of a few sites above 2134 m. Midden deposits are relatively uniform across the slope and range in depth from 30 cm to 80 cm (Brooks et al. 1972:12). The site is in the piñon-jumper zone. Springs in Macks Canyon, more than one-mile away across rugged terrain, are the nearest water source although Lee Canyon Arroyo may have contained a reliable flow in the past. Test excavations recovered a small number of Anasazi decorated sherds (n=6) and the site was assigned to the time period A.D. 900 to 1200 by cross dating of ceramic chronologies (Brooks et al. 1972:16-17). Olivine-tempered sherds accounted for 10.26-percent of the ceramic assemblage, but the site yielded no painted olivine sherds. One painted Black-on-white sherd was identified as intrusive from the Kayenta region (Lyneis, personal communication 2001).

Yellow Plug (26Ck487). Located at 1219 m in the southern Spring Mountains, Yellow Plug is a rockshelter with associated petroglyphs positioned in the piñon-juniper zone with ready access to water. Jenkins (1984) states it was an attractive temporary camp for prehistoric people exploiting local resources or traveling through the mountains. In 1973, UNLV students under the direction of Dr. Claude Warren excavated the shelter, but field notes and maps of the site were

misplaced during a departmental move. Only 1.67-percent of the ceramic assemblage was olivine-tempered and most of the ceramics recovered were affiliated with Patayan peoples. Anasazi painted sherds are present, however, they were not tempered with olivine.

Bird Spring (26Ck1). Bird Spring is a rockshelter associated with five agave roasting pits and located at 1340 m in the southeast portion of the Bird Spring Range (Clewlow and Wells 1980:2). The shelter was the victim of unauthorized collecting over the years, but several of these collections were turned over to the Lost City Museum in Overton. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) decided to excavate the site as a mitigation measure to recover what was left of the data. Clewlow and Wells (1980:56) characterize Bird Spring as an open site with associated rockshelter. The midden deposits reach a depth of 1 m in some units and the area outside the shelter is viewed as the locus of occupation rather than shelter itself. It is hypothesized that Pueblo and Paiute peoples occupied the site coevally but due to the mixing and disturbance of stratigraphic layers, this cannot be proven. Olson (1980:A1.1) reports a type of Pueblo utility ware that is also noted in Pueblo II contexts in the Muddy River area. The ware is “thick-walled, quartz tempered...sometimes with mica that usually occurs as dark gray, brown or black...The ware resembles Paiute ware in its thickness and color; however, the paste and temper are finer and more even and the surfaces are usually well smoothed” (Olson 1980:A1.1). Olson notes the mixing of types and lack of decorated sherds make dating of the ceramic assemblage difficult and hypothesizes that the Pueblo utility ware identified might actually be a more refined Paiute ware. Only 3.61-percent of the examined assemblage was tempered with olivine.

The Valleys Beyond

Bowman Site (26Ny809). Located in the Pahrump Valley west of the Spring Mountains, this site was recorded as a temporary camp in the dunes with an associated burial. The site had been “pot-hunted” over the years and artifacts were often found eroding out of the dunes after a

windstorm. The Bowman Site is truly an anomaly in this study. The site yielded a relatively high percentage of olivine wares (19.42-percent) with none of these being painted. A Black Mesa-style bowl was found associated with a burial at the site. Black Mesa Black-on-white is intrusive from the Kayenta area, tempered with quartz sand, and distinguished by a polished surface that imparts a sharpness to the painted design, the density of its organic paint, and a distinct firing core (Lyneis 1992:53).

Ash Meadows. Hunt and Hunt (1960:10) report olivine-tempered Moapa Gray Ware at Ash Meadows sites. They state this may indicate that Ash Meadows had ties to the east through a trade network as the Spring Mountains provided a rich base of resources for exchange (Hunt and Hunt 1960:11). Mehringer and Warren (1976:128) discuss an extensive occupation area southwest of the Barnett Site. Jenkins (1984) describes the area as bordered by an extensive marsh surrounded by stands of mesquite that provided a relatively lush environment. Many of the sites contained Virgin Anasazi pottery and radiocarbon dates suggested a minimum age of 1280 ± 11 B.P. (A.D. 670). The sherds from this assemblage were cataloged but provenience was listed as surface, test pit, or named by location only—Crystal Spring, Jap Ranch Arroyo, Barnett Site, etc. Only 5.28-percent of the 284 sherds examined in this collection contained olivine. The results of this study are summarized in Table 2 and Figure 3 (below). The data are presented in Appendix I following this chapter.

Conclusions

This study provided a quantitative analysis of the distribution of olivine-tempered wares at 25 sites throughout the Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas. In spite of problems with the data, such as lack of provenience and temporal control, some interesting evidence was uncovered. Is it possible for use to make any conclusions about Virgin Anasazi presence in the study area? Were the Anasazi practicing short-term sedentism in the valley or are the olivine-tempered ceramics evidence of trade with more mobile groups?

Table 2 Percentages of Olivine-Tempered Sherds in Ceramic Assemblages from the Study Area

Site No. and Name	Site Type	# Sherds Total	Total # Olivine	Black/gray Olivine*	Black/gray Other*	% Olivine
N/A Ash Meadows	Stratified	284	15	12	31	5.28
26Ny809 Bowman Site	Stratified	309	60	0	124	19.42
26Ck1 Bird Spring	Stratified	166	6	1	7	3.61
26Ck242 Corn Creek Dunes	Stratified	73	4	0	8	5.48
26Ck487 Yellow Plug	Stratified	179	3	0	4	1.67
26Ck948/949 Big Springs	Stratified	303	52	0	4	17.16
26Ck995 Lennie's Site	Stratified	156	16	0	6	10.26
26Ck1174 Duck Creek 1	Surface	221	0	0	2	0.00
26Ck1176 Duck Creek 3	Surface	356	9	0	11	2.53
N/A Duck Creek 6	Surface	146	0	0	0	0.00
26Ck1431 Paradise Valley 6	Surface	57	2	0	1	3.51
26Ck1432 Paradise Valley 7	Surface	126	2	0	0	1.59
26Ck1433 Paradise Valley 8	Surface	53	0	0	0	0.00
26Ck1434 Paradise Valley 9	Surface	227	0	0	1	0.00
26Ck1437 Paradise Valley 12	Surface	86	0	0	0	0.00
26Ck1442 Paradise Valley 18	Surface	327	4	3	5	1.22
26Ck1443 Paradise Valley 19	Surface	77	6	1	3	7.79
26Ck1444 Paradise Valley 20	Surface	233	25	1	16	10.73
26Ck1445 Paradise Valley 21	Surface	465	44	1	13	9.46
N/A Ben III	Surface	244	152	0	0	62.29
N/A Linda and Aloha	Surface	62	0	0	1	0.00
N/A Burnt Rock Mound	Surface	67	7	0	4	10.45
N/A NW of Gilcrease Ranch	Surface	227	22	0	6	9.69
N/A Eglinton Escarpment	Surface	50	17	1	1	34.00
26Ck3115/3117 Midby Complex	Stratified	273	47	11	13	17.22

