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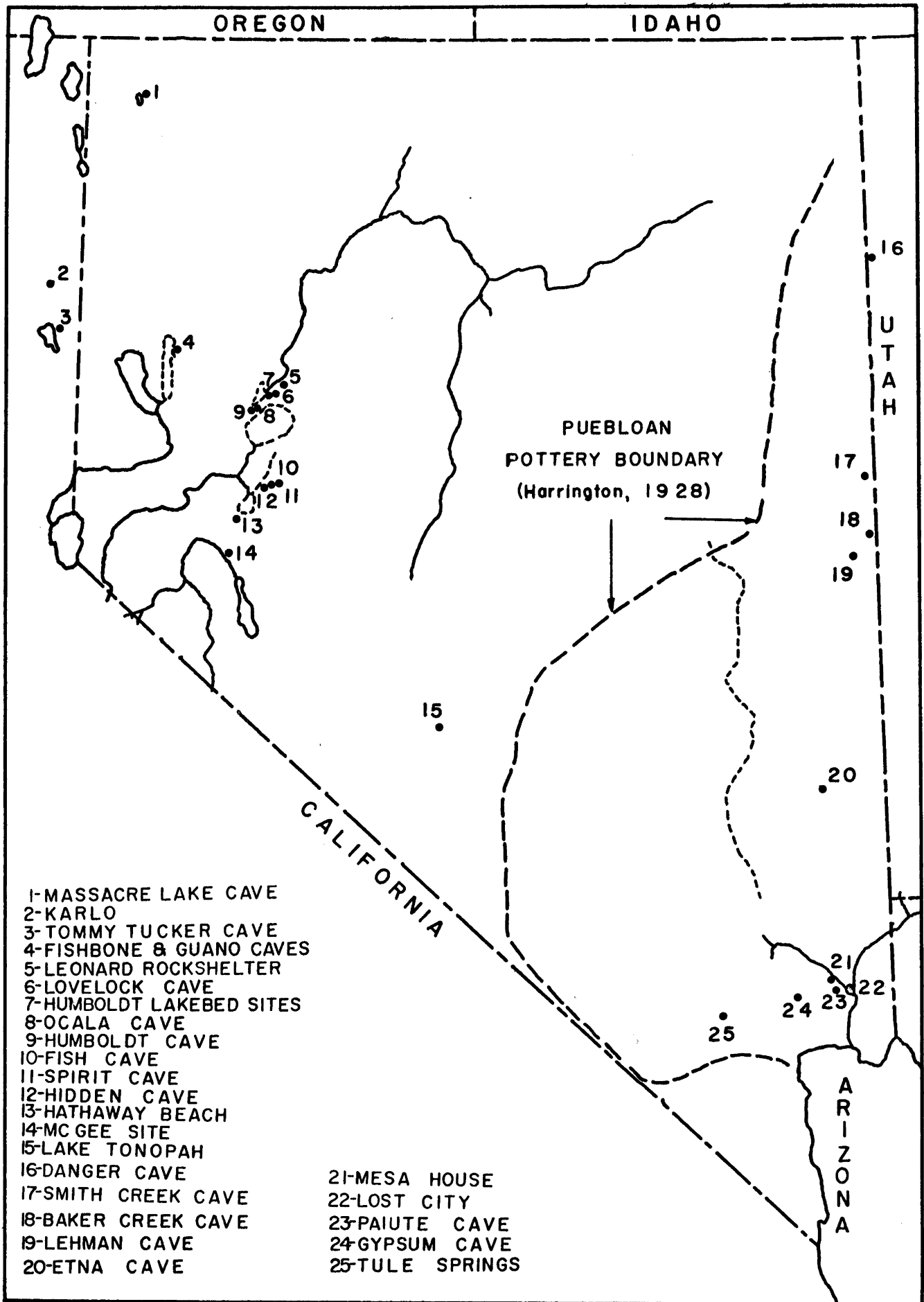
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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGY

By Gordon L. Grosscup

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MAJOR EXCAVATED NEVADA SITES.

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Illustration

Map: Major Excavated Nevada Sites.	Frontispiece
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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 1912¹ 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,² 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 Rockshelter³ 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.⁴ 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

⁴ 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 kinship⁵ 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 Paiute 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 prehistory, just as Nevada archaeology has thrown light on archaeological problems in California, Utah, and Oregon. These are the sites named Karlo, 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.

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- 1952 Climatic History and the Antiquity of Man in California. In: Symposium of the Antiquity of Man in California, Report of the University of California Archaeological Survey No. 16, pp. 23-31. Berkeley. (A summary of Antevs' current views on the dating of archaeological materials using climatic evidence.)
- 1955 Geologic-Climatic Dating in the West. American Antiquity, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 317-335. Salt Lake City. (Some mention of Leonard Rockshelter and Gypsum Cave and a re-evaluation of geologic and climatic dating in western North America.)

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 1953 Pleistocene-Recent Boundary in the Rocky Mountain Region. U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 996A, pp. iii-25. Washington. (Includes a description of Gypsum Cave and Lake Lahontan deposits.)
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 1925 Quaternary Climates: The Geologic History of Lake Lahontan. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Pub. No. 352, pp. 1-50. Washington. (Pleistocene history.)
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- 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.
 1942 Desert Challenge. An Interpretation of Nevada. Alfred Knopf. Pp. 1-388, i-ix. New York. (See pp. 96-107 for interpretation of geology; pp. 107-120 for ecology and prehistoric and historic Indian occupation; and pp. 121-147 for an account of early explorations and travelers. Some ethnographic material is presented, but in general a poor source.)
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 1936 The Birds of Nevada. Cooper Ornithological Club, Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 23, pp. 1-145. Berkeley.

