

Plate 1. *Top right:* Paleoindian projectile points from the Sierra Sin Agua. *Top row, three left-most:* Clovis points; others are later styles.

Plate 2. *Bottom left:* An atlatl (right) and stone-tipped fore-shafts for darts, from Sand Dune Cave, Utah. Although they date from the first century CE, they illustrate important parts of the hunting technology used by earlier Paleoindian and Archaic peoples of the Sierra Sin Agua.

Plate 3. *Bottom right:* Split-twig animal figurines, probably representing deer or antelope, from Walnut Canyon. Such objects may have been used during late Archaic times as symbols of group identity or as totems in rituals promoting hunting success. Photos by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU





Plate 4. A large, circular room crudely built of basalt on Sunset Crater cinders, south of Wupatki National Monument. Such rooms, of unknown function, often appear adjacent to pueblos. The San Francisco Peaks rise in the background (2009), courtesy Bern Carey, photographer.



Plate 5. Aerial view of an unnamed, unexcavated, twelfth-century pueblo in the Coconino National Forest, south of Wupatki National Monument (2009), courtesy Joseph P. Vogel, photographer.



Plate 6. Lomaki Ruin at Wupatki National Monument, looking south toward the San Francisco Peaks. Photo by Josef Muench, between 1950 and 1970, courtesy NAU Cline Library, NAU.PH.2003.11.23.M6892.





Plate 7. Aerial view of Medicine Fort, a site about four miles west-northwest of Sunset Crater. Massive walls of basalt and scoria, up to four feet thick, outline a central courtyard and a row of narrow rooms (2009), courtesy Joseph P. Vogel, photographer.





Plate 8. Petroglyphs of abstract geometric designs, spirals, pottery designs, and anthropomorphs on the lower slopes of a basalt mesa near Citadel Pueblo at Wupatki National Monument (Jan. 1985), photo by Peter J. Pilles Jr., courtesy Coconino National Forest.



Plate 9. A tightly wrapped, rayed spiral pecked on a sandstone boulder near Crack-in-Rock Pueblo at Wupatki National Monument (Nov. 2004), photo by Peter J. Pilles Jr., courtesy Coconino National Forest.



Plate 10. Zoomorphic figures and what appears to be a footprint—perhaps of a bear—adorning a basalt outcrop at Anderson Pass. View is northwest across the piñon-juniper woodland east of Flagstaff. Photo by Evelyn Billo and Robert Mark, Aug. 1999, courtesy Rupestrian CyberServices (<http://www.rupestrian.com>).



Plate 11. Artist's conception of the interior of a Winona Village pit house as it might have looked at sunrise in the early autumn, about 1130 CE. Based on site NA3644C, excavated by the Museum of Northern Arizona in the late 1930s. Illustration by Victor O. Leshyk (<http://victorleshyk.com/>), based on original photography by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU, and Christian E. Downum.





Plate 12. Archaeologists excavating an “alcove” pit house (foreground) and a rectangular, stone-lined pit house in southeastern Flagstaff, Arizona. Elden Mountain is visible to the north. (Aug. 1985), Photo by Peter J. Pilles Jr., courtesy Coconino National Forest.



Plate 13. Little Box Canyon Pueblo, in Wupatki National Monument. Its doorway, once open as shown in plate 14, was sealed with rock sometime during the later occupation of the site. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.





Plate 14. Artist's conception of Little Box Canyon Pueblo as it might have looked in late summer, about 1190 CE. View is from an angle slightly different from that in plate 13. Illustration by Victor O. Leshyk, based on 3-D lidar scan data provided by Western Mapping, Inc., and original photography by Boone, Belnap, and Downum.





Plate 15. Pottery time line for the Sierra Sin Agua, roughly 550 to 1500 CE. The kinds of vessels shown were all part of the Kayenta ancestral pueblo and Hopi ceramic traditions, centered just to the east and north of the Sierra Sin Agua. Illustration by Victor O. Leshyk, based on original photography by Boone and Belnap and concept by Downum.





Plate 16. Two large jars unearthed from a cinder dune near an archaeological site northwest of Sunset Crater. *Left*: San Francisco Mountain Gray Ware (type Deadmans Fugitive Red); *right*: Tusayan White Ware (type Sosi Black-on-white). The vessels were imported from manufacturing zones at least 130 miles apart. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.



