

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

LOWER PECOS CANYONLANDS

List of Maps, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas

Map Number	Description
1	Regional Map of the General Area of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, showing highways, towns, and public property.
2	Map of the Lower Pecos River Region in Texas and Coahuila, Mexico, showing natural features.
3	USGS map of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas, and the 35 proposed NHL contributing sites.
4	Map of the Western Sites in the Rio Grande and Pecos River Drainages, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas.
5	Map of the Eastern Sites in the Devils River Drainage, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas.
6	Map of the Eagle Nest Canyon Site Concentration, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas.
7	Map of the larger area of Crab Shelter (41VV50). Courtesy Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.
8	Map of Sunburst Shelter (41VV840) [REDACTED] Courtesy Texas Parks & Wildlife Department.
9	Sketch map of 41VV1207 [REDACTED] Courtesy Amistad National Recreation Area, National Park Service.
10	Lidar map of Halo Shelter (41VV1230). Courtesy Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.
11	Lidar map and cross section of the central shelter with the large, complex PRS art panel at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.

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LOWER PECOS CANYONDLANDS ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

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Property Name: LOWER PECOS CANYONDLANDS ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

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Map Number: 1

Some information about this property is restricted under law:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, section 304, 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a)
Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources

Section 304

[16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a) – Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources]

a) The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may –

- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
- (2) risk harm to the historic resources; or
- (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

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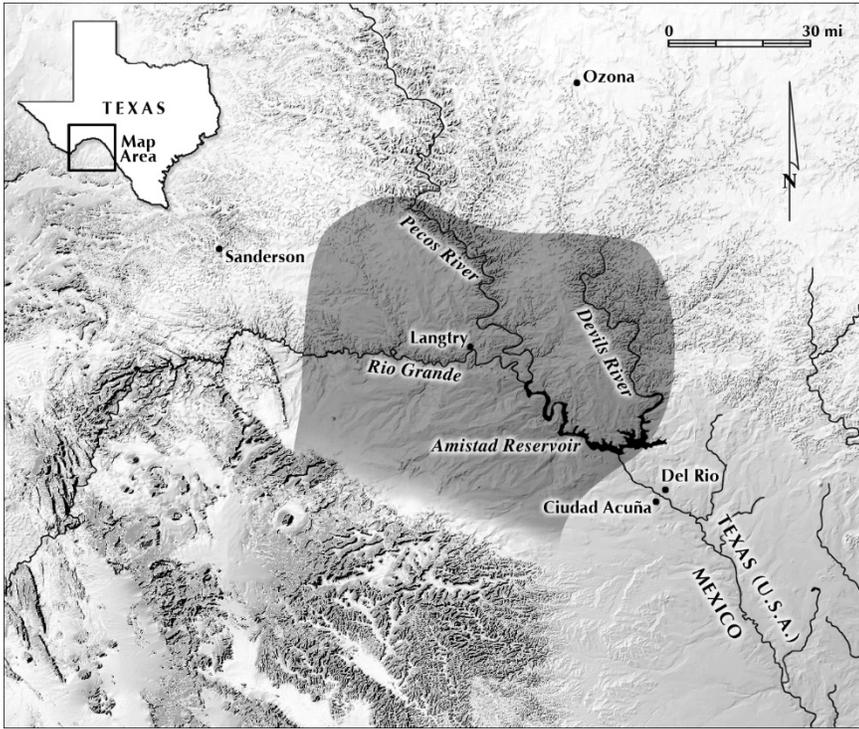
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Map 2: Map of the Lower Pecos River Region in Texas and Coahuila, Mexico, showing natural features.

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- *Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources*

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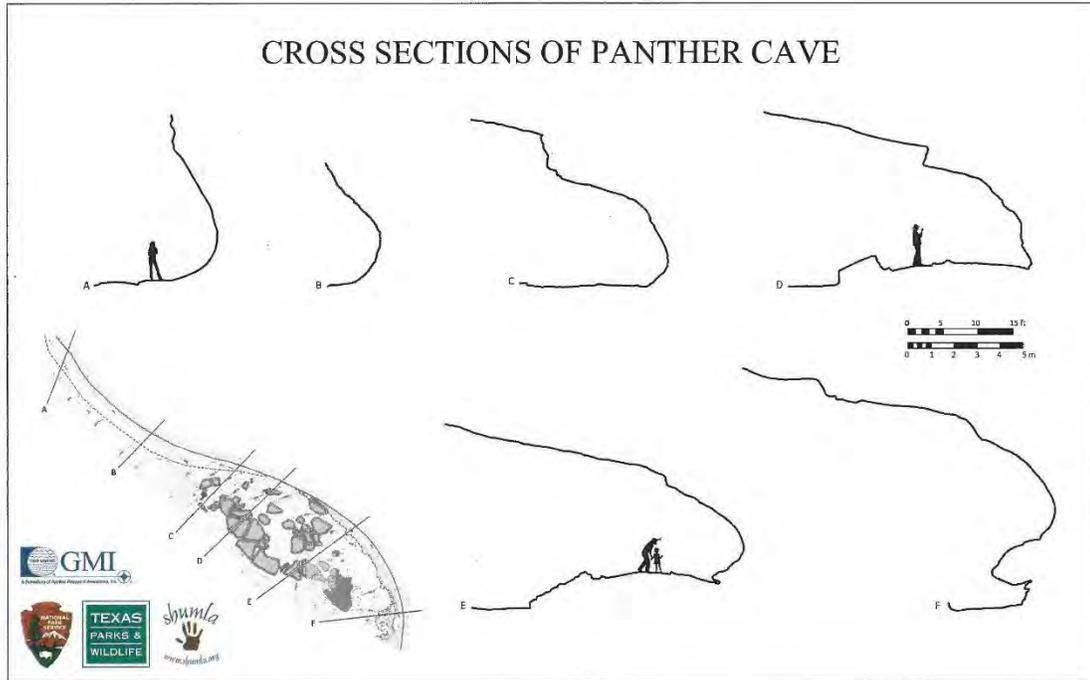
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Map 11. Lidar map and cross section of the central shelter with the large, complex PRS art panel at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center.