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 1922 Map of the Pleistocene Lakes of the Basin-and Range Province and Its Significance. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. 33, pp. 541-552. Washington.
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 1918 Evidence of Mammalian Palaeontology Relating to the Age of Lake Lahontan. University of California Publications, Bull. of the Dept. of Geology, Vol. 10, No. 25, pp. 517-521. Berkeley. (Discussion of fossils found in Lake Lahontan deposits. Mentions the McGee point.)
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- Works Progress Administration
1940 Nevada - A Guide to the Silver State. Pp. xviii-315. Binfords & Mort. Portland, Oregon. (Contains chapters on Nevada Indians and early explorers and trappers, and gives a short but good description of the state and its resources. Has a large bibliography on a variety of subjects with some annotation.)

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[1911] The Ethno-Botany of the Gosiute Indians of Utah. American Anthropological Association Memoir 2, Part 5, pp. 329-405. Lancaster.

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- 1938 Band Organization of the Southern Paiute. American Anthropologist, Vol. 40, No. 4, Part 1, pp. 633-634. Menasha.

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- 1924b Shoshonean Tales. Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. 37, Nos. 143-144, pp. 1-242. New York. (See pp. 157-200 for Southern Paiute tales and pp. 200-242 for Northern Paiute tales.)

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- Park, Willard Z.
 1938a The Organization and Habitat of Paviotso Bands. American Anthropologist, Vol. 40, No. 4, Part 1, pp. 622-626. Menasha. (Gives band names and localities.)
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 1938 Tribal Distribution in Northeastern Oregon. American Anthropologist, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 384-395. Menasha. (Information on the groups bordering the Northern Paiute in Oregon.)
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- Siskin, E. E.
 1938 Washo Territory. American Anthropologist, Vol. 40, No. 4, part 1, pp. 626-627. Menasha. (Brief article on the Washo boundary problem.)

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- 1938 Basin-Plateau Aboriginal Sociopolitical Groups. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 120, pp. XII-346. Washington. (Includes Nevada Shoshoni, Southern Paiute, Gosiute and a little about Northern Paiute.)
- 1939a Some Observations on Shoshonean Distributions. American Anthropologist, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 261-265. Menasha. (Notes on territorial subdivisions of Great Basin groups.)
- 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.)
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- 1941 See III E.

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- 1939 Northern Paiute Bands. University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 127-149. Berkeley. (Gives band organization of Northern Paiute.)
- 1941 Northern Paiute, Culture Element Distributions: XIV. University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 361-446. Berkeley. (Culture element distributions for Northern Paiute, Washo and Achomawi.)

- 1942 Ute-Southern Paiute, Culture Element Distributions: XVIII. University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 231-360. Berkeley. (Culture element distributions among Gosiute, Ute, Southern Paiute and Navaho.)

Whiting, Beatrice Blyth

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Yarrow, H. C.

- 1881 A Further Contribution to the Study of the Mortuary Customs of the North American Indians. Bureau of Ethnology, First Annual Report (1879-80), pp. 87-203. Government Printing Office, Washington. (See pp. 126-127 for a cave burial by Utes near Nevada border; p. 143 for cairn burial among Nevada Shoshone and Oregon Pi-Utes; pp. 153-154 for Nevada Shoshone abandonment of body in dismantled houses; and p. 181 for burial of bodies in springs by Indians in Utah. Primarily ethnographic, but provides leads for the archaeologist.)

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

A. General

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Burgh, Robert F. and Charles R. Scoggin

- 1948 The Archaeology of Castle Park Dinosaur National Monument. University of Colorado Studies. Series in Anthropology, No. 2. University of Colorado Press, Boulder, Colorado. (See pp. 65, 80-81, 84 for comparisons with Lovelock, Etna, and other "SE Nevada" caves.)

Cressman, L. S.

- 1936 Archaeological Survey of the Guano Valley Region in Southeastern Oregon. University of Oregon Monographs, Studies in Anthropology, No. I, pp. 1-48. Eugene. (Scattered comparisons throughout to Lovelock Cave and to historic Northern Paiute.)

- 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.)
- 1944 Reply to A. D. Krieger's Review of L. S. Cressman's "Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin." American Anthropologist. Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 206-211. Menasha. (Cressman's reply to Krieger's review of Cressman and others, 1942, including Lovelock and Humboldt Caves stratigraphy and relation to Oregon materials. See Krieger, 1944, Section III E for Krieger's review.)
- Cressman, L. S., H. Williams and A. D. Krieger
 1940 Early Man in Oregon. University of Oregon Monographs, Studies in Anthropology, No. 3, pp. viii-78. Eugene. (See pp. 12, 34, 38, 39, 48 for comparisons with Nevada specimens from Lovelock Cave, Humboldt Cave, Leonard Rockshelter and Gypsum Cave.)
- Cressman, L. S. and Others
 1942 Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Pub. 538, pp. xvii-158, plus 102 figures. Washington. (See particularly pp. 135-140 for comparisons of Lovelock Cave material with SE Oregon material. Other material scattered throughout.)
- Fenenga, F. and F. A. Riddell
 1949 Excavation of Tommy Tucker Cave, Lassen County, California. American Antiquity, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 203-214. Menasha.
- 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 Norbeck
 1955 Great Basin Prehistory: A Review. American Antiquity, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 1-11. Salt Lake City. (A review of Great Basin archaeology and theory to date.)
- Quimby, George I.
 1954 Cultural and Natural Areas Before Kroeber. American Antiquity, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 317-331. Salt Lake City. (Mention of Leonard Rockshelter, Gypsum Cave and Post Mankato ecology of North America, including Great Basin.)

