
✘ *In-Situ* ✘

Summer Board Meeting

Anne DuBarton, NAA President

The summer board meeting, originally scheduled for June, finally happened this August. Our initial plans to meet in Tonopah were foiled by an off-road motorcycle race, the Tonopah 500. Not a room was to be had in Tonopah and some of our board members weren't ready to camp out. So, given the busy schedules of all our board, we were finally able to meet on August 17-18. Thus, we had no summer meeting, and the August meeting replaces our September meeting.

Steve Daron, National Park Service archaeologist at Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LMNRA) gave a public presentation at the Central Nevada Museum. He spoke about the archaeological resources in the LMNRA to a small group of locals, board members, and museum staff.

On Saturday, Mike Baskerville of the Tonopah BLM office led a field trip to the Dancing Man site near Silverpeak. We climbed around on some hot basalt formations to view the various rock art designs found at the site. Several unusual designs are found at the Dancing Man site including quite a few anthropomorphs (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Dancing Man Site anthropomorphic figure.

Another unusual aspect of the site is a series of rock rings (Figure 2). The rock rings are located on top of the bluff where the rock art is found. As we walked around, we found a mano and an obsidian core. Many rock art sites do not have any artifacts or features in association, so this is quite different from other sites I have seen.



Figure 2. Rock rings at the Dancing Man site.

After our field trip, we had a little time before the board meeting so we stopped in Silverpeak for some liquid refreshment at the Do Drop Inn. We made it back to Tonopah a bit hot and dusty for our board meeting. The focus of our meeting was to finalize arrangements for the 2002 annual meetings in Carson City. Don't forget to mark your calendar for the weekend of April 26-28.

Information for Searchlight Board Meeting

Anne DuBarton, NAA President

The next NAA board meeting will be held November 16-17 in Searchlight. Dave Valentine will give his previously scheduled talk on Chinese mining in American Canyon at the Searchlight Community Center. The community center is located right next to the museum on Cottonwood Cove Rd (NV 164). We don't know the exact address, but you can't miss it. Searchlight is a very small community. Our board meeting will be at the same location on Saturday at 3:00 p.m. We are still trying to set up the Saturday field trip, but we should be able to see some of the numerous historic mining or ranching sites in the vicinity.

The lodging situation in Searchlight is extremely limited, but I was able to find listings for two motels in town. I have no idea what they are like. The following list provides addresses/phone numbers for those and others in the surrounding region. Plenty of hotel rooms are available in Boulder City, which is only 40 miles north of Searchlight. Lodging is also available at Cottonwood Cove about 14 miles east of Searchlight. There are also numerous hotels in Laughlin, NV, roughly 40 miles to the south. Hope this will help in your planning. See you there.

El Rey Lodge – 430 S. US HWY 95,
Searchlight. (702) 297-1144

Kay Motel – 115 W. Gaviland,
Searchlight. (702) 297-1770

Best Western Lighthouse Inn & Resort
– 110 Ville Drive, BC. (702) 293-6444

Boulder Dam Hotel – 1305 Arizona
Street, BC. (702) 293-3510

Gold Strike Inn & Casino – Highway
93, BC. (702) 293-5000

Boulder City Super 8 Motel – 704
Nevada Highway, BC. (702) 294-8888

El Rancho Boulder Motel – 725
Nevada Highway, BC. (702) 293-1085

Sands Motel of Boulder City – 809
Nevada Highway, BC. (702) 293-2589

Starview Motel of Boulder City – 1017
Nevada Highway, BC. (702) 293-1658

Cottonwood Cove Marina & Resort –
at Cottonwood Cove (14 miles east of
Searchlight on State 164). (702) 297-
1464

Southern Nevada Archaeology and History Festival

Anne DuBarton, NAA President

The Nevada Archaeological Association (NAA) and the Las Vegas Springs Preserve co-sponsored the second annual Southern Nevada Archaeology and History Festival this summer at the Desert Demonstration Gardens. Approximately twenty organizations displayed information about southern Nevada history

and archaeology. Thanks to the staff at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve, all of the exhibitors were set up under awnings or tents within the beautiful desert garden setting (Figures 1 & 2).



Figure 3. Booth of Heidi Roberts Conservation Archaeology, Inc. (Heidi and her daughter, Fern, manning, or is it womaning, the booth).

The NAA especially wishes to thank J.C. Davis of the Las Vegas Valley Water District. All of the time he put in making the arrangements and attracting the local press made this a very successful event. Articles in local newspapers and public service announcements attracted over 2000 people to this year's event. We also appreciate the efforts of the Las Vegas Springs Preserve archaeologists, Greg Seymour and Hal Rager. They helped to make the festival even better than last year.



Figure 4. Staff from Woolly Wonders demonstrating spinning and weaving techniques.

The Las Vegas Springs Preserve staff also led field trips to the site around the historic springs. This area is not open to the public, so it was the first opportunity for many people to see it. The archaeological evidence suggests the area was used by both prehistoric people and by the early Mormon pioneers. The staff plans to include the site area in an archaeological and ecological park that will be open to the public.

A final aspect of the festival included talks and slide presentations. Anne DuBarton, NAA President, spoke about her work at Gypsum Cave, and Don White of the Tule Springs Preservation Committee presented a slide show using original slides from the 1962 excavations at Tule Springs. Mike Green of the UCCSN also spoke on Las Vegas history.

Overall, this event was very successful and we hope to continue it every summer. The NAA urges all southern Nevada members to participate next year.