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List of Photographs, Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District, Val Verde County, Texas

Photo Number	Caption	Camera facing	Date	Photographer
1 TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0001.	PHOTOGRAPH 1. View of a portion of the pictograph panel at Halo Shelter (41VV1230), a site in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy of Shumla Archeological Research and Education Center (Shumla), 41VV1230 Halo Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_10.41VV1230_SITE_4930.jpg.	north	11/10/2015	Jerod Roberts
2 TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0002.	PHOTOGRAPH 2. View of a portion of the long panel of rock art at the Rattlesnake Canyon site (41VV180) in the Rio Grande drainage. The central anthropomorph has rabbit ears on its head, an attribute largely found west of the Pecos River. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV180 Rattlesnake Canyon.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2006.2006_10_18.41VV0180_SITE_2-11.	north	10/18/2006	Jean Clottes
3 TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0003.	PHOTOGRAPH 3. View of a portion of the deposits at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) and the pictograph panels on shelter wall. Fate Bell is in Seminole Canyon, a tributary of the Rio Grande. The lower pictograph panel was partially buried below the midden in the foreground until archeological excavations by the University of Texas in the 1930s. Some pits in the midden are the result of looting. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell.Photographs.Fate Bell Site Photos.2008.2008_05 Fate Bell.DSC01704.	west	5/2008	Shumla
4 TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0004.	PHOTOGRAPH 4. View of alcove with panther facing an anthropomorph at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage. Panthers are commonly found in PRS art at sites across the region. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther_Photos_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2014 IMG_055.	east	2014	Amanda Castaneda

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<p>5</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0005.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 5. View of far right hand portion of the main pictograph panel at Panther Cave (41VV83) suggesting the scale and complexity of the mural. Photo courtesy National Park Service. Panther Cave Site Visit 20150402 IMG_1458_edit.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>3/2006</p>	<p>Jean Clottes</p>
<p>6</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0006</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 6. Looking downstream across the deposits and boulders with grinding features at 41VV83 (Panther Cave). The large-scale pictographs, including a prominent feline, are visible in the background. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV83 Panther Cave_Site & Crew Photos_General Site Photos_2011_2011.09.27</p>	<p>southeast</p>	<p>9/27/2011</p>	<p>Stephanie Noland</p>
<p>7</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0007.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 7. View of the panel at the White Shaman Site (41VV124).</p>	<p>east</p>	<p>2/11/2016</p>	<p>Mark Willis</p>
<p>8</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0008.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 8. Archeologists carefully make their way across a steep rock slope to continue excavations at Baker Cave (41VV213), [REDACTED]. Subsequent to these excavations, looters destroyed the remaining deposits in the shelter. Photograph courtesy Thomas R. Hester.</p>	<p>north</p>	<p>7/1985</p>	<p>Thomas R. Hester</p>
<p>9</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0009.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 9. Hand excavations in progress at Arenosa Shelter (41VV99). Heavy equipment was needed because the deposits were over 40 ft (14.5m) deep. Photograph courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at the TARL and TBH at UT.</p>	<p>southwest</p>	<p>06/1967</p>	<p>David Dibble</p>
<p>10</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0010.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 10. Excavations underway at Coontail Spin Cave (41VV82) [REDACTED]. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/VV82-31.html.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>09/1962</p>	<p>J. P. Nunley</p>

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<p>11</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0011.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 11. Lechuguilla is one of the smallest members of the Agave family and one of the most important plants in the Lower Pecos. Its tough fibers were the preferred material for making sandals, mats, baskets, and many other items. Its heart or leaf base was a major carbohydrate source. Large quantities of lechuguilla hearts were baked in earth ovens. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyonhistory.net/pecos/images/lech-3.html and Phil Dering.</p>	<p>east</p>	<p>05/2009</p>	<p>Phil Dering</p>
<p>12</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0012.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 12. The towering flower stalks of the sotol plant are a common sight in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Sotol prefers thin rocky soils and steep terrain and often grows in great abundance in such areas. Prehistoric peoples harvested sotol hearts or "cabezas" (heads) in quantity and baked them in earth ovens. Courtesy of Jack Johnson.</p>	<p>south</p>	<p>06/2016</p>	<p>Jack Johnson</p>
<p>13</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0013.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 13. Shumla students preparing to document PRS art at Jackrabbit Shelter (41VV576), the site with the oldest radiocarbon assay for this art style. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV576 Jackrabbit.Site & Crew Photos.Crew Photos.2007.2007_05_22_FMRA.576-3397-Kathleen, Niesha,Willi</p>	<p>unknown</p>	<p>5/22/2007</p>	<p>Angel Moody</p>
<p>14</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0014.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 14. View of part of the PRS panel at Mystic Shelter (41VV612), one of the earliest examples of PRS art in the region. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter.Photographs.LPRARPP Photos.2013.2013_04_05_Mystic Shelter Originals.41VV0612_Figs_E018_OANS_5801.JPG.</p>	<p>north</p>	<p>4/5/2013</p>	<p>Charles Koenig</p>
<p>15</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0015.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 15. Earth oven in profile at Kelley Cave (41VV164). Earth ovens are commonly found in rockshelters in the Lower Pecos. Courtesy Texas State University.</p>	<p>northwest</p>	<p>06/2014</p>	<p>Charles Koenig</p>