Plate 17. Alameda Brown Ware vessels, including bowls with polished interiors and jars with corrugated exteriors. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.





Plate 18. San Juan Red Ware and Tsegi Orange Ware vessels. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.



Plate 19. Potsherds found at Wupatki National Monument, representing pottery making from about 750 to 1250 CE. Most came from vessels made far from Wupatki and imported into the area (2009), courtesy Christian E. Downum, photographer.



Plate 20. A Tusayan Gray Ware (Kana'a Gray) jar dating to around 950 CE, with balls of yucca twine that were found stored inside it. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.





Plate 21. Pots and potsherds from the Sierra Sin Agua. Large jars, *left to right*: Tusayan Corrugated, Deadmans Fugitive Red, Sunset Red. Ladle: Tusayan Polychrome. Bowl: Flagstaff Black-on-white. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.



Plate 22. Close-up of Tusayan Polychrome vessel design. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.





Plate 23. Material evidence for Hohokam presence or influence found in the Sierra Sin Agua. The architecture, small artifacts, and pottery all have analogs in the Hohokam area surrounding Phoenix, Arizona. Illustration by Victor O. Leshyk, based on original photography by Boone and Belnap and concept by Downum.



Plate 24. Modern specimens and replicas of ancient exotic items exchanged in the Sierra Sin Agua, showing their original brilliant colors. Pictured are marine shells, mineralized sand dollars, macaw feathers, cotton (in small pottery jar at upper right), minerals, ground pigments (in shell containers), copper bells (bottom center), turquoise, salt (in small pottery bowl below feathers), argillite, hematite, obsidian, and jet. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.





Plate 25. Carved pendants of abalone (*Haliotis*) shell from a site near Winona Village dating to around 1090–1130 CE, shown with modern, unworked *Haliotis* shells. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.



Plate 26. Carved pendants of *Laevicardium* shell, displayed against a modern, unworked *Laevicardium* specimen. From Elden Pueblo and a site near Winona Village, around 1090–1300 CE. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.



Plate 27. Turquoise pendants, beads, and mosaic pieces mostly from Elden Pueblo, dating between about 1070 and 1300 CE. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.





Plate 28. Nose plugs of argillite and limestone, fitted with end pieces of limestone, hematite, travertine, and turquoise, mostly from Elden Pueblo, about 1070–1300 CE. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.



Plate 29. Nose plugs, lip plug, pendants, and beads of argillite, mostly from Elden Pueblo, about 1070–1300 CE. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.

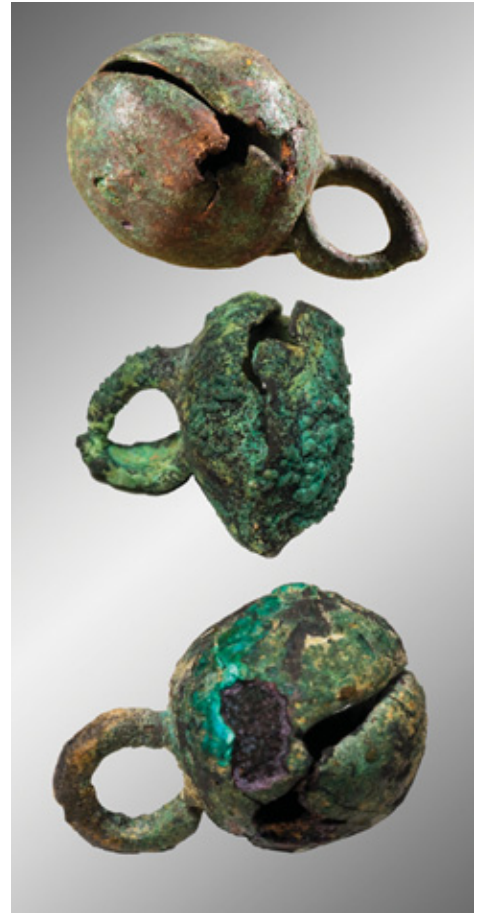


Plate 30. Copper bells from archaeological sites in the Sierra Sin Agua, about 1070–1130 CE. Photo by Dan Boone and Ryan Belnap, Bilby Research Center, NAU.