

LOST CITY MUSEUM

Gallery 1 - Ancestral Puebloan Culture

The day to day lives of the people who lived in the Muddy and Virgin River Valley

Please do not touch, write on, or put clipboards on the glass!!

Food is essential for survival. Answer questions 1 and 2 regarding the hunting and farming practices of the Ancestral Puebloans.

1. Find the **atlatl** in the **Hunting** case
What is it and how was the atlatl used?

The Atlatl was used to throw long spears with sharp points to hunt animals for food.

Draw one animal the Ancestral Puebloan people hunted.



**Big horn sheep
Jackrabbit
Desert Cottontail
Desert Tortoise
White-wing dove**

2. Look in the **Farming** case. What did the Ancestral Pueblo people use to till the soil and plant their seeds? What kind of crops did they grow?

The digging stick was used to till the soil and plant seeds for food and other useful crops.

The Ancestral Puebloans created pottery.

3. Look at the **Pottery** cases. Many of the pots here are more than 1000 years old.
What did the Ancestral Pueblo use to make pottery?

Clay from the hills and riverbanks were used to make pottery.

Why do you think some pottery is red and some is gray?

Several answers are okay: different clay, different firing method, personal preference, used for different types of food or function.

4. When people are **mining**, they dig minerals out of the earth.

Name one thing the Ancestral Puebloans were mining. **Salt, turquoise, magnesite, clay, gypsum.**

5. In the **Trade** case there are items that came from far away.

Name two things the Lost City people traded.

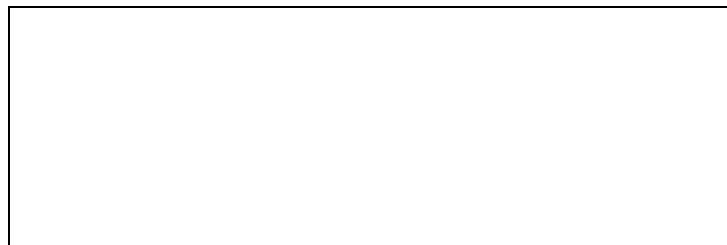
Pottery, salt, turquoise, obsidian, food, shell beads.

6. Look in the **Daily Life** case. Name one thing the Ancestral Puebloan used that you might use today.

Stone balls (marbles), bone dice and pottery disks (game pieces), pottery (dishes), shell necklaces and stone pendants (jewelry) wooden hair pins (hair styling) stone pipes (smoking tobacco).

***BONUS ACTIVITY:**

Draw your favorite pottery design.



Gallery 2 - Landscapes of Change

Please do not touch, write on, or put clipboards on the glass!!

View the timeline in the cases against the wall and answer questions 1 through 3.

1. What was the environment like in Southern Nevada?

	Climate: Hot or cold	Name or draw one animal for each period.
15,000 Years Ago	Cold	Camel, wooly mammoth, giant ground sloth, large-headed llama
1,000 Years Ago	Hot	Big horn sheep, lizards, coyote, kit fox, desert tortoise
100 Years Ago	Hot	Cow, bobcat, fox, lizard, birds, big horn sheep, lizards, coyote, kit fox, desert tortoise

2. Arrow and spear point styles (primarily used for hunting game) changed over time. Name and draw the shape of three different points found in Southern Nevada.

Clovis, Great Basin Stem, Gypsum, Pinto, Elko, Parowan, Desert Side-notched.



3. What are the two things underwater archaeologists have found in Lake Mead?

B-29 Plane and Factory

The Southern Paiutes (a tribe of Native Americans once known for their highly mobile nomadic lifestyle in the Western half of the United States) ultimately settled the Southwestern region around 1000 A.D. and continue to live in the area today.

In of the displays in the middle of the gallery you will see baskets woven by Paiute women, dating from the early 20th century. Notice the intricate designs in the baskets.

4. How many baskets can you find with butterfly designs? **Four**

***BONUS QUESTION**

5. Find the brownware pottery made about 150 years ago. Why do you think the brownware pot has a pointed bottom? (*Hint: There is no wrong answer. Use your own idea!*)

Encourage students to be creative. Archaeology and discovery being with creativity!

Gallery 3 - Archaeology Room

Please do not touch the sand or rocks!

1. Look in the center display which features an Ancestral Puebloan dwelling.
List three crops (plants) the Ancestral Pueblos grew and used.