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<p>16</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0016.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 16. Elton Prewitt (far right) giving tour of Bonfire Shelter (41VV218) open units from the 1960s excavations by UT. Bone Bed 3 from the Late Archaic is below Mr. Prewitt. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter. Photographs. Bonfire Site Photos. 2009.2009_05 FMRA Bonfire. DSC04603.jpg</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>5/25/2009</p>	<p>Angel Moody</p>
<p>17</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0017.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 17. Close view of bone bed 3 at Bonfire Shelter (41VV218), the whitish layer at the base of the profile. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter. Photographs. Bonfire Site Photos. 2009.2009_05 FMRA Bonfire. DSC04603.jpg.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>5/25/2009</p>	<p>Angel Moody</p>
<p>18</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0018.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 18. View red and black cliff faces at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage area. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther. Photographs_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2007_06 CTP Photos by Kathleen_IMG_0300.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>6/15/2007</p>	<p>Kathleen Burgess</p>
<p>19</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0019.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 19. View of black cliff above High Country Shelter (41VV888) in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV888 High Country Shelter. Site & Crew Photos. General Site Photos. 2016.2016_02_24.41VV888_Site_8381.JPG.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>2/24/2016</p>	<p>Jerod Roberts</p>
<p>20</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0020.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 20. View of crew climbing to Jaguar Shelter (41VV584) in the Pecos River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV584 Jaguar Shelter. Site & Crew Photos. Crew Photos. 2007.2007_05_20_FMRA.CRW_0613.</p>	<p>north</p>	<p>5/20/2007</p>	<p>Angel Moody</p>
<p>21</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0021.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 21. View of Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) with gray cliffs above. Note the rubber mats laid down for visitors to enter on guided tours of the shelter. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell. Photographs. Fate Bell Site Photos. 2006.2006 FMRA Fate Bell. IMG_1012.</p>	<p>southwest</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>Angel Moody</p>

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<p>22</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0022.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 22. Late Archaic dart point from the Lower Pecos Canyonlands with sinue still attached. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/25199.html.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>TARL</p>
<p>23</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0023.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 23. Rodent-gnawed fragment of a painted cane flute from excavations in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/2794b.html.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>TARL</p>
<p>24</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0024.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 24. Black zoomorph at 41VV75; note its torso has been partially removed by spalling, a condition that affects the walls in some shelters. The first successful radiocarbon date for painted rock art anywhere in the world was assayed from a spall from 41VV75 with PRS pigment on it. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2012.2012_03_12_pXRF.DSC00249.</p>	<p>west</p>	<p>3/12/2012</p>	<p>Amanda Castaneda</p>
<p>25</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0025.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 25. View of Area A, East profile at the Devil's Mouth (41VV188) site during excavations in progress. Like other sites with deep deposits, the Devil's Mouth site revealed intermittent occupation capped by alluvial flooding over thousands of years. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL, TARL, Devil's Mouth, 41VV188-46.</p>	<p>southeast</p>	<p>1967</p>	<p>William Sorrow</p>
<p>26</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0026.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 26. View of a portion of the PRS panel at the Cedar Springs site showing a white anthropomorph and other figures which can be compared to the White Shaman site's PRS panel. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0696 Cedar Springs.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_08_41VV0696_SITE_6170.JPG.</p>	<p>southeast</p>	<p>11/8/2015</p>	<p>Carolyn Boyd</p>
<p>27</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0027.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 27. View of the undulating body and head of a horned serpent at Mystic Shelter (41VV612). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter.Photographs.LPRARPP Photos.2009.090515_Mystic.IMG_0118.JPG.</p>	<p>north</p>	<p>9/5/2009</p>	<p>Angel Moody</p>

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<p>28</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0028.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 28. Looking across the drainage to the Devils River at High Country Shelter (41VV888) with portions of its PRS pictograph panel on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0888 High Country Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2016.2016_02_24.41VV0888_Site_8397.JPG.</p>	<p>west</p>	<p>2/24/2016</p>	<p>Jerod Roberts</p>
<p>29</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0029_O PTION 2</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 29. Viewshed from Big Satan rockshelter (41VV40), a large rockshelter that is extremely obvious on the landscape. The space inside the shelter is open and the murals are highly visible. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0040 Big Satan_Site & Crew Photos_General Site Photos_2009_2009.10.25 RCS Photos</p>	<p>southeast</p>	<p>10/25/2009</p>	<p>Bob Mark</p>
<p>30</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District_0030.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 30. View of part of the PRS panel at 41VV40. The site has this pictograph panel but few to no cultural deposits. Courtesy Amistad National Recreation Area (Amistad), 20160118_112536.jpg.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>1/18/2016</p>	<p>Jack Johnson</p>
<p>31</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District 0031.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 31. The spring-fed Devils River with the surrounding cliffs and blue skies are a prominent feature of the Lower Pecos landscape. Courtesy, Texas Parks and Wildlife, devils_river_with_mesas_canyons--~laurence_parent[1].</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Laurence Patent</p>
<p>32</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District 0032.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 32. Anthropomorph at Fate Bell Annex (41VV73) holding matching atlatls in each hand. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV73 Fate Bell Annex.Site & Crew Photos.Photo Legacy.Turpin 1981.PC-A-403B.tiff.</p>	<p>northwest</p>	<p>1981</p>	<p>Solveig Turpin</p>
<p>33</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District 0033.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 33. The midden at 41VV75 showing some pot holes and burned rock. Intact deposits are believed to underlie the looter holes in this thick midden. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2008.2008_05 FMRA VV75.DSC01749.</p>	<p>north</p>	<p>05/2008</p>	<p>Shumla</p>

