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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGY
By Gordon L. Grosscup
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The University of California Archaeological Survey
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By Gordon L. Grosscup

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Illustration

Map: Major Excavated Nevada Sites. . . . . . Frontispiece
PREFACE

What may be correctly called the first major archaeological project carried out in the state of Nevada was the partial excavation of Lovelock Cave in 1912 by Llewellyn L. Loud who was then serving as Preparator in the University of California Museum of Anthropology. In 1924 additional excavations in Lovelock Cave were carried out by M. R. Harrington who was then attached to the Heye Foundation, with the collaboration of Loud. The published report on Lovelock Cave, while appearing to be a unified description of the 1912 and 1924 excavations, is in fact a scissors-and-paste job which combines the earlier written account of Loud with the later one of Harrington. Loud's report was completed before 1924, and Harrington filled in the lacunae after 1924 with Chapters I, III, and IV. The two authors of the report did not attempt to blend their respective writings into a unified account, and they stand as essentially independent. It may be possible, at this date, nearly fifty years after Loud's pioneering work, to re-analyze both the 1912 and 1924 collections with the aim of determining the relative time order of the materials recovered. This project of re-analysis is now in its beginning stage. Several radiocarbon age dates have been secured for Lovelock Cave, some of these by the efforts of the University of California and others by the University of Oregon, (see below, VI).

In 1936 a second large closed site, Humboldt Cave, was excavated by the University of California. Humboldt Cave was, unfortunately, not so strategically located as Lovelock Cave, nor was it as commodious, and partially for these reasons was not occupied for as long and therefore yielded a less complete record of prehistoric occupation.

In 1937 the Leonard Rockshelter deposit was tested, and site reconnaissance in the Carson Sink region and through parts of central and eastern Nevada was carried out by a University of California student research party.

In 1940 and 1942 two UCAS field trips were carried out in Lassen County for the purpose of excavating Tommy Tucker Cave which produced materials closely similar to those from the later deposits in Lovelock Cave. The final report on this site is published in Report No. 35 of the present series.

1 The name of this site in 1912 was Sunset Guano Cave.

2 So named by the University of California workers in 1936, after the mountain range in which the cave lay, and as a toponymic reference to the nearby Humboldt River and Humboldt Valley.

3 Named in 1950 after Zenas Leonard, member of the Bonneville-Walker expedition which passed through the Humboldt Valley in 1833.
After the war, in the summer of 1950, Leonard Rockshelter was excavated, the lake bottom site (earlier studied by Loud in 1912) was explored, and site reconnaissance was carried out in the Humboldt Valley and Carson Sink areas. In 1950 H. Riddell excavated a Paiute village site in Owens Valley and reported his results in No. 12 of the present series.

The summer of 1951 marked the exploration of Hidden Cave in the Carson Sink area, this work being sponsored jointly by the University of California and U. S. Geological Survey.

In 1952 an archaeological survey of a portion of the westernmost limit of the Great Basin was begun. This reconnaissance covered the Sierra Nevada east of the crestline in Nevada, Placer, Eldorado, and Alpine counties and has been reported in No. 21 of the present series. This initial work produced many new data, and each subsequent summer has seen additional work carried out to extend and amplify the earlier findings. The post-1952 information on high altitude Sierran occupation is extensive, and is slowly being prepared for publication. Mention should be made of the survey of portions of Mono County by the joint Los Angeles-Berkeley field party in 1953 and reported in No. 28 of the present series.

In 1955 Mr. Francis A. Riddell of the Archaeological Survey carried out two major excavations in the lowland area of the extreme western Great Basin. One site was at Karlo in Lassen County and the other at Rose Spring in Inyo County.

In an attempt to compile the readily available, but widely scattered, information on types and location of archaeological sites in Nevada and a working bibliography of Nevada archaeology, a group of graduate students at Berkeley in 1950 volunteered for this service. The present bibliography by Mr. Grosscup is a direct outgrowth of this earlier effort. The systematic recording of archaeological sites, following the system used by the Archaeological Survey for recording sites in California, has been continued, again mainly by Mr. Grosscup, and at the present time a total of 491 archaeological sites is recorded and mapped. Sites are designated by a three-part symbol. The first is a number determined by the alphabetical position of the state—thus Nevada sites all bear the number 26 because this is the 26th in the list of states. The second symbol is alphabetical and designates the county within the state. The 17 counties of Nevada are represented by the first 2 letters of the county name (see list below). The third symbol is a number and refers to the serial number assigned to the site within the county. To illustrate, Lovelock Cave is referred to as site 26-Ch-18. This may be read as the 18th site recorded in Nevada.

The UCAS wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance of M. R. Harrington, of the Southwest Museum, in this work.
Churchill County, Nevada.

The county symbols for Nevada are:

Churchill.....Ch          Humboldt.....Hu          Ormsby.......Or
Clark..........Cl          Lander.......La          Pershing.......Pe
Douglas.......Do          Lincoln.......Li          Storey.......St
Elko..........El          Lyon..........Ly          Washoe.......Wa
Esmeralda.....Es         Mineral......Mi          White Pine...Wh
Eureka........Eu          Nye..........Ny

It will be seen from the above sketch, which is generalized and incomplete, that the University of California has been working for nearly half a century on the archaeology of the western Great Basin. The widely held view that the California and Great Basin cultures share a basic and ancient kinship has found concrete support in the archaeological results thus far achieved. But the matter cannot rest here—further survey and excavation must be carried out, and there must be deeper analysis of the culture history of the Great Basin area. Distributional studies should be carried out, the question of change through time of the physical types represented by skeletal materials and present-day populations will have important results when approached, and the internal and relative chronologies of local culture sequences require further attention. We believe that the bibliography presented here, while perhaps not fully complete, does include all references which are of real value, and will therefore serve as a useful tool to students interested in the archaeology of the Great Basin area.

