

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 Pueblos.

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

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

Big Horn Sheep
Jackrabbit
Desert Cottontail
Desert Tortoise
White-wing dove

Draw one animal the Ancestral Puebloan people hunted.

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 Pueblos created pottery.

3. Look at the **Pottery** cases. Many of the pots here are more than 1,000 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 acceptable: different clay, different firing methods, personal preference, used for different types of food storage or function.

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

Name one thing the Ancestral Pueblos 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 (tobacco).

*BONUS ACTIVITY:

Draw your favorite pottery design.

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Gallery 2 - Landscapes of Change

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, largeheaded llama
1,000 Years Ago	Hot	Big horn sheep, lizard, coyote, kit fox, desert tortoise
100 Years Ago	Hot	Cow, bobcat, lizard, birds, big horn sheep, lizards, coyote, kit fox, desert tortoise

2. Arrow and spear point styles (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.		
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3. What are the two things underwater archaeologists have found in Lake Mead?

B-29 plane and a 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 1,000 AD and continue to live in the area today.

In 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

Gallery 3 - Archaeology Room **Please do not touch the sand or rocks!**

1. Look at 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 1,000 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.

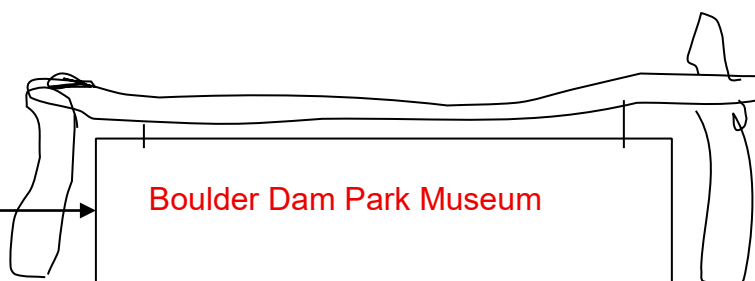


What kind of house is it?

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.



5. Archaeologists study the way people lived a long time ago.
 Look in the **long glass case and/or the center display**.
 What kinds of tools do archaeologists use? Name or draw two.

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

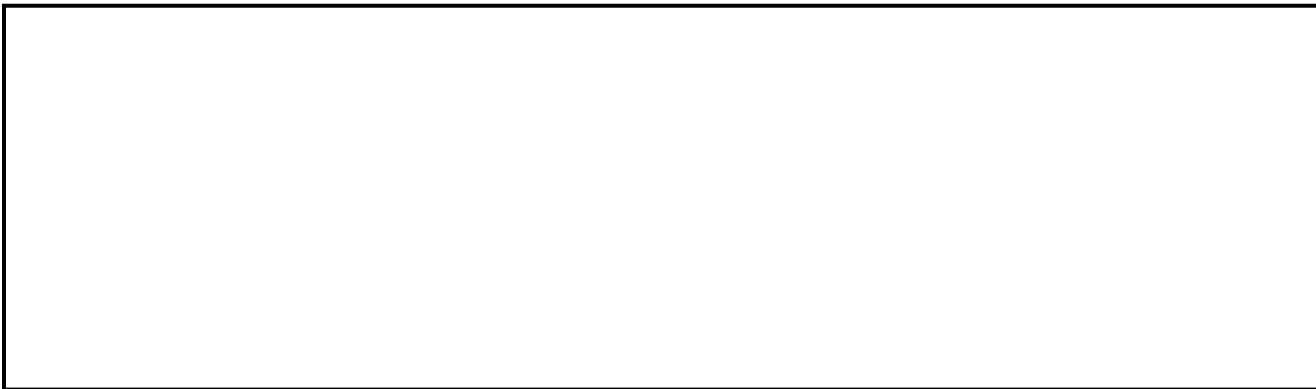


Gallery 3 - What is it? What was it for?

The daily lives and tools of 19th century Moapa Valley residents.

In this activity you take on the role of archaeologist. Archaeologists take on the task of piecing together the lives of ancient peoples through the items they leave behind. It requires study and imagination to figure out what something was used for without seeing it in use.

1. Look at one of the items in the “What is it?” case. Draw a picture of how you think it might have been used in the past.



2. Find out from your tour guide or your teacher what the item was used for and draw a new picture of someone using the item?

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Can Sealer | 12. Cultivator |
| 2. Canning Funnel | 13. Seed planter |
| 3. Iron | 14. Miner's Candlestick |
| 4. Clothes Wringer | 15. Iron Ox shoes |
| 5. Ice Block Tongs | 16. Bullet Shell Mold |
| 6. Rapid Washer | 17. Brass blowtorch |
| 7. Shoe button hook | |
| 8. Silver-plated tea strainer spoon | |
| 9. Hair tool | |
| 10. Flour Mill | |
| 11. Plow blades | |

3. Are your two pictures similar or different? Why? What does this demonstrate about the job of archaeologists?