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<p>34</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District 0034.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 34. PRS pictographs on wall at Black Cave (41VV76) with J. Clottes and A. Castaneda. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0076 Black Cave.Photographs.Black Cave Site Photographs.2011.2011_11_12 from Elton Prewitt.IMG_0124.jpg.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>11/12/2011</p>	<p>Elton Prewitt</p>
<p>35</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District 0035.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 35. View of Painted Shelter (41VV78), [REDACTED] The PRS art is high on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0078 Painted Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.Artistic Photos.Location.2015.2015_09_23 41VV0078_SITE_ARTISTIC_5225.</p>	<p>northwest</p>	<p>9/2/2015</p>	<p>Shumla</p>
<p>36</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District 0036.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 36. View of a portion of the complex panel of PRS art at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0083 Panther Cave.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2004.0083_2004_SHUMLA PE.54013_0083_2004_pe.</p>	<p>northeast</p>	<p>2004</p>	<p>Shumla</p>
<p>37</p> <p>TX_Val Verde County_Lower Pecos Canyonlands Archeological District 0037.</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH 37. Panel with winged anthropomorph Raymond's Shelter (41VV286) that is very similar to a figure at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) in Seminole Canyon. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV286 Raymond's Shelter.Figure Data.Anthropomorphs.41VV286_A001_CTF.Figure Photos.41VV0286_FIGS_A001_OANS_3016.jpg.</p>	<p>north</p>	<p>6/21/2013</p>	<p>Amanda Castaneda</p>

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Photo 1. View of a portion of the pictograph panel at Halo Shelter (41VV1230), a site in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy of Shumla Archaeological Research and Education Center (Shumla), 41VV1230 Halo Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_10.41VV1230_SITE_4930.jpg.

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Photo 2. View of a portion of the long panel of rock art at the Rattlesnake Canyon site (41VV180) in the Rio Grande drainage. The central anthropomorph has rabbit ears on its head, an attribute largely found west of the Pecos River. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV180 Rattlesnake Canyon.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2006.2006_10_18.41VV0180_SITE_2-11.

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Photo 3. View of a portion of the deposits at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) and the pictograph panels on shelter wall. [REDACTED]. The lower pictograph panel was partially buried below the midden in the foreground until archeological excavations by the University of Texas in the 1930s. Some pits in the midden are the result of looting. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell. Photographs. Fate Bell Site Photos. 20068.2008_05 Fate Bell. DSC01704.

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Photo 4. View of alcove with panther facing an anthropomorph at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage. Panthers are commonly found in PRS art at sites across the region. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther_Photos_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2014 IMG_055.

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Photo 5. View of far right hand portion of the main pictograph panel at Panther Cave (41VV83) suggesting the scale and complexity of the mural. Photo courtesy National Park Service. Panther Cave Site Visit 20150402 IMG_1458_edit.



Photo 6. Looking downstream across the deposits and boulders with grinding features at 41VV83 (Panther Cave). The large-scale pictographs, including a prominent feline, are visible in the background. Courtesy of Shumla, 41VV83 Panther Cave_Site & Crew Photos_General Site Photos_2011_2011.09.27.

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Photo 7. View of the panel at the White Shaman Site (41VV124).

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Photo 8. Archeologists carefully make their way across a steep rock slope to join the excavations at Baker Cave (41VV213), a large occupation shelter [REDACTED]. Subsequent to these excavations, looters destroyed the remaining deposits in the shelter. Photo courtesy Thomas R. Hester.

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Photo 9. Hand excavations in progress at Arenosa Shelter (41VV99). Heavy equipment was needed because the deposits were over 40 ft (14.5m) deep. Photo courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at the TARL and TBH at UT.

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Photo 10. Excavations underway at Coontail Spin Cave (41VV82) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, <http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/VV82-31.html>.

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Photo 11. Lechuguilla is one of the smallest members of the Agave family and one of the most important plants in the Lower Pecos. Its tough fibers were the preferred material for making sandals, mats, baskets, and many other items. Its heart or leaf base was a major carbohydrate source. Large quantities of lechuguilla hearts were baked in earth ovens. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, <http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/lech-3.html> and Phil Dering.

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Photo 12. The towering flower stalks of the sotol plant are a common sight in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Sotol prefers thin rocky soils and steep terrain and often grows in great abundance in such areas. Prehistoric peoples harvested sotol hearts or "cabezas" (heads) in quantity and baked them in earth ovens. Courtesy of Jack Johnson.

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Photo 13. Shumla students preparing to document PRS art at Jackrabbit Shelter (41VV576), the site with the oldest radiocarbon assay for this art style. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV576 Jackrabbit. Site & Crew Photos.Crew Photos.2007.2007_05_22_FMRA.576-3397-Kathleen, Niesha,Willi

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Photo 14. View of part of the PRS panel at Mystic Shelter (41VV612), one of the earliest examples of PRS art in the region. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter. Photographs.LPRARPP
Photos.2013.2013_04_05_Mystic Shelter Originals.41VV0612_Figs_E018_OANS_5801.JPG.