Robert F. Heizer
Director, UCAS

5 For discussion see Heizer and Krieger, 1956, pp. 72 ff. (cited below under III E).
INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that archaeological excavations first began in Nevada as early as 1912 and have continued sporadically ever since, Nevada archaeology is still poorly known. It is hoped that the following bibliography will point out where the lacunae in our knowledge exist and stimulate further research. A glance at the accompanying map makes apparent two areas of concentration of activity, one in southeastern Nevada, the other in westcentral Nevada.

The work in southeastern Nevada has largely been the result of the interest and efforts of M. R. Harrington of the Southwest Museum. It is primarily through his work that we know something of the nature and extent of the Puebloan occupation of Nevada. Of particular importance is his work on Lost City (Pueblo Grande de Nevada), Mesa House and Palute Cave. Most of the collections from these sites are deposited at the Southwest Museum, the Nevada State Historical Society, the Nevada State Museum, and the museum at Overton. In the field of early man, Harrington's report on his excavations in Gypsum Cave is most important.

The University of California at Berkeley has concentrated its excavations in westcentral Nevada. It was here that L. L. Loud conducted his well-known excavations (principally in Lovelock Cave) in 1912. Since that time the University, under the guiding hand of Dr. A. L. Kroeber and more recently of Dr. R. F. Heizer, has continued to encourage students to investigate this area. Besides Lovelock Cave, excavations have been carried out in Ocala Cave, Humboldt Cave, Leonard Rockshelter, the Humboldt Lakebed sites, Hidden Cave and other small caves and shelters; open laketerrace sites such as Hathaway Beach have also been investigated. Excavated materials are deposited at the University of California Museum of Anthropology, the Nevada State Historical Society and the Nevada State Museum.

The Heye Foundation, Museum of the American Indian, supported the 1924 investigations of Harrington in Lovelock Cave and other nearby sites. The collections made for this institution are deposited in its museum in New York City.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s the Nevada Park Commission supported excavations by S. M. Wheeler in westcentral Nevada, eastern and southeastern Nevada. Among the sites excavated and reported on are Etna Cave, Spirit Cave, Fish Cave and Hidden Cave. Some of the material collected at this time is deposited in the Nevada State Museum.

During the past few years the Nevada State Museum and the Western Speleological Institute, with the financial support of the Fleischmann Foundation, have cooperated to conduct salvage excavations in westcentral Nevada, e.g. in Fishbone and Guano Caves on the border of Winnemucca Lake.
Mention should also be made of the McGee Site, the Lake Tonopah finds and the excavation of skeletal material from Lehman Cave. In 1882 W. J. McGee found an obsidian blade in an apparently undisturbed deposit of Lake Lahontan clay, presumably of Pleistocene age. The find is not particularly important in itself since it consists of only one implement which is not of a distinctive type. However, McGee's approach to the problem of observing the associational evidence at the find site before removing the specimen and his reasoning in evaluating this evidence is so well presented as to constitute a model for the modern archaeologist.

The Lake Tonopah material was discovered and briefly reported on by Mrs. E. W. C. Campbell. It is potentially of great importance in relating the archaeological finds of the Southern California deserts to those of central Nevada.

The Lehman Cave material consists of a number of human skeletons recovered by S. M. Wheeler and others when an old passageway or entrance to the cave was re-opened. These specimens are presumed to have been deposited in the National Museum.

The map points out quite clearly the lack of excavation in northern Nevada and in a broad transverse band running from the Oregon-Idaho border to southern California.

The University of California Archaeological Survey has compiled, from published references, field surveys, reports by casual visitors, and long-time Nevada residents, a file of data on Nevada sites. A few months of survey work in any Nevada county would probably double the number of known recorded sites. There is obviously a great need for more survey work. Without such work it will be most difficult to plan a systematic approach to the problem of revealing Nevada's prehistory.

The accompanying map includes the location of three sites outside of the state of Nevada. These sites are included because the data recovered from them are important to an understanding of Nevada pre-history, just as Nevada archaeology has thrown light on archaeological problems in California, Utah, and Oregon. These are the sites named Kerlo, Tommy Tucker Cave and Danger Cave (see Riddell, 1956a and 1956b; Jennings, 1953, Section III A).

In addition to the archaeological bibliography, short sections containing references to the more important ethnographic works and to the biology, geology and history of the state have been included. These references are not intended to be exhaustive of these fields, but are included to give the non-specialist an introduction to the extensive literature on these subjects.

All references to sites which contain recent materials as well as Early Man materials have been listed in the section on Early Man (III B).
Because of the general paucity of information on the Physical Anthropology of the Great Basin, I have included many references, in the appropriate section, pertaining to specimens from Utah.

Finally I wish to acknowledge the previous collection of bibliographic references by Mrs. M. E. Shutler, Mr. A. Razum and Dr. R. F. Heizer. Their work has been of great aid in the task at hand.
I. GEOLOGICAL-BIOLOGICAL-HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Allison, Ira S.

Antevs, Ernst


Billings, W. D.


Blackwelder, Eliot
Dale, Harrison Clifford

de Saussure, Ray


Fremont, John C.

Gromme, Owen J.

Hall, E. Raymond

Hay, Oliver P.

Howard, Hildegarde
1935 A New Species of Eagle from a Quaternary Cave Deposit in Eastern Nevada. The Condor, Vol. 37, No. 4 (July-Aug.), pp. 206-209, fig. 40. (Description of the fauna from Smith Creek Cave near Baker, Nevada.)
Hubbs, Carl L. and Robert R. Miller.

Hunt, Charles B.

Huntington, Ellsworth

Jones, J. C.


La Rivers, Ira and T. J. Trelease
1952 An Annotated Check List of the Fishes of Nevada. California Fish and Game, Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 113-123. Sacramento. (Lists introduced species as well as native forms; good bibliography.)

Lillard, Richard G.

Linsdale, Jean M.
McVaugh, Rogers and F. R. Fosberg  

Meinzer, Oscar E.  

Merriam, John C.  

Miller, R. R.  

Morgan, Dale L.  

Nolan, T. B.  

Perkins, Irving J.  

Russell, I. C.  
1885 Geological History of Lake Lahontan, a Quaternary Lake of Northwestern Nevada. U. S. Geological Survey Monograph, Vol. 11, pp. XIV-288. Washington. (Besides the geologic history, there is an account of the discovery of the McGee point (pp. 246-247).)