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.)
- 1956b Final Report on the Archaeology of Tommy Tucker Cave. UCAS Report No. 35, Paper 44, pp. 1-25, Berkeley. (Eastern California site with Lovelock connections.)

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.)
- 1937a Ancient Caves of the Great Salt Lake Region. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bull. 116, pp. XIV-131. Washington. (Contains comparisons to Lovelock and Gypsum caves scattered throughout.)

Wormington, H. M.

- 1947 Prehistoric Indians of the Southwest. The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Popular Series No. 7, pp. 1-191. Denver. (General source; see particularly pp. 22, 27, 167-168 on Gypsum Cave, Anasazi, and Patayan, respectively.)
- 1955 A Reappraisal of the Fremont Culture. Proceedings No. 1, Denver Museum of Natural History, pp. [xiv]-200. Denver. (See especially Part II, pp. 95-119 for a summary of the eastern Nevada Puebloan area.)

Zingg, Robert Mowry

- 1937 A Reconstruction of Uto-Aztekan History, pp. IV-274. Private Edition distributed by the University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago. (Also printed under same title in University of Denver Contributions to Ethnography II, pp. IV-274. G. E. Stechert and Company. New York, 1939. (An attempted reconstruction of Uto-Aztekan history including Lovelock and Gypsum Caves.)
- 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).)

- 1954 Caves. Prehistoric, Prefabricated Early Nevada Premises. Nevada Highways and Parks, Vol. XIV, No. 1, pp. 8-11. Carson City. (Phil Orr's excavations in a series of caves along the northeastern shore of Winnemucca Lake.)

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

- 1940 A Folsom Complex in the Great Basin. *Masterkey*, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 7-11. Los Angeles. ("Folsom" site, no location given. See Campbell, 1949.)

Cressman, L. S.

- 1943 See III A.

- 1951 Western Prehistory in the Light of Carbon 14 Dating. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 289-313. Albuquerque. (An evaluation of C¹⁴ dates from Gypsum Cave (esp. pp. 295-298, 306), Lovelock Cave (pp. 298, 306-308), and Leonard Rockshelter (pp. 306-308).)
- 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
1950 Gypsum Cave, November, 1949. Cal Caver, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 1. Pearl Herd Publication, February, 1950. South Pasadena. (Not seen.)
- 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
1952 Biennial Report of the Directors of the Nevada State Museum to the Governor of the State of Nevada, for the Period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952, pp. 1-24. State Printing Office. Carson City. (See p. 15 for summary of archaeological program of Nevada State Museum.)
- Guthe, Carl E.
[1931] Archaeological Work in North America, in: Summary of Archaeological Work in the Americas During 1929 and 1930. American Archaeology Series, No. 5, pp. 21-52. The Pan-American Union. Washington. (See pp. 22-24 for Gypsum Cave.)
[1935] North America, in: Summary of Archaeological Work in the Americas: 1931-1932-1933. American Archaeology Series, No. 7, pp. 47-77. The Pan-American Union. Washington. (For a report on Gypsum Cave, Tule Springs and other sites see pp. 47-48.)

- Harrington, Johns
 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.
 1930c Ashes Found with Sloth Remains. Discovery in Gypsum Cave Thought Ancient Campfire. Science News Letter, Vol. 17, No. 478, p. 365. Baltimore. (Describes occurrence of ashes and charcoal, at a depth of eight feet in level 5, under sloth dung.)
- 1930e See III C.
- 1933a Gypsum Cave, Nevada. Southwest Museum Papers, No. 8, pp. IX-197. Los Angeles. (The final report on the excavation of Gypsum Cave. For minor articles written by Harrington during the course of excavations in Gypsum Cave and since, see Masterkey, Vol. 3, No. 8, pp. 15-16; Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 36-42, 61-62; Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 79-80, Vol. 4, No. 7, pp. 203-210; Vol. 4, No. 8, pp. 232-235; Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 25-26 (Gives C¹⁴ dates); and Desert Magazine, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 3-5, 34. Also see Masterkey, Vol. 3, No. 8, pp. 4-11 for a brief article by James A. B. Scherer.)
- 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.)
- 1934f American Horses and Ancient Men in Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 164-169. Los Angeles. (Largely about Smith Creek Cave (34 miles north of Baker, White Pine Co., Nevada). Also mention of Upper Baker Creek Cave.)
- 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-Pe-14) with drawing of dart, petroglyphs and stratigraphy. Mentions string of 50 Olivella beads.)

1951a Preliminary Report on the Leonard Rockshelter Site, Pershing Co., Nevada. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 89-98. Salt Lake City. (Besides the description of Leonard Rockshelter stratigraphy and artifacts, there is information on Lovelock Cave and mention of Granite Point Culture.)

1951b An Assessment of Certain Nevada, California and Oregon Radiocarbon Dates. In: *Radiocarbon Dating*. *American Antiquity Memoir* 8, Vol. 17, No. 1, Part 2, pp. 23-25. Salt Lake City. (Assessment of Gypsum Cave, Leonard Rockshelter, Lovelock Cave radiocarbon dates.)

1956 See III E.

Hodge, F. W.

1933 Report of the Director. *Masterkey*, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 9-17. Los Angeles. (See pp. 9, 12 for a very brief mention of Gypsum Cave, a survey of east central Nevada, and the finding of some 30 sites with test excavation of three.)