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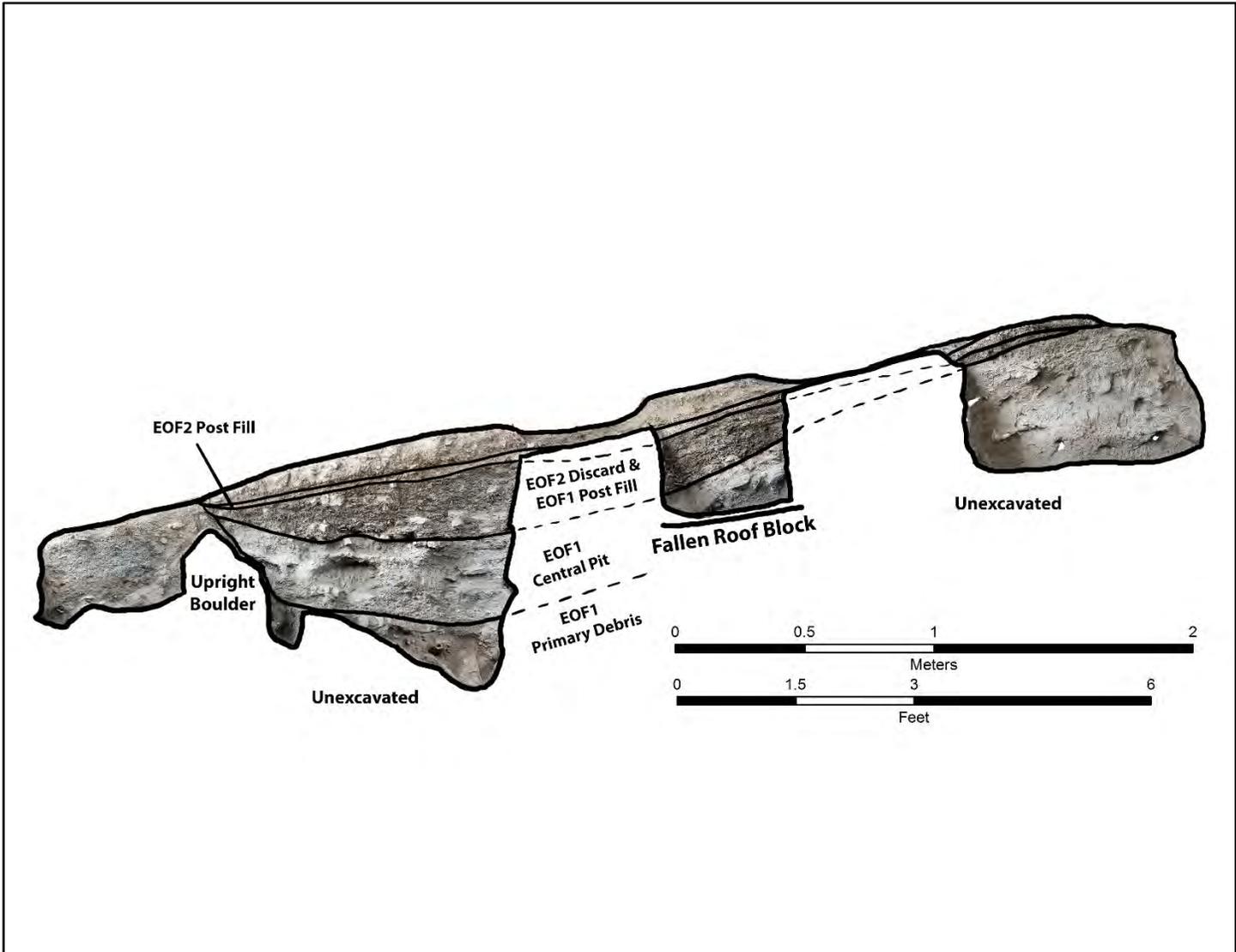


Photo 15. Earth oven in profile at Kelley Cave (41VV164). Earth ovens are commonly found in rockshelters in the Lower Pecos. Courtesy Texas State University.

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Photo 16. Elton Prewitt (far right) giving tour of Bonfire Shelter (41VV218) open units from the 1960s excavations by UT. Bone Bed 3 from the Late Archaic is below Mr. Prewitt. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter. Photographs. Bonfire Site Photos. 2009. 2009_05 FMRA Bonfire. DSC04603.jpg.

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Photo 17. Close view of bone bed 3 at Bonfire Shelter (41VV218), the whitish layer at the base of the profile. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV218 Bonfire Shelter. Photographs. Bonfire Site Photos. 2009. 2009_05 FMRA Bonfire.DSC04603.jpg.

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Photo 18. View red and black cliff faces at the Curly Tail Panther site (41VV18) in the Devils River drainage area. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV18 Curly Tail Panther_Photos_Curly Tail Panther Site Photos_2007_06 CTP Photos by Kathleen_IMG_0300.

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Photo 19. View of black cliff above High Country Shelter (41VV888) in the Devils River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0888 High Country Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2016.2016_02_24.41VV0888_Site_8381.JPG.

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Photo 20. View of crew climbing to Jaguar Shelter (41VV584) in the Pecos River drainage. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV584 Jaguar Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.Crew Photos.2007.2007_05_20_FMRA.CRW_0613.

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Photo 21. View of Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) with gray cliffs above. Note the rubber mats laid down for visitors to enter on guided tours of the shelter. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0074 Fate Bell. Photographs. Fate Bell Site Photos. 2006. 2006 FMRA Fate Bell. IMG_1012.

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Photo 22. Late Archaic dart point from the Lower Pecos Canyonlands with sinue still attached. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, <http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/25199.html>.



Photo 23. Rodent-gnawed fragment of a painted cane flute from excavations in the Lower Pecos Canyonlands. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL and TBS at UT, <http://www.texasbeyondhistory.net/pecos/images/2794b.html>.

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Photo 24. Black zoomorph at 41VV75; note its torso has been partially removed by spalling, a condition that affects the walls in some shelters. The first successful radiocarbon date for painted rock art anywhere in the world was assayed from a spall from 41VV75 with PRS pigment on it. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2012.2012_03_12_xPRF.DSC00249.