Stebbins, Robert C.

Tidestrom, Ivar

Train, P., James Henrichs, and W. A. Archer

Van Denburgh, John

Works Progress Administration

II. ETHNOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Barrett, Samuel A.

Chamberlain, Ralph V.
Curtis, Edward S.
1926 The North American Indian, Vol. 15, pp. XII-225. The
Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass. (Contains ethnographic
data on the Mono (pp. 55-66), Paviotso (pp. 66-85), and
Washo (pp. 89-98). See also pp. 123-156 for myths of
the Mono, Paviotso and Washo; pp. 167-172 for ethnographic
summaries; and pp. 182-192 for vocabularies.)

Harris, Jack
1938 Western Shoshoni. American Anthropologist, Vol. 40, No. 3,
pp. 407-410. Menasha. (Describes the ethnographic bound-
daries of the w. Shoshone in Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Utah.)

Hopkins, Sarah Winnemucca
1883 Life Among the Piutes: Their Wrongs and Claims. Cupples
Piute woman. Presents much useful information if used
with caution.)

Kelly, Isabel T.
1932 Ethnography of the Surprise Valley Piute. U. C. Publica-

1934 Southern Piute Bands. American Anthropologist, Vol. 36,
No. 4, pp. 548-560. Menasha. (Location and names of So.
Piute Bands.)

1938 Band Organization of the Southern Piute. American Anthro-

Loud, L. L.
1929 Notes on the Northern Piute. In: Loud and Harrington,

Lowie, Robert H.
1909 The Northern Shoshone. Anthropological Papers - American
New York.

1924a Notes on Shoshonean Ethnography. Anthropological Papers -

1924b Shoshonean Tales. Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. 37,
Southern Piute tales and pp. 200-242 for Northern Piute
tales.)

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Mason, Otis Tufton

Mohr, Albert

Park, Willard Z.


Powell, Maj. J. W. and G. W. Ingalls

Ray, Verne F.

Simpson, Capt. J. H.
1876 Report of Explorations Across the Great Basin of the Territory of Utah in 1859. Engineering Department, U. S. Army, pp. 1-494. Washington. (See especially Appendices O, P and Q for North and Central Nevada. Mainly ethnographic but a few archaeological observations are given.)

Siskin, E. E.
Steward, J. H.


1939b Changes in Shoshonean Indian Culture. Scientific Monthly, Vol. 49 (Dec. 1939), pp. 524-537. Lancaster. (Important article dealing with Southern and Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone, their relationship to neighboring groups, and their prehistory.)


1941 See III E.

Steward, Omer C.


Whiting, Beatrice Blyth

Yarrow, H. C.

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

A. General

Amsden, Charles
1933 The Prehistoric Southwest. Masterkey, Vol. 7, No. 5, pp. 140-147. Los Angeles. (A very general article on the Southwest with a short description of Gypsum Cave and mention of Lovelock Cave.)

Burgh, Robert F. and Charles R. Scoggin

Cressman, L. S.
1943 Results of Recent Archaeological Research in the Northern Great Basin Region of South Central Oregon. Proceedings of the American Phil. Society, Vol. 86, No. 2, pp. 236-46. Philadelphia. (Refers throughout to Lovelock Cave, Massacre Lake Cave, and Gypsum Cave and makes use of material from Humboldt Cave. Distribution maps given for many traits.)


Cressman, L. S., H. Williams and A. D. Krieger

Cressman, L. S. and Others

Fenenga, F. and F. A. Riddell

Jennings, Jesse D.
1953 Danger Cave: A Progress Summary. El Palacio, Vol. 60, No. 5, pp. 179-213. Santa Fe. (Brief description of Danger Cave artifacts and stratigraphy. Comparisons with materials throughout the West, including Lovelock and Etna.)

Jennings, Jesse D. and Edward Nerbeck

Quimby, George I.
Riddell, Francis A.
1956a Archaeological Research In Lassen County, California. UCAS Report No. 33, Paper 41, pp. 44-49. Berkeley. (Mainly about Karlo site and nearby caves and relation to Lovelock Cave.)


Steward, Julian H.
1933 Archaeological Problems of the Northern Periphery of the Southwest. Museum of Northern Arizona, Bulletin No. 5, pp. 1-24. Flagstaff. (The relationship of the northern periphery to the southwest, including part of Nevada.)


Wormington, H. M.


Zingg, Robert Mowry

1938 See Zingg (III E).
III. ARCHAEOLOGY

B. Early Man

Amsden, Charles
1930b What Is Clockwise? American Anthropologist, Vol. 32, No. 3, Part 1, pp. 579-580. Menasha. (Refers to cordage varieties in Gypsum Cave. See also Masterkey, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 4-12; Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 36-47; Vol. 7, No. 5, pp. 140-147; Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 5-12; and Southwest Museum Leaflet No. 4, (Los Angeles) for other minor references to Gypsum Cave by Amsden.)

Anonymous
1925a See Anonymous (III C).

1930 Early Man in Nevada. Science, Vol. 72, No. 1873, Suppl. 12, p. xii. Nov. 21, 1930. New York. (Brief report on Gypsum Cave. For other anonymous, minor references to Gypsum Cave see Masterkey, Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 28; Vol. 4, No. 6, p. 190 (Southwest Museum, Los Angeles), and Nevada Highways and Parks, Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 11-14 (Carson City).)


Boone
1954 See III E.

Burgh and Scoggin
1948 See III A.

Campbell, Elizabeth W. Crozer
1949 Two Ancient Archeological Sites in the Great Basin. Science, Vol. 109, No. 2831, p. 340. New York. (Report on Lake Tonopah in Big Smoky Valley, Nevada, where "Folsom," Lake Mohave and Pinto points were found, and Owens Lake sites with Mohave and Pinto points. See also Antevs, 1952 in Section I.)

Campbell, Elizabeth and William H. Campbell

Cressman, L. S.
1943 See III A.