*Includes Black-on-white wares

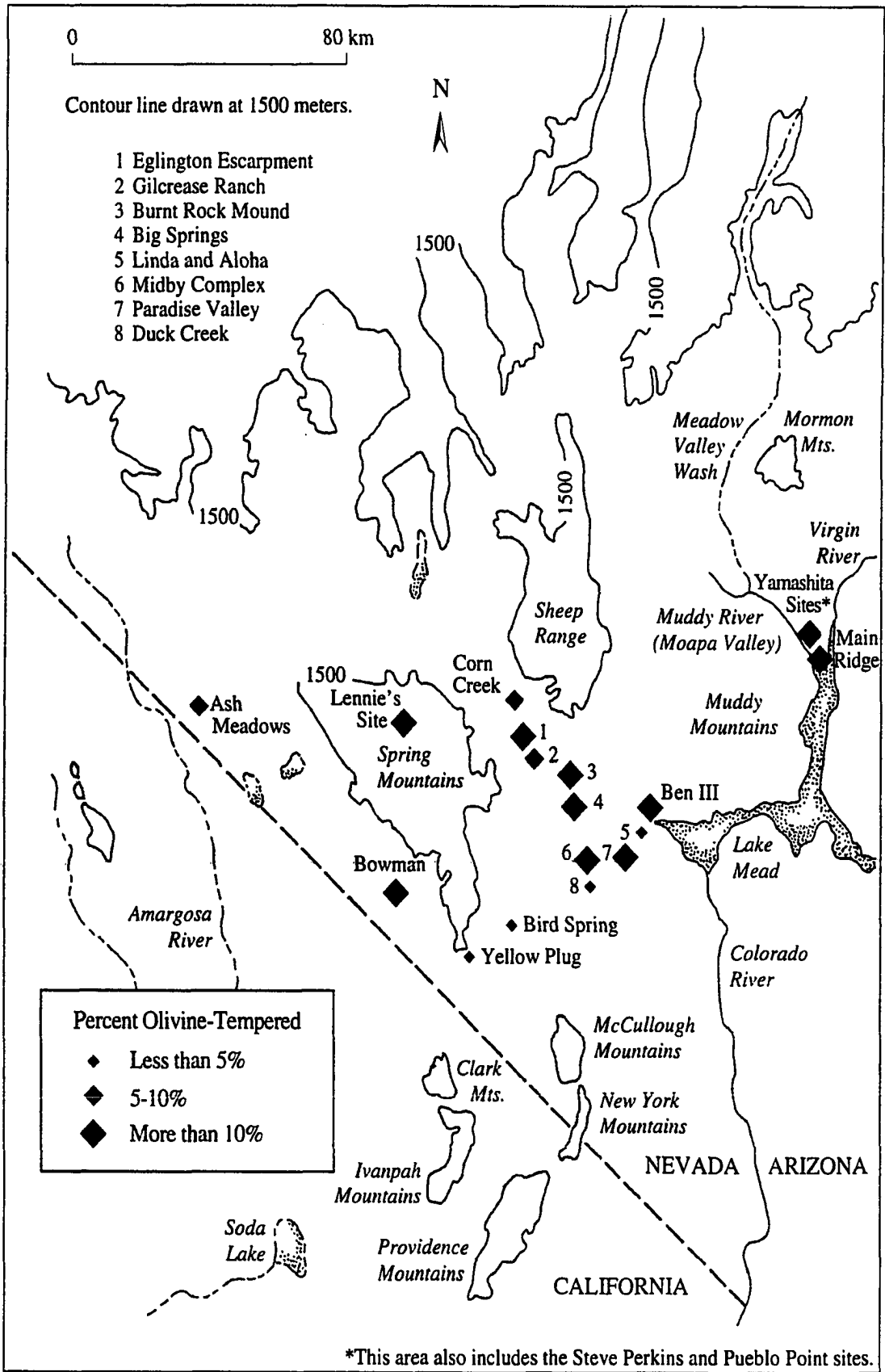


Figure 3. The distribution of olivine-tempered pottery throughout the Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas.

I expected to find a simple fall-off model (Renfrew 1997) operating with frequencies of olivine-tempered wares decreasing proportionately as one moves further away from the Moapa Valley. This could also indicate down-the-line exchange as Lyneis (1988) found occurring along the drainage of the middle Virgin River and its tributaries. If higher concentrations of olivine-tempered ceramics did occur, I expected to find those at sites that were suitable for long-term occupation, particularly where agriculture could be practiced. This is not what the data indicated. There were concentrations or nodes of olivine-tempered wares where water and mesquite were readily available in Paradise Valley, Big Springs, Burnt Rock Mound, and along the Eglinton Escarpment; further to the west in Pahrump Valley, also with plentiful water and mesquite; and at Lennie's Site in the piñon-juniper zone of the Spring Mountains. Corn Creek, the site of a permanent stream, mesquite groves, and a reported Puebloan structure, had only 5.48-percent olivine whereas Lennie's Site, located in the Spring Mountains and more than a mile from any permanent water source, contained more than 10-percent olivine wares.

The data did not provide enough evidence to determine conclusively if the Virgin Anasazi were utilizing the study area temporarily or settling here permanently. The small quantities of sherds found at stratified sites in the study area as compared to the numbers recovered at the Yamashita sites in the Moapa Valley does not argue well for long-term habitation by a people who consistently utilized pottery. Certainly the Virgin Anasazi could be practicing short-term sedentism in the area, but the relatively low quantities of sherds would refute the hypothesis that people resided here in permanent settlements.

Those sites containing 10-percent or more olivine-tempered sherds might suggest Virgin Anasazi presence, which is what Olson (1979:313) documented at permanent Virgin Anasazi settlements in the Moapa Valley. Olson discovered fluctuations in frequencies over time, but the sites all contained at least 10-percent olivine. Seymour (1997:109) also discovered that the Duck Creek/Paradise Valley area contained high frequencies of Lower Colorado Buff wares (41.9-percent) and hypothesized that these sites were affiliated with the Patayan culture. Six sites

(24-percent) in the Duck Creek/Paradise Valley vicinity also lacked olivine-tempered sherds; three of these sites also lacked Black-on-gray wares and thus, I conclude these sites were probably not occupied by the Virgin Anasazi. We must keep in mind, however, that pots do not equal people. The presence of sherds does not “prove” occupation by any particular culture group and trade could bring some or all of the sherds to the study area.

Surprisingly there was a paucity of painted olivine sherds. This might be explained by unauthorized collecting over the years as Williams and Orlins (1963:4) and Hunt and Hunt (1960:7) report, but painted sherds were present in the assemblages, often in significant numbers (over 10-percent at Ash Meadows, Bowman, and Corn Creek Dunes), although not tempered with olivine. Selective collecting of painted sherds would have removed all types of wares, not just the olivine tempered. Only 6.29-percent (n=31) of the 493 olivine-tempered sherds were decorated and only 10.62-percent of all the decorated sherds (n=292) were olivine tempered. Perhaps decorated olivine sherds were collected prehistorically for reuse. At Main Ridge, Lyneis (1992:56) found that “apparently painted bowls made up a higher percentage of the imported Moapa Gray Ware than they did of Tusayan White Ware.” If it is argued that decorated bowls are considered prestige items due to the amount of time and labor invested in their construction, then perhaps only utilitarian vessels such as cooking or storage jars were traded westward. The high frequency (93.5-percent) of olivine-tempered plain wares might imply the Virgin Anasazi exchanged vessels containing perishable foodstuffs such as maize or salt with their more mobile neighbors living in the west. Myhrer (1989b) discusses olivine-tempered ceramics marked with Fugitive Red, an iron-oxide stain that was rubbed on the outside of ceramic vessels particularly storage jars. Myhrer hypothesizes that the markings might have served to indicate jar contents, perhaps in facilitating trade. Fugitive Red staining was noted on some of the olivine-tempered plain wares in this study.

Four of the stratified sites contained more than 10-percent olivine-tempered sherds although only one site contained decorated sherds that were tempered with olivine. The stratified sites

provide evidence for longer occupations. The Bowman and Midby sites were in well-watered areas with an abundance of mesquite. Big Springs was also adjacent to mesquite groves and was amply supplied with water, suitable for agriculture although there is no overwhelming evidence that agriculture was ever practiced here such as terracing for fields, ditches or diversion structures. Lennie's Site, in the Spring Mountains, was located in the piñon-juniper zone with access to large and small game. This data did not match my expectations that nodes of olivine-tempered wares would be located where the practice of horticulture was possible. In comparing surface and stratified sites, 50-percent of the stratified sites had more than 10-percent olivine, while only 23.5-percent of the surface sites had as much.

If we discount the Ben III site as a pot drop as there is no evidence suggesting otherwise, then Eglington Escarpment and Big Springs contain the highest frequencies of olivine-tempered sherds in the north Las Vegas Valley. Water was readily available at these sites and mesquite groves supplied both plant and animal food. If the Virgin Anasazi were attempting to establish small satellite settlements to exploit resources outside the Moapa Valley, these locations, along with the Duck Creek/Paradise Valley sites would be logical choices. These sites do not yield the quantities of ceramics that would imply long-term habitation; however, the archaeological record does appear to support seasonal exploitation of the resource whether this was by the Virgin Anasazi or other culture groups is unclear.

The Bowman Site in the Pahrump Valley is the anomaly in this study. Located further west than any other site but Ash Meadows, Bowman contained 19.42-percent olivine-tempered sherds with none of these being painted. Rice (1987:198-199) discusses the transport of bulky utilitarian goods, such as pottery, and argues these items typically exhibit a high frequency near the source and rapidly decrease in number at a distance of more than a day's journey from the source. The Bowman Site is roughly two days' journey from the Moapa Valley. Transportability is a ratio of the item's value to its weight and to the breakage rate in transit (Rice 1987:199). Most utilitarian pottery has relatively low transportability ratios and its worth is enhanced when the pottery

functions as a container holding higher valued goods. Other factors may also account for the long-distance transport of utilitarian pottery such as generalized reciprocity—gift exchanges, dowries, or hospitality. Feasting might account for relatively larger concentrations of olivine-tempered pottery as the vessels may have served a ceremonial role. Blinman (1988) analyzes the distribution of ceramic sherds at McPhee Village, a Pueblo I community in Colorado, and discovers a correspondence between ritual activity and localized concentrations of intrusive pottery. At the Bowman site, a Black Mesa-style bowl was found associated with a burial and may indicate the individual was Anasazi. Perhaps this person intermarried into a more mobile group living on the periphery and the olivine-tempered ceramics were gifts or a bride's dowry (Rice 1987:191).

The Bowman Site might also have functioned as a "residential base camp" for Virgin Anasazi task groups from the Moapa Valley who were sent out to procure distant resources as Rafferty and Blair (1984:84) suggest for the Midby sites in Paradise Valley. I argue that the sherd numbers recovered throughout the study area do not support long-term occupation or extensive trade networks. At the Main Ridge site, Lyneis (1992:37) recovered 12,083 sherds from surface collecting; these quantities varied from 80 to 1741 per house. The greatest number of sherds recovered in Las Vegas Valley and adjacent areas was 465 from a surface site in Paradise Valley. Future work on the Duck Creek/Paradise Valley sites might provide the evidence to support the claim of an Anasazi satellite settlement at Midby.