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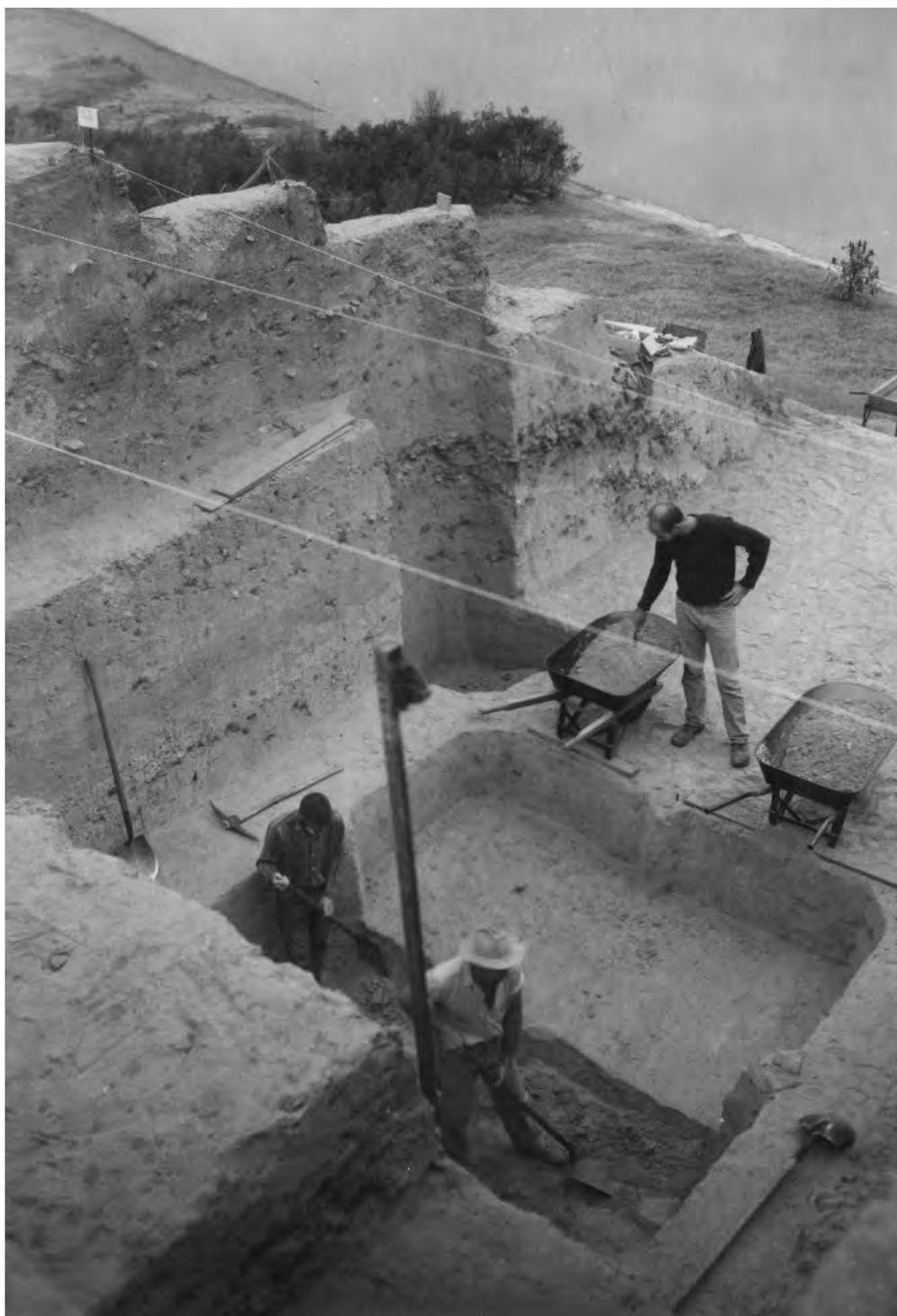


Photo 25. View of Area A, East profile at the Devil's Mouth (41VV188) site during excavations in progress. Like other sites with deep deposits, the Devil's Mouth site revealed intermittent occupation capped by alluvial flooding over thousands of years. Courtesy ANRA-NPS Archives at TARL, TARL, Devil's Mouth, 41VV188-46.

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Photo 26. View of a portion of the PRS panel at the Cedar Springs site showing a white anthropomorph and other figures which can be compared to the White Shaman site's PRS panel. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0696 Cedar Springs.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2015.2015_11_08_41VV0696_SITE_6170.JPG.

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Photo 27. View of the undulating body and head of a horned serpent at Mystic Shelter (41VV612). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV612 Mystic Shelter. Photographs.LPRARPP Photos.2009.090515_Mystic.IMG_0118.JPG.

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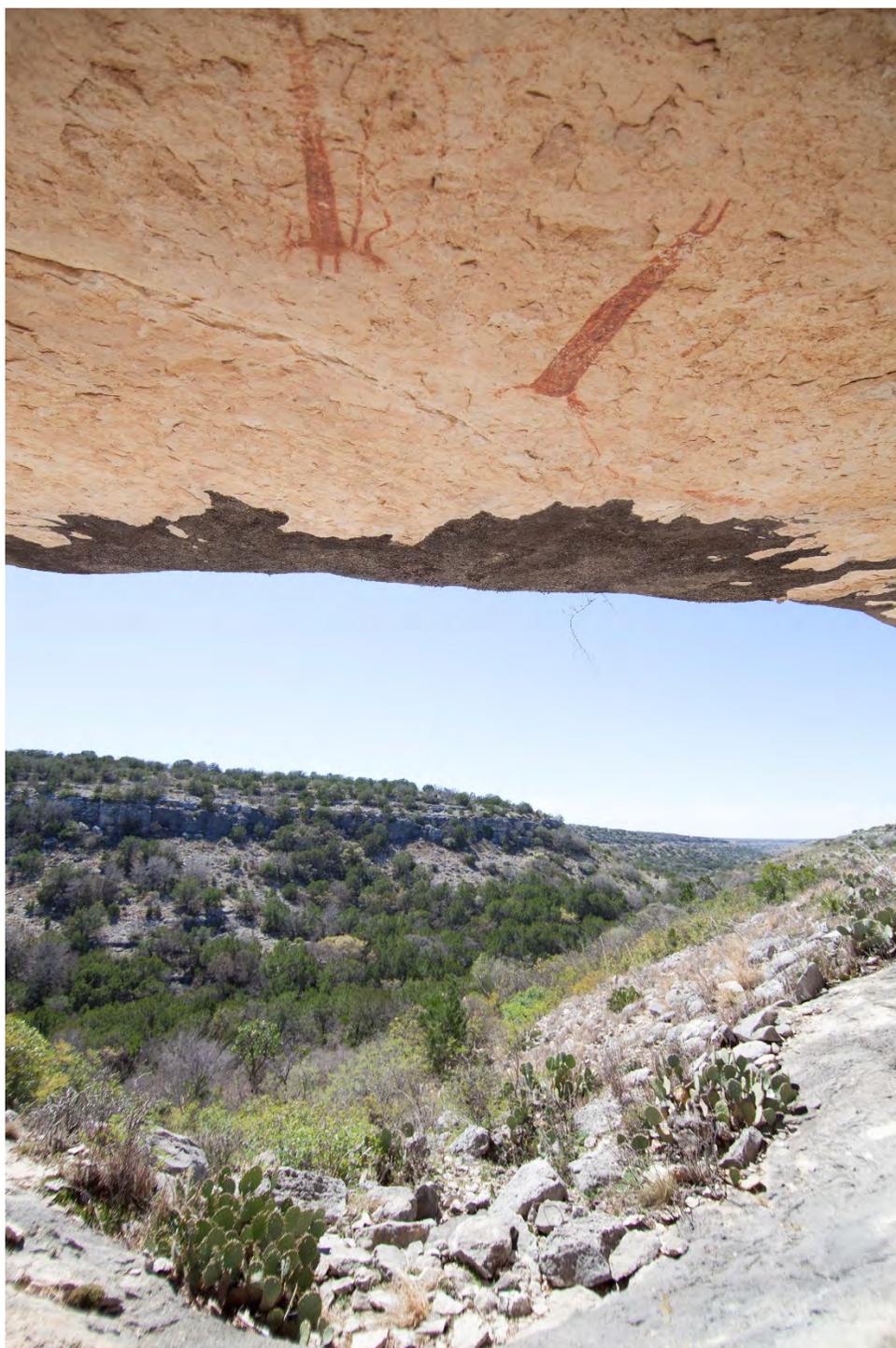