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.

1919 *Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities, Part I, Introductory, the Lithic Industries*. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bull. 60, pp. XVII-380. Washington. (See pp. 68-70 for reference to the McGee point and pp. 110-114 for the general Nevada area.)

- Howard, Edgar B.
 1935 Evidence of Early Man in North America, Based on Geological and Archaeological Work in New Mexico. University of Pennsylvania Museum Journal, Vol. 24, Nos. 2, 3, pp. 55-171. Philadelphia. (Mainly about Burnett Cave (New Mexico), but see p. 144 for a brief mention of McGee point and pp. 146-147 for a discussion of Gypsum Cave.)
- Hunt
 1953 See I.
- Hurt, Wesley R. (jr.)
 1953 A Comparative Study of the Preceramic Occupations Of North America. American Antiquity, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 204-222. Salt Lake City. (A summary of early man finds and climatic conditions before the introduction of ceramics. Includes Gypsum Cave and Leonard Rockshelter.)
- Kirk
 1939 See III C.
- Krieger, Alex D.
 1952 New World Culture History: Anglo-America. In: Anthropology Today. University of Chicago Press, pp. 238-264. Chicago. (See pp. 242-245, 248-250 for early man sites in Nevada and also Lovelock and Humboldt Caves.)
- 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 P. A. Munz
 1935 Plants in the Dung of Nothrotherium from Gypsum Cave, Nevada. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Pub. No. 453, pp. 29-37. 1934. Washington. (Identification of plant remains, including pollen, from Gypsum Cave and comparison with recent material.)
- McGee, W J
 1889 An Obsidian Implement From Pleistocene Deposits In Nevada. American Anthropologist, o.s., Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 301-312. Washington. Reprinted in: UCAS-Report 32, Paper No. 36, pp. 30-38. Berkeley. (Detailed primary account by the discoverer of the McGee point with argument pro and con its validity as of Pleistocene age. Contains comment by G.K. Gilbert (p.312). See also Popular Science Monthly, Vol. 34, pp.20-36 and Vol.43, pp.316-326; American Naturalist, Vol.22, No.261, p.847; Scientific American Supplement, Vol.23, No.577, pp.9221-9222; Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol.19, No.5, pp.93-98 and references in Section I of this bibliography to Russell, 1885 and Merriam, 1918.)

- McGregor, John C.
 1941 Southwestern Archaeology. John Wiley and Sons, Inc. Pp. X-403. New York. (See p. 113 for reference to Gypsum Cave and p. 209 for the occurrence of BM II in Nevada. Also chapters on BM, Puebloan and Patayan.)
- Nevada State Planning Board
 1938 See III C.
- Orr, Phil C.
 1952 Preliminary Excavations of Pershing County Caves. The Nevada State Museum Dept. of Archaeology, Bull. No. 1, pp. 1-21. Carson City. (Description of the excavation of a series of caves on the northeastern shore of Winnemucca Lake. Reviewed by Malcolm Farmer in A. Ant. Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 300-301. Salt Lake City.)
- [1955] Western Speleological Institute, Annual Report of the Director, 1954-55, pp. 1-6. Santa Barbara. (Résumé of work on the Winnemucca Caves, the Lake Lahontan Survey, the Baker Creek Caves, and the Black Rock Desert.)
- 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.)
- 1956b Western Speleological Institute, Annual Report of the Director, 1955-56, pp. 1-6. Santa Barbara. (Brief account of past and future programs of the Western Speleological Institute in Nevada.)
- 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.

Simpson, George Gaylord

1933 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 main 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., Paralephas columbi, Equus pacificus, Equus spp., Camelops hesternus, Odocoileus 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:

Thomomys 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: Masterkey, Vol. 7, No. 5, p. 155; Vol. 7, No. 6, p. 183; Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 22-24; Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 54-55; Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 232-233; Vol. 28, No. 6, pp. 233-234; Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 112-116; Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 108-110; Science News Letter, Vol. 24, No. 658, p. 328 and Natural History, Vol. 54, No. 9, p. 433.)

- Spurr, Josiah Edward
 1903 Descriptive Geology of Nevada South of the 40th Parallel and Adjacent Portions of California. U. S. Geological Survey Bull. 208, Series B, Descriptive Geology, 27. Government Printing Office. Washington. (See pp. 25-26 for a report on Smith Creek Cave.)
- Steward
 1937a See III A.
- Stock, Chester
 1931 Problems of Antiquity Presented in Gypsum Cave. Scientific Monthly, Vol. 32 (Jan. 1931), pp. 22-32. Lancaster. (A brief discussion of the extinct fauna in Gypsum Cave, and the occurrence of artifacts in association with this material.)
- West, George A.
 1932b A Visit to Gypsum Cave, Nevada. Year Book of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, 1930. Vol. X, pp. 48-63. Milwaukee. (Brief account of M. R. Harrington's excavations in Gypsum Cave with illustrations.)
- Wheeler, S. M.
 1935 A Dry Cave in Southern Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 5-12. Los Angeles. (Report on Wheeler's first visit and description of Etna Cave. Brief mention of Lost City excavations.)
- 1937a Prehistoric Miniatures. Masterkey, Vol. 11, No. 5, p. 181. Los Angeles. (Report on split-twig figurines from Etna Cave. Believed to be BM III.)
- 1937b See III D.
- 1938 A Fremont Moccasin from Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 34-35. Los Angeles. (Reports finding of Fremont type moccasin in Etna Cave.)
- 1939a Split-twig Figurines. Masterkey, Volume 13, No. 1, pp. 42-45. Los Angeles. (Account of manufacture and distribution of split-stick figurines including Etna Cave.)
- 1942 Archeology of Etna Cave, Lincoln County, Nevada. Nevada Park Commission, pp. [V]-92. Carson City. Mimeographed. (Account of Wheeler's excavations of Etna Cave and report of the occurrence of BM II, BM III, P II and probably Gypsum, plus some evidence for earlier occupation suggested as "related to the Folsom-Yuma group.")