In conclusion, I attempted to glean information from some of our existing archaeological collections about the Virgin Anasazi on the "Western Periphery." Were Puebloan peoples moving into the Las Vegas Valley and what were their relationships with their more mobile neighbors already living here? This study was fraught with methodological problems and the data are certainly not conclusive regarding Virgin Anasazi presence in the study area; however, some interesting evidence was uncovered. Whatever the advantage or benefit of olivine-tempered pottery, little of it was escaping the Moapa Valley that wasn't utilitarian. Almost 94-percent of

the olivine-tempered wares examined in this study were utilitarian, and I suggest that these wares were traded containing perishables, having greater value to those in the study area than prestigious painted wares. The large percent of utilitarian pottery also provides more support for the hypothesis that trade, probably between neighboring groups on the “periphery,” brought the wares into the study area. The quantities of sherds recovered are relatively small and do not point to extensive trade networks. As a result of this study, I hope future researchers will be inspired to examine existing collections with a fresh perspective. There is still much to be learned about Virgin Anasazi presence in the “interface” and beyond.

APPENDIX

DATA

Site No. and Name: N/A Ash Meadows
 Year: 1968-1971
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Mehringer/Warren
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. AMB through AM7

1 of 7

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
x2000-1-1289	COR	Disturbed area material-upper room level Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1290	COR	Disturbed area material-upper room level Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1291	COR	Disturbed area material-upper room level Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1293	COR	Disturbed area material-upper room level Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1384	COR	No provenience—Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	1
x2000-1-1385	PW	No provenience—Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1386	PW	No provenience—Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1387	PW	No provenience—Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1389	COR	No provenience—Hulse Cave # 1	1	0	0
x2000-1-1472	COR	Test pit, 5' x 5', Layer 1 (0-6")	1	0	0
x2000-1-1577	BW	Pottery collected from dune west of peat bog and south backhoe transect near large cottonwood tree from area of fire-cracked rock, charcoal and debris concentration	1	0	0
x2000-1-1578	BW	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1579	BW	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1580	BW/RS	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1581	BW	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1582	PW	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1583	PW	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1584	BW/I	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1585	PW	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1586	BW/COR?	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1587	BW	Not available	1	0	0
x2000-1-1797	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1798	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1799	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1800	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1801	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0

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KEY

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RB=Red-on-buff	BR=Black-on-red	RW=Red ware	I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
SP=Shivwits plain	DS=Drilled sherd	BW=Brown ware	PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: N/A Ash Meadows
 Year: 1968-1971
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Mehringer/Warren
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. AMB through AM7

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
x2000-1-1802	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1803	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1804	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1805	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1806	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1807	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1808	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1809	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1810	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1811	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1812	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1813	PW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1814	BW	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1815	?	"Paiute Site"	1	0	0
x2000-1-1816	COR	Jap Ranch Arroyo	1	0	0
x2000-1-1817	COR	Jap Ranch Arroyo—Artifacts exposed in dunes on west side of Jap Ranch Arroyo, 100 m south of Jap Ranch	1	0	0
x2000-1-1825	?	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1826	BG	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1827	PW	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1828	BG	Crystal Spring	1	0	1
x2000-1-1829	PW	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1830	?	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1831	BG	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1832	BG	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1833	BG	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1834	BG	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-1835	BG	Crystal Spring	1	0	0
x2000-1-2074	?	Barnett Site	1	0	0
A9-1	BW(1-I;1-RS)	Barnett Dune #2—General Surface	2	0	0
A9-2	BW (1-RS)	General Surface	25	0	0

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 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: N/A Ash Meadows
 Year: 1968-1971
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Mehringer/Warren
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. AMB through AM7

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
AMB-16	PW	Barnett Site—Surface	1	0	1
AMB-102	BR	Barnett Site—200 m northwest of site	1	0	0
AMB-118	COR	Between Barnett Site and 5B—Surface	1	0	0
AM3-3	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM3-4	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-4	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-5	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-6	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-7	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-8	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-9	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-10	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-11	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5-12	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-21	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-22	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-23	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-24	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-25	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-26	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-29	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5A-30	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5D-12	BW	Surface	11	7	0
AM5D-13	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5D-14	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5D-15	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-16	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-17	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-18	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-19	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-20	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-21	PW	Surface	1	0	0

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Site No. and Name: N/A Ash Meadows
 Year: 1968-1971
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Mehringer/Warren
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. AMB through AM7

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
AM6-22	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-23	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-24	PW	Surface	1	0	1
AM6-25	RW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-26	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-27	RW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-28	RW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-43	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM6-44	SP	Surface	1	0	0
AM7-1	?	Surface	1	0	0
A8-1	BG	Barnett Dune #1—Surface	18	0	10
A8-2	PW	Barnett Dune #1—Surface	1	0	0
A8-3	BG (2-RS)	Barnett Dune #1—Surface	7	0	1
A8-4	BG/COR	Barnett Dune #1—Surface	1	0	0
A8-5	COR	Barnett Dune #1—Surface	1	0	0
A8-6	BR	Barnett Dune #1—Surface	1	0	0
A9-19	?	Barnett Dune #2—Surface Pit 9F	1	0	0
A9-25	BW	Barnett Dune #2—Surface Pit 9E	1	0	0
A9-30	PW	Barnett Dune #2—Surface Pit 9C	1	0	0
A9-34	BW	Barnett Dune #2 Pit 9D (8-12" below datum)	9	1	0
A9-43	BW	Barnett Dune #2 Pit 9F—Loose surface material	1	0	0
A9-48	PW	Barnett Dune #2 Pit 9F—Loose surface material	1	0	0
A9-53	BW	Barnett Dune #2—Pit ccl 1 (0-6")	21	0	0
A9-56	BW	Barnett Dune #2—Pit 9D (0-6")	1	0	0
A9-57	BW	Barnett Dune #2—Surface Pit ccl 1	4	0	0
A9-58	BW	Barnett Dune #2—No pit recorded (0-12")	2	0	0
x2000-1-925	COR	Hulse Cave #1—Pit 2-O Level 3 (36-40) Upper room level	1	0	0
AM5B-95	BW/I/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-96	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0

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Site No. and Name: N/A Ash Meadows
 Year: 1968-1971
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Mehringer/Warren
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. AMB through AM7

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
AM5B-97	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-98	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-99	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-100	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-101	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-102	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-103	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-104	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
x2000-1-1292	BW	Hulse Cave #1—Disturbed area material Upper room level	1	0	0
x2000-1-1388	COR	Hulse Cave #1—No provenience	1	0	0
x2000-1-1796	BW	Artifacts on surface of scatter at "Paiute Site"	1	0	0
AM5B-105	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-106	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-107	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-108	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-109	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-110	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-111	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-112	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-113	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-114	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-115	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-116	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-117	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-118	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-119	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-120	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-121	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-122	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-123	PW	Surface	1	0	0

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			PS=Pottery scraper
			U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: N/A Ash Meadows
 Year: 1968-1971
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Mehringer/Warren
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. AMB through AM7

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
AM5B-124	?	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-125	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-126	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-127	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-128	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-129	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-130	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-131	BW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-132	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-133	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-134	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-135	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-136	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-137	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-138	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-139	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-140	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-141	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-142	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-143	I	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-144	I	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-145	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-146	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-147	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-148	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-149	COR	Surface	1	0	1
AM5B-150	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-151	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-152	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-153	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-154	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-155	COR	Surface	1	0	0

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Site No. and Name: N/A Ash Meadows
 Year: 1968-1971
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Mehringer/Warren
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. AMB through AM7

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
AM5B-156	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-157	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-158	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-159	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-160	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-161	BW/I	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-162	BW/I	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-163	COR	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-164	BW/I	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-165	PW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-166	RW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-167	RW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-168	RW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-169	RW	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-170	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-171	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-172	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-173	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-174	BG	Surface	1	0	0
AM5B-175	BG	Surface	1	0	0
x2000-1-847	COR	Hulse Cave #1 Pit 1-0, Level (40"-44"), Cache Pit #1	1	0	0
x2000-1-848	COR/RS	Hulse Cave #1 Pit 1-0, Level (40"-44"), Cache Pit #1	1	0	0
x2000-1-849	COR/RS	Hulse Cave #1 Pit 1-0, Level (40"-44"), Cache Pit #1	1	0	0
TOTAL			292	8	15

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Site No. and Name: 26Ny809 Bowman Site Investigator: Lyneis
 Year: 1982-1985 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept. Accession No. A200