Photo 28. Looking across the drainage to the Devils River at High Country Shelter (41VV888) with portions of its PRS pictograph panel on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0888 High Country Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2016.2016_02_24.41VV0888_Site_8397.JPG.

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Photo 29. Viewshed from Big Satan rockshelter (41VV40), a large rockshelter that is extremely obvious on the landscape. The space inside the shelter is open and the murals are highly visible. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0040 Big Satan_Site & Crew Photos_General Site Photos_2009_2009.10.25 RCS Photos.

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Photo 30. View of part of the PRS panel at 41VV40. The site has this pictograph panel but few to no cultural deposits. Courtesy Amistad National Recreation Area (Amistad), 20160118_112536.jpg.

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Photo 31. The spring-fed Devils River with the surrounding cliffs and blue skies are a prominent feature of the Lower Pecos landscape. Courtesy, Texas Parks and Wildlife, devils_river_with_mesas,_canyons--~laurence_parent[1].

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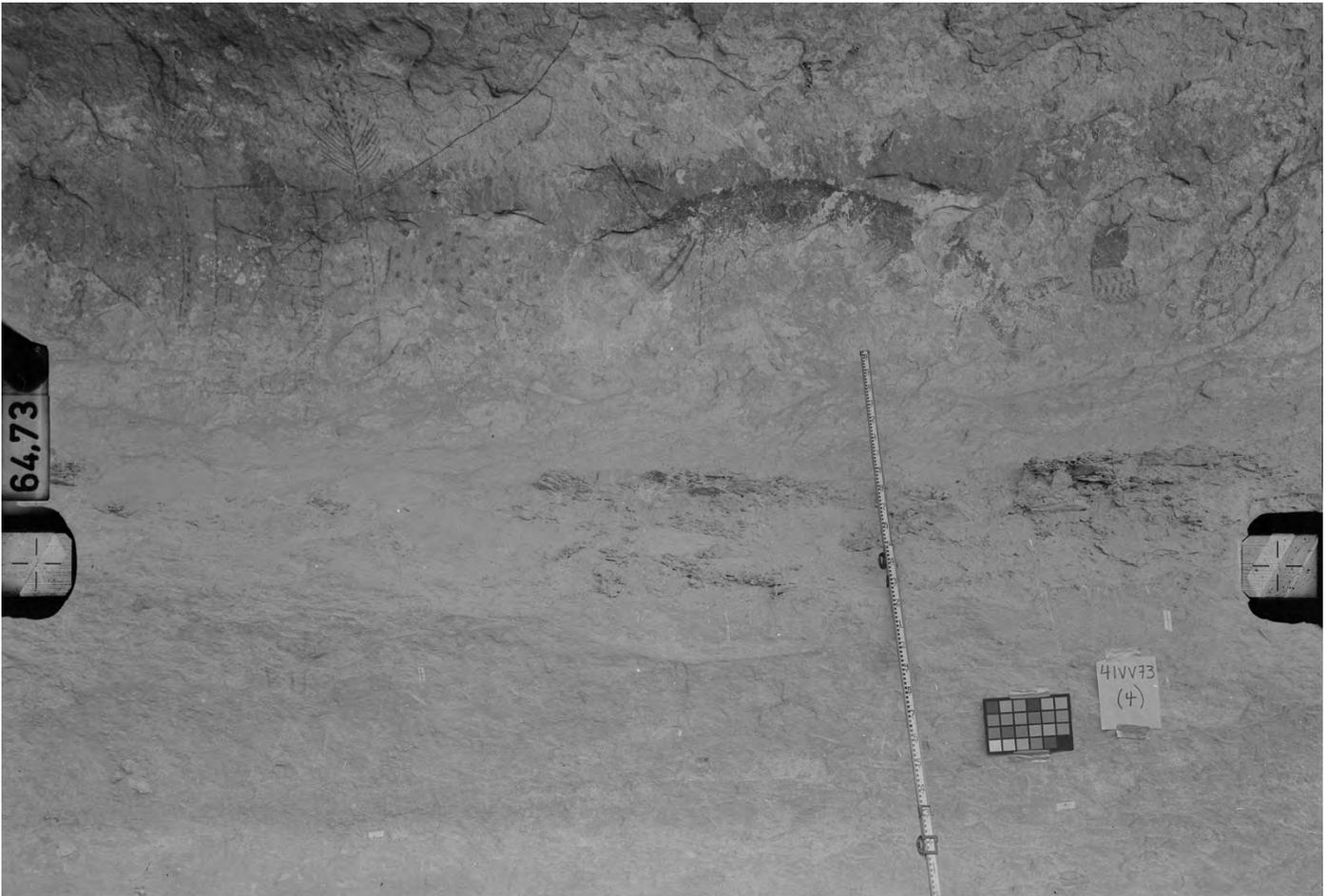


Photo 32. Anthropomorph at Fate Bell Annex (41VV73) holding matching atlatls in each hand. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV73 Fate Bell Annex.Site & Crew Photos.Photo Legacy.Turpin 1981.PC-A-403B.tiff.