-18-

Daugherty, Richard D.
1956 Early Man in the Columbia Intermontane Province. University of Utah, Dept. of Anthropology, Anthropological Papers, No. 24, pp. V-123. Salt Lake City. (Refers to most Nevadan early man sites.)

Emerson, Don and Richard Clark

Farmer, Malcolm F. and de Saussure, Raymond
1955 Split-twig Figurines. Plateau, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 13-23. Flagstaff. (A summary of the distribution of split-twig figurines including the Etna Cave occurrence and an assessment of chronological data. Does not include the Newberry Cave (California) occurrence.)

Grosscup, G.
1956 See III E

Guild, Clark J., William M. Donovan and C. A. Wellesley

Guthe, Carl E.

Harrington, John
1943 Adventure in a Nevada Cave. Desert Magazine, Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 18-19. El Centro. (Report on Smith Creek Cave, near Baker, where the only evidence of human occupation was a few corn cobs. Some extinct animal bones were present.)

Harrington, Mark R.

1930e See III C.


1934c Report of the Curator. Masterkey, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 54-55. Los Angeles. (Report of archaeological work done in southern Nevada in 1933, including mention of Gypsum Cave, the Moapa Valley and Tule Springs.)


1934g Researches by M. R. Harrington. Carnegie Institute of Washington Year Book, No. 33, p. 306. July 1, 1933-June 30, 1934. Washington. (Report on test pits in Smith Creek Cave and mention of camp sites on Bonneville terraces which produce heavily-patinated stone artifacts, including "dart-point fragments, some of which suggest the 'Yuma' style.")

1935a See III C.

1936 Smith Creek Cave. Masterkey, Vol. 10, No. 5, p. 192. Los Angeles. (Brief note on Smith Creek Cave and its fossil associations.)
1937a See III C.

1937d See III D.

Heizer, R. F.
1938 A Complete Atlatl Dart from Pershing County, Nevada. New Mexico Anthropologist, Vol. 2, Nos. 4 and 5, pp. 68, 70-71. Albuquerque. (Describes initial find at Leonard Rockshelter (26-Fe-14) with drawing of dart, petroglyphs and stratigraphy. Mentions string of 50 Olivella beads.)


1965 See III E.

Hodge, F. W.

1935 Report of the Director. Masterkey, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 41-55, Los Angeles. (See pp. 44-45 for report on field research including Lost City, Tule Springs, Smith Creek Cave and Etna Cave.)

1937 Report of the Director. Masterkey, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 42-52. Los Angeles. (See pp. 43-44 for a brief note on work in Smith Creek Cave and Wheeler's P II - Lake Bonneville flats site.)

Holmes, W. H.
Howard, Edgar B.

Hunt
1953 See I.

Hunt, Wesley R. (jr.)

Kirk
1939 See III C.

Krieger, Alex D.

Laudermilk, Jerry D.
1942 Cave of the Giant Sloths. Desert Magazine, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 24-28. El Centro. (Primarily about Rampart Cave in Arizona but contains references to Gypsum Cave and compares plant remains in sloth dung from both caves.)

Laudermilk, J. D. and F. A. Munz

McGee, W. J.
McGregor, John C.  

Nevada State Planning Board  
1938 See III C.

Orr, Phil C.  


1956a Pleistocene Man in Fishbone Cave, Pershing County, Nevada. Nevada State Museum, Dept. of Archaeology, Bull. No. 2, pp. 1-20. Carson City. (Brief report on excavation of Fishbone Cave with mention of other Basin sites.)


Rogers  
1939 See III C.

Sellards, E. H.  
1952 Early Man in America. A Study in Prehistory. The Texas Memorial Museum. University of Texas Press, pp. XVI-211. Austin. (See primarily pp. 76-79, 134-135, but also 113-114, 117, for a discussion and summary of the finds in Nevada attributable to Early Man: Etna Cave, Gypsum Cave, McGee Point (Lake Lahontan), Las Vegas (Tule Springs), Leonard Rockshelter and Smith Creek Cave.)

Setzler  
1935 See III F.
A Nevada Fauna of Pleistocene Type and its Probable Association with Man. American Museum Novitate, No. 667, pp. 1-10. New York. (First description of the Tule Springs site in southern Nevada. The pertinent section of this report (pp. 7-10) follows: "At a locality one-half mile east of the man camp on the south side of a short coulee 200 yards from the Big Wash, there was found highly suggestive if not absolutely conclusive evidence of the co-existence of man with the fauna listed above /Lepus sp., Thomomys ?perpallidus, Nothrotherium sp., Parelephas columbia, Equus pacificus, Equus spp., Camelops hesternus, Odocoleus sp., Bison aff. occidentalis/. There was here a very local stratum in which isolated teeth and bone fragments were particularly abundant. In quarrying for these, a flake of obsidian was found. This was in undisturbed matrix at a depth of four feet six inches and well in from the eroded bank. The actual discovery was made by Albert C. Silberling who has had much experience in collecting fossils, especially in the Fort Union, and well appreciates the importance of distinguishing contemporaneous and redeposited material. He asserts that the obsidian flake was originally deposited in the ancient stratum as found, and Mr. Hunter, who was also present, is strongly of the same opinion. The obsidian was left in undisturbed matrix, with only one side exposed, and was brought to the Museum in a bandaged block. There it was removed and cleaned by me in the presence of Dr. N. C. Nelson, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Junius Bird. A small piece, an angle broken off the main flake, was found in the matrix about 3 mm. from the flake. Doctor Nelson states that the obsidian flake is not an implement, that is, had not been fashioned to a definite and completed form for use, but that it is with high probability an artifact, that is, owes its present form to some activity of man. As shown in the figure, (not reproduced here), one side has been irregularly flaked, while the other shows a definite bulb of percussion and a single fracture surface. A small piece of bone, indeterminate but fossilized to the same degree and in the same way as others unquestionably belonging to extinct species in this formation, adhered to the lower side of the artifact.