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A200-28	PW	512N473.5W—Surface 5	1	0	1
A200-71	I	447N506W—Surface	3	0	0
A200-73	PW	468N507.5W—Surface	2	0	2
A200-74	BW	468.5N508W—Surface	2	0	0
A200-75	BW/RS	450N461W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-76	BW/RS	450N463.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-78	BR	452N464W—Surface	6	0	0
A200-79	PW	454N469W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-81	RS/I	462N460W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-82	BW	456N466.5W—Surface	7	0	0
A200-83	BW	456N463.5W—Surface	11	0	0
A200-84	RW	462.5N465.5W—Surface	2	0	0
A200-86	BR	456N452.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-88	COR	451.5N454W—Surface	6	0	0
A200-96	PW	511N473.5W—Surface	13	0	13
A200-98	COR	506N488.5W—Surface	2	0	0
A200-100	COR	512N491.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-100	PW	512N491.5W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-101	BW	506N488.5W—Surface	9	0	0
A200-103	PW	512N475W—Surface	34	0	34
A200-128	PW/DS	510.6N474.9W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-130	PW	522.3N686.7E—Surface	1	0	0
A200-131	PW	512.6N661.4W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-132	PW	523N670W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-133	PW	512.3N661.8W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-135	BG/RS	446.65N462.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-136	BW/RS	382.9N474W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-137	BW/RS	382.5N473.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-138	BW	445.7N465.3W—Surface	5	0	0
A200-139	BW	446.8N465.3W—Surface	13	0	0
A200-140	BG	505.5N478.5W—Surface, loose fill	112	0	0

continued next page

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ny809 Bowman Site Investigator: Lyneis
 Year: 1982-1985 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept. Accession No. A200

2 of 3

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A200-141	BG	505.5N478.5W—Surface, loose fill	10	0	0
A200-143	BW/I	505.5N478.5W—Surface, loose fill	2	0	0
A200-205	PW	Berm of Sam Grant memorial trench, surf.	2	0	0
A200-326	BW	459N451.5W (0.0-5.0 cm)	1	0	0
A200-332	BW	451.5N462W (0.0-5.0 cm)	3	0	0
A200-336	BG	505.9N476.4W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-358	BW	Sam Grant Memorial Trench—Surface	1	0	0
A200-358	BW	Sam Grant Memorial Trench—Surface	2	0	0
A200-417	BW	Approximately 540N453W	1	0	0
A200-419	BW	Surface	2	0	0
A200-420	BW/RS	Surface	1	0	0
A200-437	PW/RS	492.9N478.6W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-978	PW	Sam Grant Memorial Trench—Surface	2	0	0
A200-979	PW	Sam Grant Memorial Trench—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1094	PW	508N469.75W—70.4cm	1	0	0
A200-1240	PW	534.3N453.3W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1241	PW	536.9N453.7W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1242	PW	531.7N453.45W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1243	PW	538N460W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1244	PW	535.3N453.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1245	PW	540.4N461.35W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1262	PW	451.6N463.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1264	PW	452N534.4W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1265	PW/RS	453.9N450.2W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1268	PW	457N462.5W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1270	PW/RS	403N482W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1271	PW	407.9N458W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1273	PW	412N459.9W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1274	PW	423.6N453.8W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1275	COR	424.5N460.6W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-1276	PW	427.5N456.8W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1277	PW	434N525.7W—Surface	1	0	0

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Site No. and Name: 26Ny809 Bowman Site Investigator: Lyneis
 Year: 1982-1985 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept. Accession No. A200

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A200-1280	PW	464.6N530W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-1283	PW	466N483W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1285	PW	472.4N510W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-1286	PW	484.5N524.9W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1296	PW	527.3N537.6W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1564	PW/RS	428N458W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1632	PW/RS	530.9N481.2W—Surface	1	0	1
A200-1648	PW	521N516W—Surface	2	0	1
A200-1719	PW	521N516W (0-10 cm)	1	0	1
A200-1733	U	521N507W (0-10 cm)	1	0	0
A200-1789	PW/RS	579.1N510.15W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1790	PW	569N508.35W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1791	COR	583N511.52W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1972 (?)	PW	522.25N516W—Surface	1	0	0
A200-1844	PW	446.15N458.5W—Surface	3	0	0
TOTAL			309	0	60

KEY

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck1 Bird Spring

Investigator: Clewlow/Wells

1 of 6

Year: 1980

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City Accession No. BLM-733

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
X2/2/2	PW	Unit X2, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/3/2	PW	Unit X2, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/3/3	PW	Unit X2, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/3/4	PW	Unit X2, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/4/2	PW	Unit X2, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/4/3	BG/RS	Unit X2, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/4/4	PW	Unit X2, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/4/5	PW	Unit X2, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X2/4/6	PW	Unit X2, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/1/2	PW	Unit X4, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/1/3	PW	Unit X4, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/1/4	PW	Unit X4, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/1/5	PW	Unit X4, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/1/6	PW/RS	Unit X4, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/1/7	PW	Unit X4, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/2/2	PW	Unit X4, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/3/2	PW	Unit X4, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X4/3/3	PW	Unit X4, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/2	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/3	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/4	SP/RS	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/5	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/6	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/7	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/8	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/9	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/2/10	PW	Unit X1, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/3/2	BG/RS	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/3/3	BG	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/3/4	PW	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/3/5	PW	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/3/6	PW	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0

continued next page

KEY

PW=Plain ware

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COR=Corrugated

BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white

RB=Red-on-buff

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I=Fingernail incised

ST=Stucco

SP=Shivwits plain

DS=Drilled sherd

BW=Brown ware

PS=Pottery scraper

U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1 Bird Spring
 Year: 1980
 Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City

Investigator: Clewlow/Wells
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. BLM-733

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
X1/3/7	PW	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/3/8	PW	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/3/9	PW	Unit X1, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/4/2	BG	Unit X1, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	1
X1/4/3	RW	Unit X1, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/4/4	COR	Unit X1, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/4/5	PW	Unit X1, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/4/6	PW	Unit X1, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/4/7	PW	Unit X1, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/4/8	PW	Unit X1, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/5/2	PW	Unit X1, Level 5, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/5/3	PW	Unit X1, Level 5, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/5/4	PW	Unit X1, Level 5, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/5/5	PW	Unit X1, Level 5, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/5/6	PW	Unit X1, Level 5, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/1/1	PW	Unit X3, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/2/1	PW	Unit X3, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/2/2	PW	Unit X3, Level 2, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/2/3	PW	Unit X3, Level 2, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/3/1	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/3/2	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/3/3	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/3/4	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	1
X3/3/5	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/3/6	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	1
X3/3/7	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/3/8	PW	Unit X3, Level 3, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/4/1	COR	Unit X3, Level 4, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/4/2	COR	Unit X3, Level 4, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/4/3	BG	Unit X3, Level 4, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/4/4	PW	Unit X3, Level 4, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	1

continued next page

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck1 Bird Spring

Investigator: Clewlow/Wells

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Year: 1980

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City Accession No. BLM-733

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
X3/4/5	PW	Unit X3, Level 4, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/4/6	PW	Unit X3, Level 4, 40-50 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/5/1	PW	Unit X3, Level 5, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/5/2	PW	Unit X3, Level 5, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/5/3	PW	Unit X3, Level 5, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/1	PW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/2	PW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/3	PW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/4	PW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/5	RW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/6	RW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/7	PW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/6/8	PW	Unit X3, Level 6, 60-70 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/7/1	PW	Unit X3, Level 7, 70-80 cm below datum	1	0	0
X3/9/2	PW	Unit X3, Level 9, 90-100 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/2	COR	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	1
X5/1/3	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/4	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/5	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/6	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/7	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/8	RB	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/9	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/10	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/11	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/12	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/13	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/14	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/15	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/16	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/17	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0

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ST=Stucco

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BW=Brown ware

PS=Pottery scraper

U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1 Bird Spring

Investigator: Clewlow/Wells

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Year: 1980

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City Accession No. BLM-733

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
X5/1/18	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/19	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/20	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/21	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/22	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/23	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/24	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/25	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/26	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/27	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/28	BW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/29	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/30	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/31	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/1/32	PW	Unit X5, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/2/2	PW	Unit X5, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/2/3	PW	Unit X5, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/2/4	PW	Unit X5, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/2/5	RS	Unit X5, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/2/6	PW	Unit X5, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/2/7	PW	Unit X5, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/2/8	RW	Unit X5, Level 2, 10-20 cm below datum	1	0	1
X5/?/?	BG	unknown	1	0	0
X5/3/2	BG	Unit X5, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/3/3	PW	Unit X5, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/3/4	PW	Unit X5, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/3/5	PW	Unit X5, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/3/6	PW	Unit X5, Level 3, 20-30 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/4/2	PW	Unit X5, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/4/3	PW	Unit X5, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X5/4/4	PW	Unit X5, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0

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U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1 Bird Spring

Investigator: Clewlow/Wells

5 of 6

Year: 1980

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City Accession No. BLM-733

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
X5/4/5	PW	Unit X5, Level 4, 30-40 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/2	BR	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/3	PW	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/4	PW	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/5	PW	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/6	COR	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/7	PW	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/8	PW	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/9	BG/RS	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/10	COR	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/6/2	PW	Unit X6, Level 6, 50-60 cm below datum	1	0	0
X6/4/?	BR	unknown	1	0	0
X1/1/1	PW	Unit X1, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/1/2	PW	Unit X1, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/1/3	PW	Unit X1, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
X1/1/4	PW	Unit X1, Level 1, 0-10 cm below datum	1	0	0
C1-2	COR	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-3	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-4	COR	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-5	PW/RS	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-6	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-7	RW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-8	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-9	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-10	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-11	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-12	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C1-13	PW	C1, Surface collection, Unit 5	1	0	0
C3-2	PW	C3, Surface collection	1	0	0
C7-1	BG	C7, Surface collection	1	0	0
C8-1	PW	C8, Surface; 1X in north 2/3 of this unit	1	0	0

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SP=Shivwits plain

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BW=Brown ware

PS=Pottery scraper

U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1 Bird Spring

Investigator: Clewlow/Wells

6 of 6

Year: 1980

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City Accession No. BLM-733

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
C9-1	PW	C9, Surface; 1X in north 2/3 of this unit	1	0	0
C10-1	PW	C10, Surface	1	0	0
C10-2	PW	C10, Surface	1	0	0
C11-2	RW	C11, Surface	1	0	0
C12-1	PW	C12, Surface	1	0	0
C13-2	PW	X units; base of midden slope	1	0	0
C13-3	PW	X units; base of midden slope	1	0	0
C16-2	PW	C16, Surface	1	0	0
C17-1	PW	C17, Surface	1	0	0
C20-1	PW	C20, Surface	1	0	0
TOTAL			166	81*	6

*These sherds were reported in the catalog, but could not be located.