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Photo 33. The midden at 41VV75 showing some pot holes and burned rock. Intact deposits are believed to underlie the looter holes in this thick midden. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0075.Photographs.41VV75 Site Photos.2008.2008_05 FMRA VV75.DSC01749.

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Photo 34. PRS pictographs on wall at Black Cave (41VV76) with J. Clottes and A. Castaneda. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0076 Black Cave. Photographs. Black Cave Site Photographs. 2011. 2011_11_12 from Elton Prewitt. IMG_0124.jpg.

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Photo 35. View of Painted Shelter (41VV78), [REDACTED]. The PRS art is high on the ceiling. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0078 Painted Shelter.Site & Crew Photos.Artistic Photos.Location.2015.2015_09_23 41VV0078_SITE_ARTISTIC_5225.

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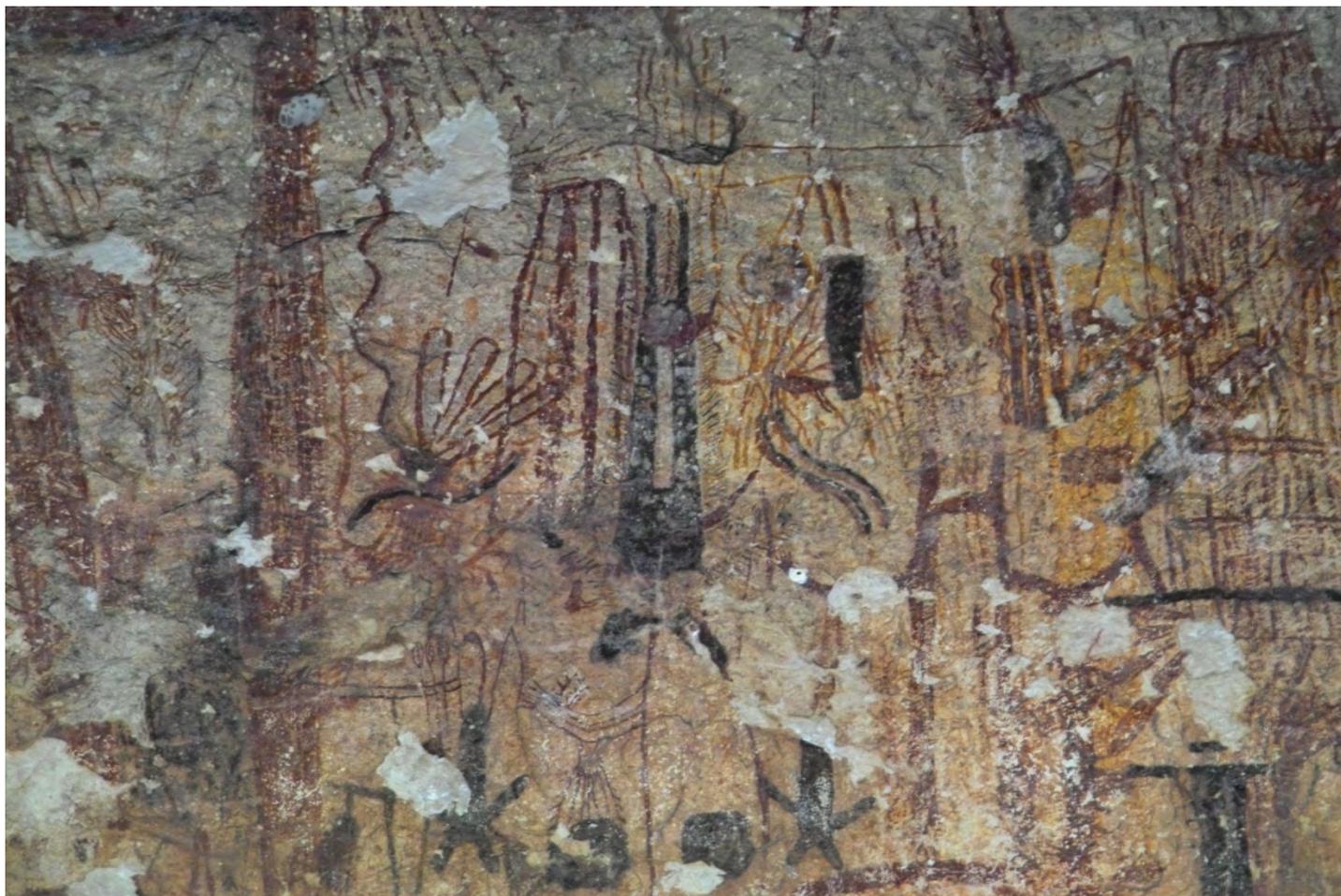


Photo 36. View of a portion of the complex panel of PRS art at Panther Cave (41VV83). Courtesy Shumla, 41VV0083 Panther Cave.Site & Crew Photos.General Site Photos.2004.0083_2004_SHUMLA PE.54013_0083_2004_pe.

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Photo 37. Panel with winged anthropomorph Raymond's Shelter (41VV286) that is identical to a figure at Fate Bell Shelter (41VV74) in Seminole Canyon. Courtesy Shumla, 41VV286 Raymond's Shelter. Figure Data.Anthropomorphs.41VV286_A001_CTF.Figure Photos.41VV0286_FIGS_A001_OANS_3016.jpg.