1. **Corn**

2. **Beans**

3. **Squash or pumpkin**

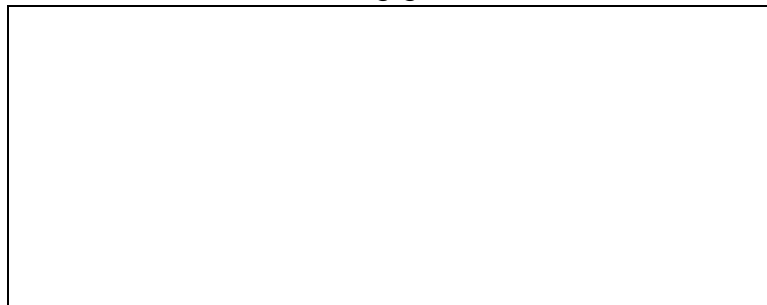
4. (Extra Credit) **Cotton or gourds**

The center display is an actual Ancestral Puebloan house floor over 1000 years old.

Move towards the long glass case against the wall and answer the following questions:

2. Find the small models of Pueblo houses in the long glass case.

Draw your favorite.

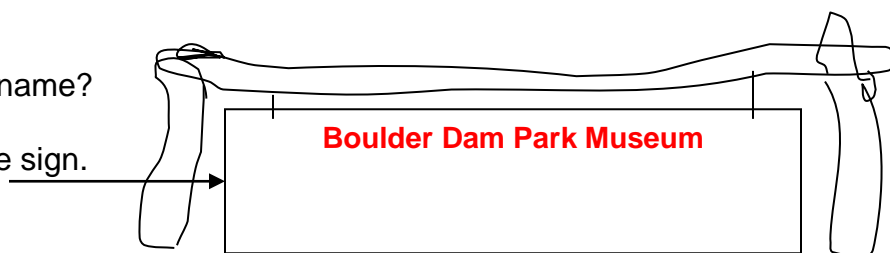


What kind of house is it? **Possible answers: Basketmaker Pit House, Puebloan Pit Dwelling, Wattle-and-Daub Room, Pueblo Room**

3. In the long glass case look for a photograph with the first name of the museum.

What was the name?

Write the name on the sign.

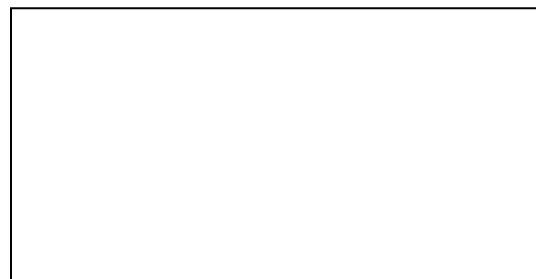


4. Archaeologists study the way people lived a long time ago.

Look in the **long glass case or the center display**.

What kinds of tools do archaeologists use? Name or draw two.

Trowels, shovels, string, tape measure, pencils, rulers, dust masks, calipers, dustpan, brushes, toothbrushes, picks, stakes, level, axe, computers, transits



Gallery 3 – What is it? Please do not touch the sand or rocks!

Objects often used in pioneer life by Euro-American settlers in Southern Nevada starting in the mid to late 1800s.

- 1.) **Burpee Quick change Can Sealer.** This machine-made home preserving a breeze when the technology was patented by Frank Burpee in the mid 1930's.
- 2.) **Canning funnel.** Funnels such as this allowed the user to quickly fill jars without a mess on the rim.
- 3.) **Sad Iron.** Patented in 1871, this precursor to the electric clothes iron would have been heated over a wood stove and was used with a removable handle.
- 4.) **Galco 100 Clothes Wringer.** An item like this clothes wringer would have been used for the laundry chores and would have been essential to the family home.
- 5.) **Ice Block Tongs.** Tongs such as these were the trade tools of Ice men, whose job it was to deliver blocks of ice to homes using ice boxes before the period of electric refrigeration.
- 6.) **Rapid Washer.** This item was used to wash clothing by plunging the metal end into a tub, thereby forcing water and air through the fabric being cleaned.
- 7.) **Show button hook.** This ornate hook was useful for helping women lace their boots. The ivory handle and finely etched monogram indicate this was a nice personal item.
- 8.) **Silver-plated tea strainer spoon.** Like its modern equivalent this teaspoon would be filled with tea and placed in a cup of boiling water to brew a beverage.
- 9.) **Marcellar Hair tool.** This hair crimper or curler was heated and used to make a popular hairstyle during the 1920's.
- 10.) **Flour Mill.** This hand cranked mill would have been useful in the historic kitchen, as it easily turns grain into flour.
- 11.) **Plow Blades.** These steel blades were used on a gang plow and were used to for cutting furrows in the soil.
- 12.) **Cultivator.** This spiky object is one of several that would have been used in a gang for breaking up topsoil before planting.
- 13.) **Seed planter.** This item was used for semi-automated seed planting by farmers during the 1850's and 1860's. Seeds were loaded into the hopper and released through the chute into the ground when the spring was triggered.

***BONUS QUESTION:** Even though technology has advanced since the 1800s, think about how some of these objects (or elements of these objects) are still used today. List some examples:

Curling iron for hair, tea strainer spoon for drinking tea, funnel for food, etc.