KEY

PW=Plain ware

RS=Rim sherd

COR=Corrugated

BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white

RB=Red-on-buff

BR=Black-on-red

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ST=Stucco

SP=Shivwits plain

DS=Drilled sherd

BW=Brown ware

PS=Pottery scraper

U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck242 Corn Creek

Investigator: Williams/Orlins

1 of 2

Year: 1962

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City

Accession No. unknown

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
1-A	PW	Random Survey	1	0	1
1-B	PW	Random Survey	1	0	1
1-C	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-D	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-E	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-G	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-H	BG	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-I	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-J	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-T	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-W	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-X	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-Y	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-Z	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-AA	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-CC	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-DD	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-EE	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-FF	PW	Random Survey	1	0	1
1-GG	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-HH	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-JJ	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-KK	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-LL	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-MM	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-NN	RW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-OO	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-PP	RW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-RR	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-SS	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
1-TT	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
2-A	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0

continued next sheet

KEY

PW=Plain ware

RS=Rim sherd

COR=Corrugated

BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white

RB=Red-on-buff

BR=Black-on-red

RW=Red ware

I=Fingernail incised

ST=Stucco

SP=Shivwits plain

DS=Drilled sherd

BW=Brown ware

PS=Pottery scraper

U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck242 Corn Creek Investigator: Williams/Orlins 2 of 2
 Year: 1962 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: NV State Museum, Carson City Accession No. unknown

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
3-A	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
3-B	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
3-C	RW	Random Survey	1	0	0
3-D	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
4-A	RS	Random Survey	1	0	0
4-B	PW	Random Survey	1	0	0
4-C	RS	Random Survey	1	0	0
4-D	PW	Random Survey	1	0	1
F-10	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
F-?	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-A	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-F	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-K	PW	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-M	PW/RS	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-N	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-Q	PW	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-P	PW	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-S	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-U	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-V	COR	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
I-LB	BG	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
IL-A	BG	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
IL-B	BG	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
IL-C	BG	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
IL-D	BG	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
IL-F	BG	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
IL-G	BG	Game Headquarters; Random Survey	1	0	0
—	COR	Corn Creek Field Station; Pit 1 (6"-12")	3	0	0
—	COR	Corn Creek Field Station; Pit 1 (12"-18")	9	0	0
—	COR/RS	Corn Creek Field Station; Pit 1 (12"-18")	1	0	0
—	COR	Corn Creek Field Station; Pit 1 (18"-24")	1	0	0
TOTAL			73	unknown	4

KEY

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck487 Yellow Plug Investigator: Warren
 Year: 1973 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept. Accession No. A171

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
—	PW	unknown	142	unknown	3
—	BW	unknown	16	unknown	0
—	RB	unknown	1	unknown	0
—	COR	unknown	16	unknown	0
—	BG	unknown	4	unknown	0
TOTAL			179	unknown	3

Site No. and Name: 26Ck948/949 Big Springs Investigator: Warren et al.
 Year: 1972 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: Las Vegas Springs Preserve Accession No. LVSP-FP-1972

1 of 3

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
1-10	PW	Unit 2, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	6	0	6*
1-11	PW	Unit 2, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	4	0	1*
1-25	PW	Unit 2, Pit 1 (0.5-1 ft)	5	1	1*
1-46	BG	Unit 3, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	1	0	0
1-47	RW	Unit 3, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	1	0	0
1-48	PW	Unit 3, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	4	2	0
1-49	PW	Unit 3, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	1	0	0
1-50	COR/BG	Unit 3, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	1	0	0
1-60	PW	Unit 3, Pit 1 (1-1.5 ft)	1	0	0
1-67	PW	Unit 4, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	1	0	0
1-73	PW	Unit 10, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	6	0	0
1-95	PW	Unit 4, Pit 1 (0.5-1 ft)	1	0	0
1-99	PW	Unit 10, Pit 1 (2-2.5 ft)	1	0	0
1-111	PW	Unit 12, Pit 1 (0-0.5 ft)	5	0	0
1-117	PW	Unit 12, Pit 1 (0.5-1 ft)	1	0	1
1-123	PW	General Surface	1	0	0
1-124	PW	General Surface	2	0	0
1-147	PW	Pit 3, x (?) (0"-6")	11	0	1

continued next sheet

*NOTE: Shivwits Plain

KEY

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck948/949 Big Springs Investigator: Warren et al.
 Year: 1972 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: Las Vegas Springs Preserve Accession No. LVSP-FP-1972

2 of 3

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
1-155	PW	Pit 3A-x (east 1/2) 0"-floor	10	0	0
1-160	PW	Pit 3B 0"-floor	7	0	0
1-160	COR	Pit 3B 0"-floor	2	0	0
1-171	PW	Pit 3C 0"-floor	17	0	3
1-175	PW	Pit 3D 0"-floor	33	1	1
1-180	PW	Pit 3E 0"-4"	48	3	0
1-185	PW	Pit 3H 0"-floor	4	0	0
1-198	PW	Pit 6 0"-6"	3	0	1
1-200	PW	Pit 6 0"-6"	1	1	0
1-210	PW	Pit 6E 9"-12"	3	1	2
1-213	COR	Pit 6E 12"-15"	1	0	0
1-215	PW	Square 21Q—Surface	2	0	0
1-220	PW	Square 23R—Surface	1	0	0
1-222	PW	Square 22R—Surface	1	0	0
1-225	PW	Square 22Q—Surface	2	0	0
1-226	COR	Square 22Q—Surface	2	0	0
1-227	BG	Square 22Q—Surface	1	0	0
1-231	COR	Square 22Q—Surface	1	0	0
1-239	COR	Square 23Q—Surface	1	0	0
1-248	PW	Square 20Q—Surface	15	0	3
1-252	PW	Around Unit 9	2	0	0
1-254	PW	Pit 9A (6"-12")	4	0	1
1-255	BG	Pit 9A (6"-12")	3	0	0
1-260	PW	Pit 9B (6"-12")	3	0	2
1-263	PW	Pit 9B (0"-6")	8	0	3
1-264	BG	Pit 9B (0"-6")	1	0	0
1-269	BG	Pit 9A (6"-12")	1	0	0
1-270	PW	Pit 9A (6"-12")	5	0	0
1-273	PW	Pit 9A (0"-6")	9	0	2
1-277	PW	Pit 9D (6"-12")	1	0	0
1-283	PW	Pit 9C (0"-6")	25	0	19
1-286	PW	Pit 9D (0"-6")	3	0	0

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KEY

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 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck948/949 Big Springs Investigator: Warren et al. 3 of 3
 Year: 1972 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: Las Vegas Springs Preserve Accession No. LVSP-FP-1972

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
1-293	PW	Pit 9A (6"-12")	2	0	1
1-296	PW	Pit 9B or C? (0"-12")	1	0	0
1-299	PW	Upper surface of floor in historic house	1	0	0
1-313	PW	Historic house Pit D, 6D (3"-6")	1	0	1
1-316	COR	Historic house Pit D, floor	1	0	0
1-320	PW	Pit 7 (6"-12")	1	0	0
1-329	PW	Pit 7 (0"-6")	10	0	2*
1-333	PW	Pit 3F (0"-floor)	6	0	1
1-336	PW	Pit 3Q (0"-floor)	11	0	0
1-342	PW	Pit 3A/B Hearth 2	5	0	0
1-344	PW	Pit 3B Hearth	2	2	0
TOTAL			314	11	52

*NOTE: 1 sherd is Shivwits Plain

Site No. and Name: 26Ck995 Lennie's Site Investigator: Brooks/York/Massey 1 of 4
 Year: 1972 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: Barrick Museum, Las Vegas Accession No. 5-198; 5-198-200-266

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-198-165	COR	NE1/4 Shelter, surface of pat rat midden	1	0	0
5-198-63A	PW	Trench 2, A-5, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-63B	PW	Trench 2, A-5, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-68	PW	Trench 2, A-6, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-74A	PW	Trench 2, A-6, 10-20 cm	1	0	1
5-198-74B	PW	Trench 2, A-6, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-74C	PW	Trench 2, A-6, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-74D	PW	Trench 2, A-6, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-13	PW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-13	PW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-13	BG	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-13	BW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0