The probability that this obsidian flake had been transported by man is greatly increased by the fact that no other obsidian in any form was observed in the formation or anywhere in the surrounding region. The evidence is further substantiated in an important way by the presence of charcoal. This was scattered in small amounts through the bone pocket but the greater part of it was concentrated in three small, well defined areas, in one of which the obsidian occurred. These strongly suggest
campfire sites, although without large stones or other suggestion of a definitely constructed cooking place.
The stratum with the teeth, bones, obsidian, and charcoal lay above an eroded surface in the tan-colored lower beds, and was evidently at or very near the same level as the majority of the fossil mammals found in the formation in this area. With one exception (at the same level and a short distance away from the major occurrence), no charcoal was otherwise found in the region investigated, from Las Vegas to Indian Springs.

The mammalian remains in immediate association with the obsidian and charcoal belonged to the following forms, so far as identified:

Tho momy s perpallidus. Lower teeth of one individual.
Equus pacificus. Two upper and probably some lower teeth.
Equus sp. Several lower teeth probably of a smaller species. Also an astragalus of undetermined affinities.
Camelops hesternus. Numerous teeth, a fragmentary jaw and a phalanx.
Odocoileus sp. Isolated foot bones.
Bison sp. Teeth and a fragmentary jaw. Apparently an extinct form, and probably the same as the two skulls listed above, one of which was found in the same small coulee and at the same level.

Some of the large bone fragments apparently represent mammoth, and in any event the occurrence of the latter in the same beds and up to fifteen feet higher stratigraphically in the same area indicates its contemporaneity. The majority of the camel teeth are of immature or even juvenile individuals, although the fragmentary jaw is of a very old individual. Several of the horse teeth are also of young individuals. The broken bone fragments so numerous in this pocket may represent human activity, although no distinct tool marks are visible on them.

In itself, this occurrence is not absolutely conclusive, but it is strongly suggestive and is recorded as a datum of some importance in the rapidly accumulating evidence of the association of man with faunas of this type in North America, and as an indication of an important field for further investigation."

For brief references to the Tule Springs site see also:
Spurr, Josiah Edward

Steward
1937a See III A.

Stock, Chester

West, George A.

Wheeler, S. M.


1937b See III D.


More About Split-twig Figurines. Masterkey, Vol. 23, No. 5, pp. 153-158. Los Angeles. (More information on split-twig figurines, including Etna Cave occurrence. See Farmer and de Saussure, 1955 in this section for the most recent summary of the split-twig figurine data.)

Wormington, H. M.
1947 See III C.


Zingg
1939 See III A.

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

C. Southern Nevada (south of 38th parallel)

Amsden, Charles

1930a The Two Sessions Expeditions. Masterkey, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 4-12. Los Angeles. (General account of work at Gypsum Cave, Mesa House and Paiute Cave, with slight reference to Lost City.)

1930b See III B.

1939 The Ancient Basketmakers, Part IV. Masterkey, Vol. 13, No. 4, pp. 125-131. Los Angeles. (General article on BM but illustrations are largely of Nevada sites or artifacts from them.)

Anonymous


1935  Progress in Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 9, No. 3, p. 100. Los Angeles. (A very brief report on excavations at Lost City and in nearby caves and rockshelters.)

Baldwin, Gordon C.


1950a  The Pottery of the Southern Paiute. American Antiquity, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 50-56. Menasha. (Report on a survey covering the area from St. George, Utah, south to Needles, Calif., and west to Ash Meadows and the Pahrump Valley in southern Nevada.)


Bancroft, Hubert Howe

Bartlett, Katharine
1935  Prehistoric Mining in the Southwest. Museum Notes, Museum of No. Arizona, Vol. 7, No. 10, pp. 41-44. Flagstaff. (Refers to St. Thomas salt mines and Sugar Loaf Peak turquoise mine.)

Boone, A. R.
1954  See III E.
Boothby, H. E.
1888 Ancient Canals in Nevada. American Antiquarian, Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 380-381. Mendon, Illinois. (Report from pioneer description of stone lined canal in extreme southeast Nevada seen in 1849. One or two mounds reported and pottery, some of which had clay vines and leaves on them (1).)

Burgh & Scoggin
1948 See III A.

Carr, Harry

Cody, Bertha Parker
1942 Simply Strung on a Single Strand. Masterkey, Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 175-176. Los Angeles. (Refers to a string of Olivella shell beads found in a P II pottery canteen in Black Dog Cave.)

Colton, Harold S.
1952 Pottery Types of the Arizona Strip and Adjacent Areas in Utah and Nevada. Museum of Northern Arizona, Ceramic Series No. 1. Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Inc., pp. VI-98. Flagstaff. (Description, distribution and association of pottery types in the above mentioned area.)

Duffield, M.

Gladwin, Harold S. and Winifred Gladwin

Hanna, Phil Townsend
1926 The Lost City of Nevada. Touring Topics, So. California Automobile Association, Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 16-19, 36. Los Angeles. (Coverage of site and historical background, selection of pictures showing site, burials, houses, and two petroglyphs.)
Harrington, John H.
1934 One Skeleton, One Nightmare. Masterkey, Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 124. Los Angeles. (Brief mention of one burial found at "Lost City").

1937 "Lost City" of the Ancients to Vanish Again in Lake Mead. Desert Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 4-5, 25. El Centro, California. (Brief account giving reconstruction of life in southern Nevada in Puebloan times. Also brief account of excavations.)

Harrington, Mark R.

1925b See III E.


1926a Western Extension of Early Pueblo Culture. Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 69-73. New York. (Reports Puebloan pottery from Smith Creek Canyon, south to Las Vegas and northwest to Indian Springs (50 miles northwest of Las Vegas).)

1926b Another Ancient Salt Mine in Nevada. Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 221-23?. New York. (Describes Salt Cave No. 3 near St. Thomas. One of Bonelli's salt caves.)


1927c An Unusual Hafted Flint Implement from Nevada, Museum of the American Indian, Indian Notes, Heye Foundation, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 88-91. New York. (Reports a stone knife set in an antler handle from Salt Cave No. 1.)


1928 Tracing the Pueblo Boundary in Nevada. Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 235-240. New York. (Traces Puebloan pottery from Cobre in the north, south to Ely, southwest to Keystone, south to Beatty and then skirting along the Nevada-California border.)

