



The
Las Vegas Tourist Guides Guild

**Some Regional Native American Cultures
Interpretation and Notes from Art Chesmore**

Lost City Museum – Dwellings – Pit House, AD 655; Pueblos – 13 c. Grass and twig woven baskets; sandals, decoys; pottery; mano (mah-noh, a rock in hand) and metate (meh-tah-tay, a larger flat stone) used to grind mesquite beans.

Wash (one-mile south of Lost City Museum) – clay and sand substrate similar to material used by Ancestral Puebloans' in pottery. Note: Following a heavy water flow through the wash the deposition will dry to a smooth surface. Lifting a section you'll find the clay underside is soft like talc and finer than beach sand.

Valley of Fire State Park – Rock Art at the Cabins, Atlatl Rock and Mouse's Tank. Atlatl throwing demonstrations each spring (consult VOF Ranger). Plants used for food and medicine.

Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area – Rock Art at the Willows Springs. Plants used for food and medicine. Agave roasting pits or ovens.

Grand Canyon National Park (South Rim) – Tusayan Museum – Artifacts and Archaeological site of Ancestral Puebloans'.

Grand Canyon West Rim – Hualapai Reservation – Lodging used by Hualapai, Havasupai, Navajo, Hopi and Plains Native Americans. Hand-made crafts.

Navajo and Hopi Reservations – Hand-made crafted weavings, silver and beaded jewelry; hogans and sandstone dwellings; sweat lodges and earthen ovens.

Death Valley National Park – Adobe dwellings. Arrowwood used for arrows.

Agua Caliente Reservation – East of Palm Springs, in the midst of a stand of old mesquite trees you can show large boulders used by generations of Native Americans to grind mesquite beans.

Cliff Dwellings and Pueblos – Mesa Verde National Park, Canyon de Chelly (pronounced "Canyon de Shay") National Monument, Chaco Culture National Historic Park, Navajo National Monument, Acoma Sky City Pueblo, Taos Pueblo.