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KEY

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 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck995 Lennie's Site Investigator: Brooks/York/Massey 2 of 4
 Year: 1972 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: Barrick Museum, Las Vegas Accession No. 5-198; 5-198-200-266

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-198-13	BW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-13	PW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-13	PW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-13	PW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-13	PW	26Ck995-B, location?	1	0	0
5-198-75	PW	Trench 2, A-6, 20-40 cm	1	0	0
5-198-28A	PW	Trench 1, Pits J-7 and J-8 combined, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-28B	PW	Trench 1, Pits J-7 and J-8 combined, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-28C	PW	Trench 1, Pits J-7 and J-8 combined, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-28D	PW	Trench 1, Pits J-7 and J-8 combined, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-43	PW	Trench 1, Pits I-7 and I-8 combined, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-118	COR	Trench 2, A-11, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-118A	COR	Trench 2, A-11, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-118B	PW	Trench 2, A-11, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-150	PW	Trench ?, Pit B-12, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-150	PW	Trench ?, Pit B-12, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-137	BG	Trench 2, A-14, 20-40 cm	1	0	0
5-198-89	BG	Trench 2, A-7, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-89	PW	Trench 2, A-7, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-89	PW	Trench 2, A-7, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-89	PW	Trench 2, A-7, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-89	PW	Trench 2, A-7, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-89	PW	Trench 2, A-7, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-94	PW	Trench 2, A-8, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-101	PW	Trench 2, A-9, 0-10 cm	1	0	1
5-198-101	PW	Trench 2, A-9, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-92	PW	Trench 2, A-7, Sidewalls	2	0	0
5-198-114	PW	Trench 2, A-10, 0-10 cm	3	0	3
5-198-114	BW	Trench 2, A-10, 0-10 cm	3	0	0
5-198-114	PW	Trench 2, A-10, 0-10 cm	4	0	0
5-198-114	COR	Trench 2, A-10, 0-10 cm	1	0	0

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KEY

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck995 Lennie's Site Investigator: Brooks/York/Massey 3 of 4
 Year: 1972 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: Barrick Museum, Las Vegas Accession No. 5-198; 5-198-200-266

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-198-116	PW	Trench 2, A-10, 20 cm to bedrock	1	0	0
5-198-15A	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-15B	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-15C	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-15D	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-15E	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-15F	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-15G	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-15H	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	1
5-198-15I	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	1
5-198-15J	PW	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	1
5-198-15K	BG	Trench 1, Pit J7 and J8 combined, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-25A	PW	Trench 1, Pit J8, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-25B	PW	Trench 1, Pit J8, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-93	PW	Trench 2, A-8, 0-10 cm, Macks Canyon 4	2	0	0
5-198-57	PW	Trench 2, A-4, 10-20 cm	1	0	0
5-198-60A	PW	Trench 2, A-4, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-60B	PW	Trench 2, A-4, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-106A	PW	Trench 2, A-9, 10-30 cm	2	0	0
5-198-106A	PW	Trench 2, A-9, 10-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-106A	PW	Trench 2, A-9, 10-30 cm	1	0	1
5-198-106B	BG	Trench 2, A-9, 10-30 cm	1	0	0
5-198-107	PW	Trench 2, A-9, 20-30 cm	2	0	1
5-198-37A	PW	Trench 1, I7 and I8, Surface Collection	1	0	0
5-198-37B	PW	Trench 1, I7 and I8, Surface Collection	1	0	0
5-198-30	PW	Trench 1, J8, material from sidewalls, Upper level from east corner	1	0	0
5-198-41A	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41B	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41C	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41D	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck995 Lennie's Site Investigator: Brooks/York/Massey 4 of 4
 Year: 1972 Site Type: Stratified
 Curated At: Barrick Museum, Las Vegas Accession No. 5-198; 5-198-200-266

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-198-41E	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41F	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	1
5-198-41G	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41H	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41I	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41J	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41K	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41L	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41M	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41N	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41O	RW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41P	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	1
5-198-41Q	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	1
5-198-41R	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41S	PW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-41T	BW	Trench 1, Pit I7 and I8, 0-10 cm	1	0	0
5-198-3	PW	26Ck995-A, Macks Canyon 4, surface collected	1	0	0
5-198-3	PW	26Ck995-A, Macks Canyon 4, surface collected	1	0	1
5-198-3	BW	26Ck995-A, Macks Canyon 4, surface collected	1	0	0
5-198-212	PW	NW1/4 of shelter; bulk line on surface of fill	1	0	0
5-198-255	PW	Trench 2, A6; 30-40 cm	1	0	0
5-198-266	PW	Trench 2, A12, A13; 60 cm to sterile, under ledge	1	0	0
5-198-217	BG	Slope wash below Trench 3; surface collection	1	0	0
5-198-218	BR	Slope wash below Trench 3; surface collection	2	0	0
5-198-225	PW	Surface from slope wash below Trench 3	38	0	0
5-198-227	PW	Trench 2, A8; 20-30 cm	7	0	2
5-198-240	PW	Pit B12; 40-50 cm	1	0	0
5-198-252	PW	Trench 2, A9; 30-40 cm	1	0	0
TOTALS			156	unknown	16

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck1174 Duck Creek 1 **Investigator:** UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Year: 1972; Fall Semester **Site Type:** Surface
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept. **Accession No.** A16

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A16-1	PW	General Surface	41	0	0
A16-2	PW/RS	General Surface	4	0	0
A16-3	BG	General Surface	2	0	0
A16-12	PW/RS	Surface—Area A	4	2	0
A16-13	PW	Surface—Area A	26	1	0
A16-17	PW	Surface—Area 1B	56	2	0
A16-19	U	Surface—Area 1	2	0	0
A16-22	PW	Surface—Area 1	6	0	0
A16-28	PW	Surface—Area 2A	21	0	0
A16-34	COR	General Area 2	1	1	0
A16-35	PW	General Area 2	10	0	0
A16-41	COR	Surface—Area 3	4	0	0
A16-42	COR/RS	Surface—Area 3	1	0	0
A16-43	PW	Surface—Area 3	19	0	0
A16-44	PW/RS	Surface—Area 3	2	0	0
A16-45	PS	Surface—Area 3	1	0	0
A16-52	PW/RS	Surface—Area 4	2	0	0
A16-53	PW	Surface—Area 4	24	0	0
A16-54	U	Surface—Area 4	1	0	0
TOTAL			227	6	0

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1176 Duck Creek 3 **Investigator:** UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Year: 1972; Fall Semester **Site Type:** Surface
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept. **Accession No.** A18

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A18-1	PW	General Surface	312	0	8
A18-2	PW/RS	General Surface	13	2	0
A18-3	PW/DS	General Surface	1	0	0
A18-4	COR	General Surface	21	0	1
A18-5	BG	General Surface	10	0	0
A18-6	BG/RS	General Surface	1	0	0
TOTAL			358	2	9

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Site No. and Name: N/A Duck Creek 6
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A22

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A22-1	PW	Surface—Area A	80	0	0
A22-2	ST	Surface—Area A	45	0	0
A22-3	RW	Surface—Area A	11	0	0
A22-4	PW/RS	Surface—Area A	9	0	0
A22-5	RB	Surface—Area A	1	0	0
TOTAL			146	0	0

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1431
 Paradise Valley 6
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Warren and UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A25

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A25-2	PW/RS	General Surface	1	0	0
A25-3	PW	General Surface	35	5	0
A25-15	BR/RS/PS	General Surface	1	0	0
A25-16	BG/RS	General Surface	1	0	0
A25-17	BG	General Surface	1	1	0
A25-18	PW	General Surface	25	1	2
TOTAL			64	7	2

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1432
Paradise Valley 7
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A23

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A23-1	PW	Surface—Area A	21	3	0
A23-2	PW/RS	Surface—Area A	1	0	0
A23-14	PW	Surface—Area B	38	7	2
A23-15	PW/RS	Surface—Area B	2	1	0
A23-16	RB/RS	Surface—Area B	1	0	0
A23-17	RB	Surface—Area B	1	1	0
A23-21	PW/DS?	Sherd with possible drill hole; Marked as "stone" in accession records	1	0	0
A23-38	PW	Surface—Area C	7	0	0
A23-39	COR	Surface—Area C	1	0	0
A23-41	PW/RS	Surface—Area D	3	0	0
A23-42	PW	Surface—Area D	63	1	0
A23-51	PW	Surface—Area E	1	0	0
TOTAL			139	13	2

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1433
Paradise Valley 8
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Alexander and UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A25

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A27-1	PW	Surface—Area A	32*	0	0
A27-2	PW/RS	Surface—Area A	4	1	0
A27-17	PW	Surface—Area 8B	16	1	0
A27-26	PW	Surface—Area 8D	3	0	0
TOTAL			55	2	0

* NOTE: 2 sherds have fabric impressions.