1929a In Nevada With Our Expedition. Masterkey, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 22-26. Los Angeles. (Mostly personalities but on p. 25 there is some information on Paiute Cave.)

1929b Dead Men Tell Tales. Masterkey, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 29-30, Los Angeles. (Reconstruction of life in Moapa Valley during the Puebloan occupation.)


1930a Archeological Explorations in Southern Nevada. Southwest Museum Papers, No. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 1-25. Los Angeles. (Gives a short history of archeological work and a brief summary of archeological periods known from the area.)

1930b Paiute Cave. Southwest Museum Papers, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 106-126. Los Angeles. (Excavation of Paiute Cave, near Overton, Clark Co., Nevada, which produced Puebloan and So. Paiute artifacts including historic pieces.)

1933b  Rescuing More Ancient Treasures. Masterkey, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 100-104. Los Angeles. (A report on the archaeology of the Virgin River Valley in the area to be covered by Lake Mead.)

1934f  See III B.

1934g  See III B.

1935a  Report of the Curator. Masterkey, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 57-59. Los Angeles. (Report on 1934 field work in Nevada, including Lost City, Tule Springs, Smith Creek Cave, Upper Baker Creek Cave, Lake Bonneville shore sites and Etna Cave.)


1938  See III D.


1942b  A Rare Mescal Knife. Masterkey, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 67-68. Los Angeles. (Reports a complete double-bladed knife and handle from near Logandale in Moapa Valley.)
1945b Nevada's Salt Cave Mystery. Desert Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 9-12. El Centro, California. (Salt cave circles the result of mining rather than purposeful picking of the circles. Early Paiute pot sherds. Site now destroyed by Lake Mead. 26-C1-12?)


1953a Southern Nevada Pit-Dwellings. Masterkey, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 136-142. Los Angeles. (Description of excavations in Moapa Valley area, especially of two small pit-dwellings considered to be Late Basketmaker.)

1953b Early Pueblo Houses in Southern Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 203-209. Los Angeles. (Discussion of "Early" Pueblo Houses in Moapa Valley area.)

Hayden, Irwin

1929a An Archaeologist Afield. Masterkey, Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 16-20. Los Angeles. (Mostly personalities, but a little data on Moapa Valley excavations.)

1929b It Could Not Happen; But It Did, At Mesa House. Masterkey, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 22-25. Los Angeles. (Brief account of excavations at Mesa House.)

1930a Last Stand of the Nevada Pueblos. Scientific American, Vol. 142, February, pp. 132-134. New York. (Brief article on Mesa House with several good illustrations.)


Heald, Charles, L.


Heizer and Elsasser

1953 See III E.

Henderson, Randall (ed.)

1938b Here and There on the Desert - Nevada - Las Vegas. Desert Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 6, p. 33. El Centro, California. (Mentions PM axe found by L. Atkinson at the base of Fortification Mountain.)

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1938d Mines and Mining - Las Vegas, Nevada. Desert Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 11, p. 35. El Centro, California. (Concerned with the old salt mines at St. Thomas.)

Henley, Ruth W.

Heye, George G.

Hilton, John W.
1940 Field Day with the Boulder City "Prospectors." Desert Magazine, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 12-14, 27. El Centro, Calif. (Reports campsite with a bedrock mortar (see pp. 13-14).)

Hodge, Frederick W.
1935 See III B.


Jennings
1953 See III A.

Judd, Neil M.

Kidder, Alfred V.

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Kirk, Ruth Falkenburg

McGregor, John C.
1941  See III B.

Murbarger, Nell

Nevada State Planning Board

Roberts, Frank H. H.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1939  Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. San Diego Museum Papers, No. 3, pp. vi-75. San Diego. (See particularly p. 21 for reference to southern Nevada occurrences of Amargosa, Paiute and Malpais material and mention of the Tule Springs site.)

Schellbach, Louis
1930  An Unusual Burial in Mesa House Ruin. Southwest Museum Papers, No. 4, Pt. 3, pp. 93-105. Los Angeles. (Description of a rich grave found under a floor in Mesa House. See also Oetteking, 1930, Section IV, for a description of the skeleton.)

Schroeder, Albert H.
1953a  A Few Sites in Moapa Valley, Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 18-24. Los Angeles. (Survey report on six sites in Moapa Valley, BM through So. Paiute.)
1953b A Few Sites in Moapa Valley, Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 62-68. Los Angeles. (Continuation of survey report in Masterkey, Vol. 27, No. 1. Reports two additional sites, including Black Dog Cave and summarizes data on all eight sites mentioned.)

Spann, John

Thurston, Bertha Parker
1933 Scorpion Hill. Masterkey, Vol. 7, No. 6, pp. 171-177. Los Angeles. (Reports excavation of site of Scorpion Hill, near Mesa House, in the lower Moapa Valley. Same period as "Lost City.")

West, George A.

Wheeler
1937a See III B.
1942 See III B.

Woodward, Arthur

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

D. Northeastern Nevada (east of 117th meridian)

de Saussure, Ray

Harrington, Johns

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Harrison, Mark R.
1926a See III C.
1928 See III C.
1932b Relics of an Abandoned Colony. Masterkey, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 115-116. Los Angeles. (Reports caves near the Utah line (Garrison and Snake Creek) with "Early" Puebloan occupation.)
1932d The Kachina Rockshelter in Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 6, No. 5, pp. 148-151. Los Angeles. (Report on a rockshelter in Smith Creek Canyon near Baker, Nevada, and mentions another cave nearer the mouth of the canyon which had Early Pueblo sherds.)
1935a See III C.

Hodge
1933 See III B.
1937 See III B.
1939 See III C.

Jennings
1953 See III A.

Lange, Arthur L.

Orr
[1955] See III B.
Osborne, Douglas

Rudy, Jack R.
1953 Archeological Survey of Western Utah. University of Utah, Anthropological Papers No. 12, pp. XI-182. Salt Lake City. (Scattered references to sites in eastern Nevada.)

Schellbach, Louis

Stirling, Matthew W.

Wheeler, S. M.