- 1949 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.
- 1949 Ancient Man in North America. Denver Museum Natural History, Popular Series, No. 4, 3d ed., pp. 1-198. Denver. (See pp. 33, 35-37, 48 for reference to fluted points in Nevada, and 75-78, 163, for reference to Gypsum Cave.)
- Zingg
1939 See III A.

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

C. Southern Nevada (south of 38th parallel)

- Amsden, Charles
1927 The Pecos Conference. Masterkey, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 14-18. Los Angeles. (Note p. 17 where "Southern" Nevada cave remains, excavated by M. R. Harrington, are considered BM I.)
- 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
1925a Archeological Researches in Nevada. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 125-127. New York. (Report on the Muddy River area with mention of the Salt Caves and Gypsum Cave.)
- 1925b Lost City of Nevada. Outlook, Vol. 140, No. 8, p. 281. New York. (Brief note on Harrington's excavations at Lost City in 1924-25.)

- 1925c A pre-Columbian City in Nevada. Review of Reviews, Vol. 71, No. 6, pp. 667-668. New York. (Quotes Union Pacific Magazine article by M. R. Harrington on Lost City.)
- 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.
- 1942 Archaeology in Southern Nevada. The Kiva, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 13-16. Tuscon, Arizona. (A brief summary of archaeological periods in southeast Nevada and ethnographic occupants.)
- 1944 Mescal Knives from Southern Nevada. American Antiquity, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 330-332. Menasha. (Mention of several sites near the Virgin River.)
- 1945 Notes on Ceramic Types in Southern Nevada. American Antiquity, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 389-390. Menasha. (Reports distinctive temper types in So. Nevada pottery and relation to Puebloan and Patayan wares.)
- 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.)
- 1950b Archeological Survey of the Lake Mead Area. In: For the Dean. Essays in Anthropology in Honor of Byron Cummings. Hohokam Museums Association and Southwestern Monuments Association, pp. 41-49. Santa Fe. (A summary of the archaeology of the Lake Mead area of 1946. Gives six-fold division of archaeological materials from BM to So. Paiute and a discussion of Patayan.)
- Bancroft, Hubert Howe
- 1875 The Native Races of the Pacific States of North America. Vol. IV, pp. 713-714. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Mentions salt mines and a ruined city (possibly Puebloan) in southeast Nevada.)
- 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 south-east 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
1929 Archaeologists Delve Into Secrets of Forgotten Race. Masterkey, Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 21-34. Los Angeles. From L. A. Times. (General newspaper account of Moapa Valley excavations, including Salt Mine and Paiute Cave.)
- 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.
1904 Aboriginal Remains In Nevada and Utah. American Anthropologist, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 148-150. Lancaster, Pa. (Brief description of occurrence of mescal pits, dwelling places, pottery, turquoise mines, and petroglyphs in southern Nevada.)
- Gladwin, Harold S. and Winifred Gladwin
[1930] The Western Range of the Red-on-Buff Culture. Medallion Papers, No. V, pp. 133-161. Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona. (Reference to Pueblo Grande de Nevada (p. 159). Important to any study of pottery in southern Nevada.)
- 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, Johns 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.
- 1925a Pueblo Site Near St. Thomas, Nevada. *Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 74-76. New York. (General discussion of Pueblo ruins on east side of Muddy River between St. Thomas and Overton. Mentions a kiva.)
- 1925b See III E.
- 1925c The "Lost City" of Nevada. *Scientific American*, Vol. 133, pp. 14-16. New York. (Brief account of excavation of "Lost City". Well illustrated.)
- 1925d Ancient Salt Mine Near St. Thomas, Nevada. *Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 227-231. New York. (Report of excavations in the salt caves.)
- 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. 221-232. New York. (Describes Salt Cave No. 3 near St. Thomas. One of Bonelli's salt caves.)
- 1926c A Pre-Pueblo Site on Colorado River. *Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation*, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 274-284. New York. (A possible pre-Pueblo site on the Colorado River at the mouth of the Virgin River. Contains pit houses and coarse, plain gray pottery.)
- 1927a A Primitive Pueblo City in Nevada. *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 262-277. Menasha. (Report on Pueblo Grande (Lost City) plus some information on nearby salt mines.)

- 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.)
- 1927d A Hafted Stone Hammer from Nevada. Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 127-131. New York. (Describes five hafted stone hammers from the Salt Mines.)
- 1927e On the Trail of the First Pueblos. Outlook, Vol. 145, No. 10, pp. 305-309. New York. (Report on excavations at "Lost City" and a photograph of the "Valley of Fire" petroglyphs.)
- 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.)
- 1929c The Mystery Pit. Masterkey, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 28-30. Los Angeles. (Account of a red ochre and/or turquoise mine in Black Canyon on the Colorado.)
- 1930a Archeological Explorations in Southern Nevada. Southwest Museum Papers, No. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 1-25. Los Angeles. (Gives a short history of archaeological 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.)
- 1930e Archaeological Field Work in North America During 1929: Nevada. American Anthropologist, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 357-358. Menasha. (Mention of the work in Paiute Cave, excavations at Mesa House and the archaeological possibilities of Gypsum Cave.)