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1434
Paradise Valley 9
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Alexander and
UNLV Anthro 250 Class
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A33

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A33-1	PW/RS	Surface—Area A	5	0	0
A33-2	PW	Surface—Area A	116	8	0
A33-18	PS	Surface—Area B	2	0	0
A33-19	PW/RS	Surface—Area B	3	0	0
A33-20	PW	Surface—Area B	111	8	0
A33-21	COR	Surface—Area B	3	0	0
A33-22	I	Surface—Area B	1	0	0
A33-23	BG	Surface—Area B	1	0	0
A33-24	PW	Surface—Area B	1	1	0
A33-38	PW	Surface—Area C	1	0	0
TOTAL			244	17	0

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1437
Paradise Valley 12
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Alexander/Warren and
UNLV Anthro 250 Class
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A36

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A36-1	PW	Surface—Area A	4	1	0
A36-2	PW	Surface—Area A	52	0	0
A36-3	COR	Surface—Area A	1	0	0
A36-8	PW	Surface—Area B	18	0	0
A36-9	COR	Surface—Area B	7	0	0
A36-17	PW	Surface—Area C	3	0	0
A36-18	COR	Surface—Area C	1	0	0
A36-23	COR	Surface—Area D	1	0	0
TOTAL			87	1	0

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1442
 Paradise Valley 18
 Year: 1972; Fall Semester
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
 Site Type: Surface
 Accession No. A12

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A12-1	BG	Surface	3	0	2
A12-2	RB	Surface	4	0	0
A12-3	PW	Surface	138	1	0
A12-4	PW/RS	Surface	8	0	0
A12-5	COR	Surface	5	0	0
A12-6	COR/RS	Surface	1	0	0
A12-24	BG	Surface—Area A	2	0	1
A12-25	PW	Surface—Area A	80	1	0
A12-26	PW/RS	Surface—Area A	5	0	0
A12-27	COR	Surface—Area A	5	0	0
A12-33	PW	Surface—Area B	26	0	1
A12-36	PW	Surface—Area WD	41	0	0
A12-37	PW	Surface—Area WD	4	1	0
A12-38	BG	Surface—Area WD	3	0	0
A12-50	PW	Surface—Area C	3	0	0
A12-60	PW	Surface—Area WE	1	0	0
—	I/RS	—	1	0	0
TOTAL			330	3	4

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1443
Paradise Valley 19
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A13

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A13-1	BG	Surface—19C	1	0	0
A13-2	BG/RS	Surface—19C	1	0	1
A13-3	PW/RS	Surface—19C	2	0	0
A13-4	COR	Surface—19C	2	0	0
A13-5	PW	Surface—19C	24	0	1
A13-15	PW	Surface—19A	22	0	2*
A13-16	RB	Surface—19A	1	1	0
A13-24	BG	Surface—19B	1	0	0
A13-25	PW	Surface—19B	7	0	0
A13-32	PW	Surface—19C Upper	16	0	2
A13-33	BG/RS	Surface—19C Upper	1	0	0
TOTAL			78	1	6

*1 sherd is Shivwits Plain

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1444
Paradise Valley 20
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: UNLV Anthro 250 Class 1 of 1
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A20

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A14-1	PW	Surface	206*	0	23
A14-2	PW/RS	Surface	6	1	1
A14-3	BG	Surface	17	0	1
A14-4	RB	Surface	1	0	0
A14-5	COR	Surface	1	0	0
A14-6	PW	Surface	3	0	0
TOTAL			234	1	25

*NOTE: Originally 200 sherds were reported for A14-1. This number was later changed in the notes to 196. I found 206 sherds.

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck1445
Paradise Valley 21
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Alexander and
UNLV Anthro 250 Class
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A15

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A15-1	PW/RS	Surface—Area A	3	0	0
A15-2	PW	Surface—Area A	72	2	7
A15-3	BG	Surface—Area A	3	0	0
A15-4	PS	Surface—Area A	1	0	0
A15-10	PW/RS	Surface—Area B	15	0	1
A15-11	BG	Surface—Area B	2	0	0
A15-12	PW	Surface—Area B	250	14	23
A15-13	BG	Surface—Area B	5	0	1
A15-14	COR	Surface—Area B	2	0	0
A15-15	ST	Surface—Area B	1	0	0
A15-16	PS	Surface—Area B	2	0	2
A15-17	DS	Surface—Area B	1	0	0
A15-32	PW/RS	Surface—Area C	4	1	0
A15-33	PW	Surface—Area C	61	1	7
A15-34	BG	Surface—Area C	4	0	0
A15-35	RB	Surface—Area C	2	1	0
A15-36	ST	Surface—Area C	1	0	0
A15-45	PW/RS	Surface—Area D	2	0	0
A15-46	PW	Surface—Area D	55	2	3
TOTAL			486	21	44

Site No. and Name: N/A Ben III
North of the corner of Judson and Yale
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Ben Rassler
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A24

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A24-1	PW	Surface	4	unknown	1
A24-2	PW	Surface	240	unknown	151
TOTAL			244	unknown	152

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: N/A Linda and Aloha
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Charest/Alexander
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A81

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A81-1	PW	General Surface	5	0	0
A81-2	PW/RS	General Surface	7	0	0
A81-3	BG	General Surface	2	1	0
A81-4	COR	General Surface	1	0	0
A81-5	PS	General Surface	1	1	0
A81-6	PW	General Surface	48	0	0
TOTAL			64	2	0

Site No. and Name: N/A Burnt Rock Mound
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Crabtree/Warren et al.
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A82

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A82-1	BG/RS	Surface—Central	1	0	0
A82-2	BG	Surface—Central	3	0	0
A82-3	PW	Surface—Central	4	1	0
A82-4	PW	Surface—Central	57	2	7*
A82-5	COR	Surface—Central	5	0	0
TOTAL			70	3	7

*1 sherd is Shivwits Plain

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: N/A; Site is 1 mile
northwest of Gilcrease Ranch
Year: 1972; Fall Semester
Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Crabtree/Warren et al. 1 of 1
Site Type: Surface
Accession No. A84

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A84-1	BG/RS	Surface—Area 2	1	0	0
A84-2	BG	Surface—Area 2	4	0	0
A84-3	PW/RS	Surface—Area 2	8	0	1
A84-4	PW	Surface—Area 2	102	0	15
A84-5	COR	Surface—Area 2	29	0	0
A84-13	BG	Surface—Area 1	1	0	0
A84-14	PW/RS	Surface—Area 1	4	0	1
A84-15	PW	Surface—Area 1	43	2	5
A84-16	COR	Surface—Area 1	14	0	0
A84-17	COR/U	Surface—Area 1	1	0	0
A84-31	PW/RS	Surface—Area 3	1	0	0
A84-32	PW	Surface—Area 3	4	0	0
A84-33	COR	Surface—Area 3	6	0	0
A84-41	PW	Surface—Area 4	5	0	0
A84-42	COR	Surface—Area 4	6	0	0
TOTAL			229	2	22

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: N/A Eglinton Escarpment
 (Tule Springs Archaeological Surface Survey)
 Year: 1963
 Curated At: UNLV Anthropology Dept.

Investigator: Susia
 Site Type: Surface
 Accession No. A170

1 of 1

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
A170-16	PW	Concentration 1, Surface	3	0	0
A170-58	COR	Concentration 1, Surface	1	0	0
A170-59	COR	Concentration 1, Surface	1	0	0
A170-60	PW	Concentration 1, Surface	4	0	0
A170-61	COR	Concentration 1, Surface	1	0	0
A170-62	BG	Concentration 1, Surface	1	0	0
A170-63	BW	Concentration 1, Surface	3	0	0
A170-64	BG	Concentration 1, Surface	1	0	1
A170-65	PW	Concentration 2, Surface	20	0	15
A170-125	PW/COR	? Possibly found at Twin Mounds	15	0	1*
TOTAL			50	0	17

*1 sherd is Shivwits Plain, Corrugated

KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117
 Midby Complex
 Year: 1984
 Curated At: Barrick Museum, UNLV

Investigator: Rafferty/Blair
 Site Type: Stratified
 Accession No. 5-1060; 5-1061

1 of 10

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1060-001	PW	Grid 68, general surface collection; 0N, 30W	1	0	0
5-1060-001	COR	Grid 68, general surface collection; 0N, 30W	1	0	0
5-1060-001	PW	Grid 68, general surface collection; 0N, 30W	1	0	0
5-1060-001	BW	Grid 68, general surface collection; 0N, 30W	1	0	0
5-1060-014	COR	Grid 60, general surface collection; 10N 20W	1	0	0
5-1060-014	COR	Grid 60, general surface collection; 10N 20W	1	1	0
5-1060-014	BW	Grid 60, general surface collection; 10N 20W	1	0	0
5-1060-019	COR	Grid 69, general surface collection; 10S 30W	1	0	0
5-1060-019	PW	Grid 69, general surface collection; 10S 30W	1	0	0
5-1060-019	BG	Grid 69, general surface collection; 10S 30W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	1
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	BG	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	COR	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	PW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	SP	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	1
5-1060-027	BW	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	BG	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	BG	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-027	BG	Grid 73, general surface collection; 10S 40W	1	0	0
5-1060-034	PW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 1, 0-4 cm	1	0	0

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KEY

PW=Plain ware RS=Rim sherd COR=Corrugated BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white
 RB=Red-on-buff BR=Black-on-red RW=Red ware I=Fingernail incised ST=Stucco
 SP=Shivwits plain DS=Drilled sherd BW=Brown ware PS=Pottery scraper U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117