1937b An Archeological Expedition to Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 11, No. 6, pp. 194-197. Los Angeles. (Mentions Etna and Baker Caves. Primarily about Owl Cave and a sifter-coiled basket from there.)


Wormington
1955 See III A.
III. ARCHAEOLOGY

E. Western Nevada (west of 117th meridian)

Amsden
1933  See III A.

Anonymous

Arnold and Libby
1950  See VI.

Avery, B. P.

Barber, Joel
1928  A History of Duck Decoys. Field and Stream, Vol. 33, No. 8, pp. 32-33, 88-89. New York. (See p. 32 for a brief description of Lovelock Cave duck decoys and modern Northern Paiute decoys. See also Heizer and Krieger, 1956 this section (pp. 13-14) for additional information on duck decoys.)

Boone, Andrew R.
1954  They Seek Our Past Underground. Westways, Vol. 46, No. 9, pp. 6-7. Beverly Hills, California. (Mentions Chimney, Crypt, Gnome Lake and Baker Creek caves and Orr's excavations.)

Cressman, L., S.
1951  See III B.


Cressman, Williams and Krieger
1940  See III A.
Grosscup, Gordon L.
1956 The Archaeology of the Carson Sink Area. UCAS Report No. 33, Paper No. 43, pp. 58-64. Berkeley. (Reports on Hidden Cave, the Fallon sites and other open sites.)

Harrington, John.

Harrington, M. R.
See also Loud, L. L. and M. R. Harrington.


1941a Ancient Hunters of the Nevada Desert. Desert Magazine, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 4-6. El Centro, California. (Brief article on 1924 excavations of Lovelock Cave and especially duck decoys from that cave.)

Heizer, Robert F.
1942 Massacre Lake Cave, Tule Lake Cave and Shore Sites. In: Cressman et. al., "Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin", pp. 121-134. Washington. (The only published detailed description of archaeological materials from northwestern Nevada site known as Massacre Lake Cave (26-Wa-2). See also Payne, 1947, this section.)

1951a See III B.

1951b See III B.

1956  Recent Cave Exploration in the Lower Humboldt Valley, Nevada. UCAS Report No. 33, Paper No. 42, pp. 50-57. Berkeley. (Refers especially to Lovelock Cave, Humboldt Cave and Leonard Rockshelter.)

Heizer, Robert F. and Albert B. Elsasser 1953  Some Archaeological Sites and Cultures of the Central Sierra Nevada. UCAS Report No. 21, pp. 1-42. Berkeley. (Report on Washo and pre-Washo archaeology, the Tule Canyon (26-Es-4) boatstone, and refers to Humboldt and Carson Sink archaeology.)


Heye 1928  See III C.


James, George Wharton 1921  The Lake of the Sky, Lake Tahoe. The Radiant Life Press, 2d edition, pp. XIII [+V]-1-395. Pasadena, California. (Claims use of petroglyphs as boundary marker (pp. 26-27) by the Washo and Paiute.)

Jennings 1953  See III A.

Kidder 1925  See III C.

1952  See III B.

Loud, L. L. and M. R. Harrington

Murbarger, Nell

O'Neal, L. M.

Orchard, William C.

1929  Beads and Beadwork of the American Indian. Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 11, pp. 1-140. New York. (Report on shell beads from Lovelock Cave (pp. 23-24, figs. 8-11).)

Orr
1952  See III B.

Payne, Doris A.

Schellbach, Louis
1927  A Bone Implement of the Washo. Indian Notes, Heye Foundation, Museum of the American Indian, Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 400-403. New York. (From site on the east side of Washoe Lake, Washoe County, Nevada.)

Setzler, Frank M.
Shutler, Dick (Jr.)

Steward, Julian H.

Weltfish, Gene


Wheeler, S. M. and Georgia N. Wheeler  
(Descriptions of excavations of Fish Cave (26-Ch-19) and Spirit Cave (26-Ch-21).)

Zingg, R. M.  

IV. PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Bartlett, Katharine  
1955 A Study of Human Skeletal Material From Zion National Park.  
(Appendix II of Schroeder, et. al., "Archeology of Zion Park". University of Utah, Anthropological Papers No. 22), pp. 171-174. Salt Lake City. (Contains measurements of the skulls of three individuals.)

Boas, F.  
1895 Zur Anthropologie der Nordamerikanischen Indianer.  
(Measurements on living Ute and Paiute.)


Buettner-Janusch, John  
1954 Human Skeletal Material from Deadman Cave, Utah. University of Utah, Anthropological Papers, No. 19, pp. 11-9. Salt Lake City. (Cranial measurements of three specimens with mention of other specimens.)

Coles, Norman E.  
Eames, John L.

Enger, Walter D. and Blair, William
1947 Crania From The Warren Mounds And Their Possible Significance To Northern Periphery Archaeology. American Antiquity, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 142-146. Menasha. (Cranial measurements on six specimens from a site about seven miles west of Ogden, Utah and two other specimens from nearby.)

Gifford, Edward W.

Gillin, John

Hansen, George H.

Hrdlička, Aleš


Michelson, Truman

Neumann, Georg

Oetteking, Bruno

1930 The Skeleton From Mesa House. Southwest Museum Papers, No. 5, pp. 1-48. Los Angeles. (Measurements of one skeleton from Mesa House. See also Schellbach, 1930, III C, for a description of this burial.)
Putnam, F. W.
1880 Report of the Curator to the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Measurements of the Crania Received During the Year. 11th Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 221-222. Cambridge. (Measurements of two skulls from Utah, one of a "modern Pah-Ute" woman, the other from a Puebloan site (see p. 199 of this same volume for data on the location of this specimen).)

Severance, Mark Sibley and H. C. Yarrow

Smith, Elmer
1950 Post-Caucasian Gosiute Burials From Deep Creek Area Of Utah. In: The Archaeology Of The Deep Creek Region, Utah. University of Utah, Anthropological Paper No. 5, pp. 61-68. Salt Lake City. (Description of four historic Gosiute burials with cranial measurements.)