- 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.)
- 1935c Ancient Nevada. In: Nevada. J. G. Scrugham (ed.), American Historical Society, Inc., Vol. I, pp. 1-6. Chicago and New York. (A very brief summary of Nevada archaeology at that time.)
- 1937a Ancient Tribes of the Boulder Dam Country. Southwest Museum Leaflets, No. 9, pp. 1-28. Los Angeles. (A brief account of Tule Springs, Pinto, Lake Mohave, B.M., Pueblo, Gypsum Cave sites, and the Paiute, Chemehuevi, Shoshone, Walapai and Mohave.)
- 1937b Excavation of Pueblo Grande De Nevada. Bull. of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society, Vol. 9, pp. 130-145. Abilene, Texas. (Report on the excavation of "Lost City.")
- 1937c Ancient Nevada Pueblo Cotton. Masterkey, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 5-7. Los Angeles. (Report of a find of cotton bolls, spindle and spindle-whorl in a rock shelter (26-C1-23) near Lost City.)
- 1937e Some Early Pit-Dwellings in Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 122-124. Los Angeles. (Note on pit-dwellings in Moapa and Virgin Valleys.)
- 1938 See III D.
- 1942a Black Dog Cave. Masterkey, Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 173-174. Los Angeles. (Report on discovery of Black Dog Cave with brief description of recovered artifacts.)
- 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?)
- 1952 Effigy Axe. Masterkey, Vol. 26, No. 2, p. 66. Los Angeles. (Report of the discovery of an effigy axe in southern Nevada.)
- 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.)
- 1930b Mesa House. Southwest Museum Papers, No. 4, Part 2, pp. 26-92. Los Angeles. (A report on the excavation of Mesa House, a P II-III site near Overton, Clark Co., Nevada.)

Heald, Charles, L.

- 1938 Hidden Forest of Nevada. Desert Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 14-15. El Centro, California. (Caves used by Indians 50 miles northeast of Las Vegas.)

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 BM axe found by L. Atkinson at the base of Fortification Mountain.)

- 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.)
- Hcnley, Ruth W.
 1929 Catching Archaeology Alive. Masterkey, Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 23-27. Los Angeles. (A few details of Moapa Valley excavations and description and drawings of some petroglyphs in the area.)
- Heye, George G.
 1928 Archaeological Field Work in North America During 1927: Nevada. American Anthropologist, Vol. 30, No. 3, p. 512. Menasha. (Harrington's reconnaissance of Pueblo sites in Nevada and excavation of dry caves on Pyramid Lake reservation.)
- 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.
- 1939 Report of the Director. Masterkey, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 50-80. Los Angeles. (Mentions work in Baker Creek and Owl Caves (p.62) and Indian Springs and Las Vegas Valleys p.64).)
- 1943 Report of the Director. Masterkey, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 48-61. Los Angeles. (See pp. 48-49 for a report on the excavation of one chamber in Black Dog Cave, with some mention of artifacts recovered and attribution to BM II, BM III, P II and Paiute.)
- Jennings
 1953 See III A.
- Judd, Neil M.
 1926 Archeological Observations North of the Rio Colorado. Smithsonian Institution Bur. of American Ethnology., Bull. 82, pp. ix-171. Washington. (See pp. 11-12, 60-61 for reports on early observations on Nevada petroglyphs, adobe construction and pottery in Nevada.)
- Kidder, Alfred V.
 1925 Anthropological Work of Museums and Other Institutions During 1924. American Anthropologist, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 587-597. Menasha. (See pp. 589-590 for a report on M.R. Harrington's work in Lovelock Cave, and of Puebloan ruins and a salt cave in southern Nevada.)

- Kirk, Ruth Falkenburg
 1939 Glimpses of the Ancients. Desert Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 3-6. El Centro, California. (Attempt at reconstructing the life at Gypsum Cave and at BM and Puebloan sites.)
- McGregor, John C.
 1941 See III B.
- 1945 An Unfired Sherd from Black Dog Cave. Plateau, Vol. 17, No. 4, April, 1945, pp. 68-69. Flagstaff, Arizona.
- Murbarger, Nell
 1951 Golden Treasure of Tule Canyon. Desert Magazine, Vol. 14, No. 14, pp. 4-9. December. El Centro, California. (See p.7 for artifacts found in Tule Canyon (site 26-Es-4).)
- Nevada State Planning Board
 1938 Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study. Nevada State Planning Board and The Nevada State Park Commission with the cooperation of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, pp. xxiv-80, Carson City, Nevada. (Report on archaeology (pp. 9-13). Photo of petroglyphs in Valley of Fire, p. 12; photo of entrance to inner room Gypsum Cave, p. 15.)
- Roberts, Frank H. H.
 1935 A Survey of Southwestern Archaeology. American Anthropologist, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 1-35. Menasha. (Very brief mention of BM-Pueblo occupation in southern Nevada.)
- 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

1948 Quest for the Obsidian Lizard. The Nevada Magazine, Vol. 3, No. 8, pp. 19-21. Minden, Nevada. (Report on a small cave site (26-Es-6).)

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.

1932a The Lost City of Nevada. Yearbook of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, 1930, Vol. X, pp. 44-48. Milwaukee. (Brief account of Lost City with mention of salt mines.)

Wheeler

1937a See III B.

1942 See III B.

Woodward, Arthur

1927 Primitive Salt Mine. Mentor, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 56-57. Springfield, Ohio. (Imaginative article with description of aboriginal salt mine near Virgin River.)