Investigator: Rafferty/Blair

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Midby Complex

Year: 1984

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: Barrick Museum, UNLV

Accession No. 5-1060; 5-1061

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1060-043	PW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 3, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-043	PW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 3, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-043	PW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 3, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-043	PW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 3, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-043	BW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 3, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-043	BW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 3, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-043	BG	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 3, 20-30 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-052	PW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 4, 30-40 cm	1	0	1
5-1060-052	PW	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 4, 30-40 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-056	RB	Test pit 2 on Trench 4; Level 5, 40-50 cm	1	0	0
5-1060-059	BG	Test pit 6; Level 6, Surface-10 cm, 31S 17E	1	0	0
5-1060-059	PW	Test pit 6; Level 6, Surface-10 cm, 31S 17E	1	0	0
5-1060-059	COR	Test pit 6; Level 6, Surface-10 cm, 31S 17E	1	0	0
5-1060-059	PW	Test pit 6; Level 6, Surface-10 cm, 31S 17E	1	1	0
5-1060-059	BW	Test pit 6; Level 6, Surface-10 cm, 31S 17E	1	0	0
5-1060-071	PW	Test pit 6; Level 2, 10-20 cm, 31S 17E	1	0	0
5-1060-071	PW	Test pit 6; Level 2, 10-20 cm, 31S 17E	1	0	0
5-1061-?	RW	unknown	1	1	0
5-1061-001	RW	Grid 53, surface collection, ON 10W	1	0	0
5-1061-001	PW	Grid 53, surface collection, ON 10W	1	0	0
5-1061-004	PW	Grid 35, general surface collection, ON 10E	1	0	0
5-1061-004	PW	Grid 35, general surface collection, ON 10E	1	0	0
5-1061-009	BG	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-009	PW	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-009	RW	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-009	PW	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-009	PW	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-009	BG	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	1
5-1061-009	BG	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	1
5-1061-009	BG	Grid 11, surface collection, ON 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-017	PW	Grid 26, general surface collection, 10N 20E	1	0	0

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KEY

PW=Plain ware

RS=Rim sherd

COR=Corrugated

BG=Black-on-gray/Black-on-white

RB=Red-on-buff

BR=Black-on-red

RW=Red ware

I=Fingernail incised

ST=Stucco

SP=Shivwits plain

DS=Drilled sherd

BW=Brown ware

PS=Pottery scraper

U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117
 Midby Complex
Year: 1984
Curated At: Barrick Museum, UNLV

Investigator: Rafferty/Blair
Site Type: Stratified
Accession No. 5-1060; 5-1061

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1061-017	BG	Grid 26, general surface collection, 10N 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-017	PW	Grid 26, general surface collection, 10N 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-019	COR	Grid 18, general surface collection, 10N 30E	1	0	0
5-1061-023	PW	Grid 17, general surface collection	1	0	1
5-1061-023	PW	Grid 17, general surface collection	1	0	0
5-1061-023	BG	Grid 17, general surface collection	1	0	1
5-1061-027	PW	Grid 50, general surface collection, 30N 10W	1	0	1
5-1061-027	COR	Grid 50, general surface collection, 30N 10W	1	0	0
5-1061-027	COR	Grid 50, general surface collection, 30N 10W	1	0	0
5-1061-027	SP	Grid 50, general surface collection, 30N 10W	1	0	1
5-1061-027	SP	Grid 50, general surface collection, 30N 10W	1	0	1
5-1061-038	PW	Grid 45, general surface collection, 10S 0E	1	0	0
5-1061-044	PW	Grid 36, general surface collection, 10S 10E	1	0	0
5-1061-044	PW	Grid 36, general surface collection, 10S 10E	1	0	0
5-1061-044	PW	Grid 36, general surface collection, 10S 10E	1	0	0
5-1061-044	PW	Grid 36, general surface collection, 10S 10E	1	0	0
5-1061-053	PW	Grid 20, general surface collection, 10S 30E	1	0	0
5-1061-053	PW	Grid 20, general surface collection, 10S 30E	1	0	0
5-1061-053	PW	Grid 20, general surface collection, 10S 30E	1	0	0
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	1
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	1
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	1
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	1
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	1
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	1	0
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	0
5-1061-060	PW	Grid 12, general surface collection, 10S 40E	1	0	0

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KEY

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117

Investigator: Rafferty/Blair

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Midby Complex

Year: 1984

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: Barrick Museum, UNLV

Accession No. 5-1060; 5-1061

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1061-094	PW	Test pit 1; Level 1, 0-10 cm, 43E 12S	1	0	0
5-1061-106	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 1, 0-10 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-115	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 2, 20-30 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-115	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 2, 20-30 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-115	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 2, 20-30 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-115	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 2, 20-30 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-115	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 2, 20-30 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-115	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 2, 20-30 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-115	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 2, 20-30 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-121	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-121	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-121	BG	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	1
5-1061-128	COR	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-128	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 33S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-139	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	1
5-1061-139	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	1
5-1061-139	RW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-139	COR	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-139	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-139	RB	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-139	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	0

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117

Investigator: Rafferty/Blair

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Midby Complex

Year: 1984

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: Barrick Museum, UNLV

Accession No. 5-1060; 5-1061

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1061-139	BG	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 35S 5W	1	0	0
5-1061-154	PW	Test pit 4, Surface Collection; 1.5x1.5 m pit, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-173	PW	Test pit 4, Level 2, 20-30 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-173	PW	Test pit 4, Level 2, 20-30 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-181	PW	Test pit 4, Level 3, 20-30 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-181	PW	Test pit 4, Level 3, 20-30 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-191	PW	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-191	PW	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-191	PW	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-191	PW	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-191	PW	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-191	BG	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-191	BG	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-191	BG	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-191	BG	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-191	PW	Test pit 4, Level 4, 30-40 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	BG	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-198	COR	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-198	PW	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	0
5-1061-198	BG	Test pit 4, Level 5, 40-50 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1

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ST=Stucco

SP=Shivwits plain

DS=Drilled sherd

BW=Brown ware

PS=Pottery scraper

U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117

Investigator: Rafferty/Blair

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Midby Complex

Year: 1984

Site Type: Stratified

Curated At: Barrick Museum, UNLV

Accession No. 5-1060; 5-1061

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1061-216	PW	Test pit 4, Level 7, 60-70 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-222	BG	Test pit 4, Level 8, 70-80 cm, 15S 20E	1	0	1
5-1061-234	PW	Test pit 5, Level 1, 0-10 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-234	PW	Test pit 5, Level 1, 0-10 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-264	PW	unknown	1	0	0
5-1061-275	COR	Test pit 5, Level 7, 60-70 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-275	PW	Test pit 5, Level 7, 60-70 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-275	PW	Test pit 5, Level 7, 60-70 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-275	PW	Test pit 5, Level 7, 60-70 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-275	PW	Test pit 5, Level 7, 60-70 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-275	BW	Test pit 5, Level 7, 60-70 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-284	PW	Test pit 5, Level 8, 70-80 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-284	PW	Test pit 5, Level 8, 70-80 cm, 38.5S 95E	1	0	0
5-1061-290	COR	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	COR	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	COR	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	COR	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	COR	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	PW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	PW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	PW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	PW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	PW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	SP	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	1
5-1061-290	PW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	PW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	BW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	BW	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-290	COR	Test pit 3, Level 7 on Trench 5, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-301	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 7, 60-70 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0

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			U=Unfired sherd

Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117
 Midby Complex
Year: 1984
Curated At: Barrick Museum, UNLV

Investigator: Rafferty/Blair
Site Type: Stratified
Accession No. 5-1060; 5-1061

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Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1061-309	COR	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 8, 70-80 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-309	COR	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 8, 70-80 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-309	COR	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 8, 70-80 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-309	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 8, 70-80 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-309	PW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 8, 70-80 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-315	BW	Test pit 3 on Trench 5; Level 9, 80-90 cm, 33S 15W	1	0	0
5-1061-323	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 1, 0-10 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-323	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 1, 0-10 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	1
5-1061-323	BG	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 1, 0-10 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-335	RW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 2, 10-20 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	BW/FI	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-341	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 3, 20-30 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-359	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-359	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-359	SP	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	1
5-1061-359	SP	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	1
5-1061-359	RW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-359	RW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-359	RW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-359	BG/RS	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 4, 30-40 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	1
5-1061-369	COR	unknown	1	0	0
5-1061-371	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 5, 40-50 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	1
5-1061-378	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-378	BW/FI	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0

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Site No. and Name: 26Ck3115/3117**Investigator:** Rafferty/Blair

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Midby Complex

Year: 1984**Site Type:** Stratified**Curated At:** Barrick Museum, UNLV**Accession No.** 5-1060; 5-1061

Artifact #	Type	Provenience	Qty. Reported	Qty. Missing	Qty. Olivine
5-1061-378	RW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 6, 50-60 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-390	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 7, 60-70 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-390	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 7, 60-70 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
5-1061-398	PW	Test pit 7 on Trench 2; Level 8, 70-80 cm, 23S 6E	1	0	0
TOTAL			281	8	47

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