Virchow, Rudolf
1892 Crania Ethnica Americana. A. Asher & Co., pp. 1-33 and 26 plates with texts. Berlin. (Views of a "Pah-Ute" cranium from Humboldt County, Nevada, in the vicinity of Camp McDermitt with measurements. Mention of other skulls in same lot collected in 1876.)

Wissler, Clark

Wyman, L. C. and W. C. Boyd

V. PETROGLYPHS

Anonymous
1925a See III C.

Curtis 1926  See II


Duffield 1904  See III C.

Hanna 1926  See III C.

Harrington, Edna Parker 1933 More Kachina Pictographs in Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 48-50. Los Angeles. (Reports two caves near one another on Baker Creek, 40 miles from Kachina Rockshelter, with pictographs.)

Harrington, M. R. 1925c  See III C.

1927e  See III C.

1932d  See III D.

1944 Prehistoric Dots and Dashes. Masterkey, Vol. 18, No. 6, p. 196. Los Angeles. (Report, with photo, of petroglyphs on a cliff beside the old road in the Muddy River cañon between Glendale and lower Moapa Valley (the "Narrows" of Muddy River cañon).)

1945b  See III C.

1950 "Little Devil So High." Masterkey, Vol. 24, No. 5, p. 170. Los Angeles. (Very brief mention of petroglyphs in a cañon west of Mount Charleston, and a Shoshone Indian's idea on their origins.)

Heizer 1938  See III B.

1951a  See III B.
Henley
1929 See III C.

Hilton, John W.
1941 We Found Pink Opal in Nevada's Black Cliffs. Desert Magazine, Vol. 4, No. 8, pp. 23-25. El Centro, California. (Mentions Atlatl Rock petroglyphs and the Valley of Fire (p. 25).)

Hubbs and Miller
1948 See I.

James
1921 See III E.

Jones, Elmer E.

Judd
1926 See III C.

Lange
1952 See III D.

Loud and Harrington
1929 See III E.

Mallery, Garrick


Malouf, Carling
1946 The Deep Creek Region, The Northwestern Frontier of the Pueblo Culture. American Antiquity, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 117-121. Menasha. (See p. 118, fig. 45b, for reference to a red pictograph in Tunnel Canyon, Nevada.)

1950 The Archaeology of Sites Along Fifteen Mile Creek. In: Malouf, Dibble and Smith Reprint of 1950 of the University of Utah, Anthropological Papers No. 5, pp. 43-57. Salt Lake City. (Mention of pictograph site 26-Wh-11 (see Malouf, 1946).)
Nevada State Planning Board
1938     See III C.

Reagan, Albert B.

Schroeder, Albert H.
[1952] A Brief Survey of the Lower Colorado River From Davis Dam to the International Border. The Bureau of Reclamation, Reproduction Unit, Region three, pp. 1-77. Boulder City, Nevada. (Reports petroglyph site on Dead Mountain (26-C1-9).)

Simpson
1876     See II.

Steward, Julian H.


Train, Mrs. Percy
1941     Grapevine Canyon. Desert Magazine, Vol. 4, No. 12, p. 10. El Centro. (Reports petroglyphs in Grapevine Canyon (illus.).)

Wheeler
1939     See III D.

1942     See III B.

Works Progress Administration
1940     See I.
VI. RADIOCARBON DATES

Arnold, J. R. and W. F. Libby
1951 Radiocarbon Dates. Science, Vol. 113, No. 2927, pp. 111-120. Lancaster. (Gives dates for samples C-221 and C-222 from Gypsum Cave, C-277 and C-278 from Lovelock Cave, and C-281, C-298 and C-554 from Leonard Rockshelter. The original dating determined for sample C-554 from Leonard Rockshelter contained an error. The explanation of this error and reasons for accepting the two second runs of the same sample (also numbered C-554) with ages of 5779 ± 100 and 5694 ± 325 and average age of 5737 ± 254 is given in Arnold and Libby, 1952; Heizer, 1951a and b; and Johnson, 1951, p. 16.)


Broecker, W. S., Kulp, J. L. and Tucek, C. S.
1956 Lamont Natural Radiocarbon Measurements III. Science, Vol. 124, No. 3214, pp. 154-165. Lancaster. (Gives date for sample L-245 from Fishbone Cave.)

Crane, H. R.

Cressman, L. S.
1951 See III B (evaluation of dates for Gypsum Cave, Lovelock Cave and Leonard Rockshelter.)
1956 See III E (evaluation of all radiocarbon dates known as of 1956 for Lovelock Cave.)

Heizer, R. F.
1951a See III B (evaluation of all radiocarbon dates known as of 1951 for Lovelock Cave and Leonard Rockshelter.)
1951b See III B (evaluation of all radiocarbon dates known as of 1951 for Lovelock Cave, Leonard Rockshelter and Gypsum Cave.)
Recent Cave Exploration in the Lower Humboldt Valley, Nevada. UCAS Report No. 33, Paper No. 42, pp. 50-57. Berkeley. (Evaluation of all radiocarbon dates known as of 1956 for the Humboldt Sink area. See especially the Addendum, pp. 55-57, for the original location, description and evaluation of the Lovelock Cave dates.)

Hurt, W. R.
1953 See III B (evaluation of dates for Gypsum Cave and Leonard Rockshelter.)

Jennings, J. D.
1953 See III A (evaluation of Danger Cave dates.)

Johnson, Frederick (Assembler)
1951 Radiocarbon Dating. Memoir of the Society for American Archaeology, No. 8, pp. 5-19. Salt Lake City. (Gives same dates as reported in Arnold and Libby, 1952.)

Libby, W. F.
1951 Radiocarbon Dates, II. Science, Vol. 114, No. 2960, pp. 291-296. Lancaster. (Gives dates for sample C-276, Lovelock Cave; C-587, Humboldt Cave; C-599, Leonard Rockshelter; and C-609 and C-610 from Danger Cave.)


1954 Chicago Radiocarbon Dates, IV. Science, Vol. 119, No. 3083, pp. 135-140. Lancaster. (Gives dates for samples C-728, C-729, C-730 [combined sample] and C-735 from Lovelock Cave and C-914 from Tule Springs.)
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