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

D. Northeastern Nevada (east of 117th meridian)

de Saussure, Ray

1952 Report from a Preliminary Reconnaissance of Lehman Caves. Monthly Report of the Stanford Grotto, National Speleological Society, Vol. II, No. 9, pp. 100-103. Stanford. Dittoed. (Describes Wheeler's archaeological work in Lehman Caves in 1938.)

Harrington, Johns

1938 Lehman Caves. Desert Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 34. El Centro. (Mentions S. M. Wheeler and A. E. Gaumer digging here in 1938 and reports human and animal bone collected.)

- 1939 Pit of the Dead. Desert Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 27-28. El Centro. (Report on chimney-type cave near Lehman Cave containing ten human skeletons and a handmade pack saddle.)
- Harrington, 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.
- 1937d Report of the Curator. Masterkey, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 57-59. Los Angeles. (Very brief mention of the work in Smith Creek Cave and Wheeler's P II site on Lake Bonneville flat.)
- 1938 Report of the Curator. Masterkey, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 75-80. Los Angeles. (See p. 78 for a brief notice of the work in Etna Cave, Wheeler's P II site, and Baker Creek Cave.)
- Hodge
1933 See III B.
- 1937 See III B.
- 1939 See III C.
- Jennings
1953 See III A.
- Lange, Arthur L.
1952 The Baker Creek Caves. Monthly Report of the Stanford Grotto, National Speleological Society, Vol. II, No. 9, pp. 105-108. Stanford. Dittoed.
- Orr
[1955] See III B.

- Osborne, Douglas
 1941 Archeological Reconnaissance in Western Utah and Nevada, 1939. Masterkey, Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 189-195. Los Angeles. (Report on a survey of the Duck Valley area in Elko County.)
- 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
 1927 Ancient Bundle of Snares From Nevada. Indian Notes, Heye Foundation, Museum of the American Indian, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 232-240. New York. (Small rockshelter (Sawmill Rockshelter) on Baker Creek, White Pine County.)
- Stirling, Matthew W.
 1931 Archeological Reconnaissance in Texas and Nevada. From: Explorations and Field-work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1930, pp. 173-176. Washington. (Report on several sites in northeast Nevada.)
- Wheeler, S. M.
 1936 A Pueblo II Site in the Great Basin Area of Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 207-211. Los Angeles. (Report on a P II site on Lake Bonneville flats about 1-1/2 miles north of Baker.)
- 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.)
- 1939 The Jean L'Empereur Expedition in Nevada. Masterkey, Vol. 13, No. 6, pp. 216-220. Los Angeles. (Report on a survey in Nevada. Locations noted include sites near Bullionville, Lehman Cave, Wheeler's P II-Bonneville site, Baker Creek Caves, cave or shelter near Stein with pictographs, and Rainbow Cañon.)
- Wormington
 1955 See III A.

III. ARCHAEOLOGY

E. Western Nevada (west of 117th meridian)

- Amsden
1933 See III A.
- Anonymous
1948 The Basketry of Dat-So-La-Lee. The Nevada Magazine, Vol. 3, No. 9, pp. 8-9. Minden, Nevada. (Photographs and short text on Dat-so-la-lee's work, plus a detail from a Lovelock Cave basket.)
- Arnold and Libby
1950 See VI.
- Avery, B. P.
1873 Chips from An Indian Workship. Overland Monthly, Vol. II, No. 6, pp. 489-493. Reprinted in Heizer & Elsasser, 1953, UCAS Report No. 21, pp. 33-36. Berkeley. (Report on High Sierran ethnography and archaeology with some reference to Northern Paiute.)
- 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.

1956 Additional Radiocarbon Dates, Lovelock Cave, Nevada. American Antiquity, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 311-312. Salt Lake City. (New dates for Lovelock Cave from samples from Harrington's stratigraphic pit dug in 1924.)
- 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, Johns
 1947a Chauffeur for a Mummy. Desert Spotlight, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 4, 21. Yucca Valley, California. (Gives photos of Hidden Cave and finds from Spirit Cave. A very brief account of Wheeler's work in Nevada.)
- Harrington, M. R.
 See also Loud, L. L. and M. R. Harrington.
- 1925b Notes. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. Indian Notes, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 82-83. New York. (Notes on Harrington's excavations in Lovelock Cave and in southern Nevada.)
- 1927b Some Lake-Bed Camp-Sites in Nevada. Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 40-47. New York. (Gives a description of lake-bed camp-sites in the Humboldt Sink.)
- 1932c An Indian's Gift. Masterkey, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 123-124. Los Angeles. (Mention of Humboldt Lake Bed site (26-Ch-15 area).)
- 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.
- 1951c The Sickle in Aboriginal Western North America. American Antiquity, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 247-252. Salt Lake City. (Describes Lovelock and Humboldt Cave specimens.)

- 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.)
- Heizer, Robert F. and Irmgard W. Johnson
 1952 A Prehistoric Sling From Lovelock Cave, Nevada. American Antiquity, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 139-147. Salt Lake City. (Detailed analysis of a sling from Lovelock Cave.)
- Heizer, Robert F. and A. D. Krieger
 1956 The Archaeology of Humboldt Cave, Churchill County, Nevada. University of California Publications in Amer. Arch. and Ethnology, Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 1-190. Berkeley. (A report on Humboldt Cave. Also gives the distribution of many recovered types.)
- Heye
 1928 See III C.
- Hubbs, Carl L. and Robert R. Miller
 1948 Two New Relict Genera of Cyprinid Fishes From Nevada. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, No. 507, pp. 1-30. Ann Arbor. (See map 1 and p. 18 for the description and location of open site 26-Hu-6.)
- 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.
- Krieger, Alex D.
 1944 Review of "Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin," by Cressman and Others. American Antiquity, Vol. 9, pp. 351-359. Menasha. (A thorough review of "Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin" plus new information on Lovelock Cave.)

- 1952 See III B.
- Loud, L. L. and M. R. Harrington
 1929 Lovelock Cave. University of California Publications in Amer. Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. viii-183, Berkeley. (Report on the excavation of Lovelock Cave, plus information on Humboldt Lakebed sites.)
- Murbarger, Nell
 1951 On Black Rock Desert Trails. Desert Magazine, Vol. 14, No. 9, pp. 15-20. El Centro. (Reports sites 26-Wa-27 and -28.)
- O'Neale, L. M.
 1947 Note on an Apocynum Fabric. American Antiquity, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 179-180. Menasha. (A detailed description of a possible sling pocket from Humboldt Cave.)
- Orchard, William C.
 1925 Porcupine Quillwork from Lovelock Cave, Nevada. Indian Notes, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 187-190. New York. (Report on wrapped twined weave, bags with active element made of porcupine quills.)
- 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.
 [1955] See III B.
- Payne, Doris A.
 1947 Tale of Three Rabbit Feet. Desert Magazine, Vol. 10, No. 11, pp. 26-29. El Centro, California. (Account of the discovery and excavation of Massacre Lake Cave, (26-Wa-2).)
- 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.
 1935 A Prehistoric Cave Culture in Southwestern Texas. American Anthropologist, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 104-110. Menasha. (Makes comparisons with Gypsum and Lovelock Cave basketry.)

Shutler, Dick (Jr.)

- 1956 A Piñon Nut Cache Near Tonopah, Nevada. Plateau, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 70-72. Flagstaff. (Report on a historic (but abandoned) piñon nut cache in Monitor Valley, about 45 miles northeast of Tonopah.)

Steward, Julian H.

- 1933 Ethnography of the Owens Valley Paiute. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 233-250. Berkeley. (See Appendix 5, pp. 334-335 and scattered reference throughout for the archaeology of the region.)
- 1941 Nevada Shoshoni. Culture Element Distributions:XIII. University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 209-359. Berkeley. (Culture element distributions of Shoshoni, Northern Paiute and Southern Paiute. See also references to the archaeology around Owens Valley and eastward, scattered through the section on ethnography, pp. 218-270.)

Stewart, Omer C.

- 1941 Northern Paiute. Culture Element Distributions:XIV. University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 361-446. Berkeley. (See especially notes at the back for ethnographic identification of archaeological specimens.)

Weltfish, Gene

- 1930 Prehistoric North American Basketry Technique and Modern Distributions. American Anthropologist, Vol. 32, No. 3, Part 1, pp. 454-495. Menasha. (Includes Lovelock material and mentions Pyramid Cave No. 2 wicker basketry.)
- 1932a Problems in the Study of Ancient and Modern Basket Makers. American Anthropologist, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 108-117, Menasha. (Includes a summary of Lovelock basketry and indicates "closest" ethnographic similarities.)
- 1932b Preliminary Classification of Prehistoric Southwestern Basketry. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 87, No. 7, pp. 1-47. Washington. (Classification and distribution of Southwestern Basketry. See pp. 38, 42 and 43 for reference to Lovelock Cave and Paviotso basketry.)
- 1953 The Origins of Art. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., pp. 1-300. Indianapolis & New York. (Contains descriptions of Lovelock Cave material as well as an exceedingly fanciful reconstruction of the history of that cave's population (see pp. 156-172, 187-188, 212-214).)

- Wheeler, S. M. and Georgia N. Wheeler
 1944 Cave Burials Near Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada. Nevada
 Park Commission, pp. 1-7. Carson City. Mimeographed.
 (Descriptions of excavations of Fish Cave (26-Ch-19) and
 Spirit Cave (26-Ch-21).)
- Zingg, R. M.
 1938 The Ute Indians in Historical Relation to Proto-Azteco-Tanoan
 Culture. Department of Anthropology, Denver. Reprinted
 from "The Colorado Magazine" of July, 1938, pp. 1-19.
 Denver. (Utilizes Lovelock Cave material in a reconstruction
 of "Proto-Azteco-Tanoan Culture.")

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.
 Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Vol. 27, pp. 366-416. Berlin.
 (Measurements on living Ute and Paiute.)
- 1899 Anthropometry of Shoshonean Tribes. American Anthropologist,
 Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 751-758. New York. (Contains measure-
 ments made by T. L. Bolton and Walter R. Shaw on a series
 of 294 living individuals including Shoshoni, Bannock, and
 six Ute groups.)
- Buettner-Janusch, John
 1954 Human Skeletal Material from Deadman Cave, Utah. Univer-
 sity of Utah, Anthropological Papers, No. 19, pp. ii-9.
 Salt Lake City. (Cranial measurements of three specimens
 with mention of other specimens.)
- Coles, Norman E.
 1956 Observations On Two Skeletons From Paragonah. (Chap. VII
 of Meighan, et. al., "Archaeological Excavations in Iron
 County, Utah." University of Utah, Anthropological Papers,
 No. 25), pp. 119-127. Salt Lake City. (Cranial and
 post cranial measurements of two specimens.)

- Eames, John L.
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V. PETROGLYPHS

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- Hanna
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1927e See III C.
1932d See III D.
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Wheeler

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VI. RADIOCARBON DATES

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Crane, H. R.

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