Nevada Archaeological Association Student Stipend

Anne DuBarton, NAA President

Last year the NAA awarded Student Stipends to two UNLV students. The awardees were Gene Griego and Suzanne Eskenazi. At the 2001 Overton meetings, Gene presented a paper on his research involving Fremont pottery, and Suzy talked about her education and outreach work in Zion National Park. In 2002 the Nevada Archaeological Association will again sponsor two Nevada students to present papers at the NAA's annual meetings. We will choose one student each from two different regions of the state to receive a stipend of \$200.00 to support a presentation of their research. The money may be used to pay for travel expenses,

registration costs or other aspects of the chosen students research.

Our meetings are held in early spring (March-April) at various locations throughout the state. The 2002 meetings will be in Carson City from April 26-28. To apply for the NAA Student Stipend send evidence of your student status (i.e., a copy of your student I.D.), a 1-page summary of your paper, and a letter of recommendation from a professor to:

Student Papers

Nevada Archaeological Association
P.O. Box 73145

Las Vegas, NV 89170-3145

To receive funds to attend our 2002 annual meeting in Carson City please sent materials by November 15, 2001.

Call for Papers

2002 Nevada Archeologist

Steve Daron, 2002 Editor

The NAA is now accepting submissions for the 2002 *Nevada Archeologist*. This will be a non-thematic issue; articles about archeology, history, ethnography or related topics will be accepted on a space available basis. Papers will be needed by the end of February 2002 with an anticipated publication date of July 2002. Steve Daron, park archeologist Lake Mead National Recreation Area, will be editor of this issue. Send papers the old fashioned way to: Steve Daron, Lake Mead NRA, 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, NV 89005, or by e-mail to: Steve_Daron@nps.gov. When submitting papers please include your name, address, phone number, e-mail address, and affiliation.

New Publication

NAA has decided to start a new, peer reviewed publication series, *NAA Occasional Papers*. The decision to start the new series was made in part to increase participation from academic archaeologists, who get more credit for work published in a peer-reviewed format. We fervently hope that peer review will not discourage participation by other archaeologists or interested researchers. If you have a paper, manuscript, or gray literature report begging for wider distribution, please send three hard copies to: *Occasional Paper*, Nevada Archaeological Association, P.O. Box 73145, Las Vegas, NV 89170-3145.

Call for Information

Amanda Taylor, Hamilton College

I am an undergraduate at Hamilton College in Clinton, New York. For my senior thesis project, I am compiling a survey of fluted (also known as "Clovis") points focusing on the state of Nevada and including surrounding regions of the Great Basin. My research questions thus far concern fluted point chronology in terms of stemmed points and Paleoarchaic land use. If you have access to any fluted points, fluted point collections, or contacts with people who do, I would greatly appreciate it if you would contact me by mail: Amanda Taylor, Hamilton College, 198 College Hill Road, Clinton, NY 13323 or by e-mail: ataylor@hamilton.edu. Any help at all in this survey will be very welcome.

**Amateur Archaeologists Working on
BLM Managed Lands**
Renee Kolvet, Carson City BLM

Over the years, a number of avocational archaeologists have assisted BLM archaeologists by recording sites on public lands. These amateurs are often well versed in the archaeology of a particular area and the methodology necessary to adequately document various types of sites. The following suggestions are provided so that proper procedures are followed, thus ensuring that the work of amateurs is positively received by all involved.

First and foremost, check with the appropriate field office archaeologist prior to investigating any area or recording any sites. He or she will know if an area has been already been inventoried or if a site was previously recorded. Frequently, site records and reports are held in the field office pending internal proceedings or reviews and therefore, may yet to be processed through SHPO and the State Museum Repository. For this reason, most BLM archaeologists require literature searches at both the field office AND the Nevada State Museum repository. To be safe, always check with the appropriate agency archaeologist early on. Remember that no collections should be made and no subsurface probing or testing should be conducted without their approval.

(Editors Note: This is excellent advice, and holds true for all public lands in Nevada. This is also a requirement for professional archaeologists. Unfortunately, I have had personal experience in a case where the contract archaeologists didn't follow proper procedure. It led to massive confusion, botched and delayed eligibility determinations, and angry project proponents.)

List of Contractors
Steve Daron, Lake Mead National
Recreation Area

Occasionally the NAA is asked about who does archeological contracting in the state of Nevada. Therefore, the NAA is compiling a list of companies that do archeological work in the state. If you work for a company that does archeological consulting in Nevada or know of one that does, please send an address, phone number, and name of contact person to the NAA. Steve Daron is compiling this information, his e-mail address is Steve_Daron@nps.gov, or give him a call at (702) 293-8019.

Some One—Some Where
Oyvind Frock, NAA

Some one, some where in Nevada is deserving of NAA's Ting-Perkins Award. All it takes is for some one to write a short nominating note and mail it to OYVIND FROCK, 3785 FALCON WAY, RENO, NV 89509.

The nominations will be submitted to the NAA Board of Directors at our next meeting in November, and the award will be presented at our annual conference next April in Carson City.

We are looking for a non-professional who has contributed to Nevada's archaeology through surveys, recording, volunteer activities, "grunt" labor, museum work, photography, site monitoring, etc. All those volunteer hours deserve some reward, and our Ting-Perkins award is one way of doing that.

Am-Arcs of Nevada
Oyvind Frock, NAA

Am-Arcs did not hold meetings during the summer, but continued with field trips. In May, as part of Archaeological Awareness Week, we co-sponsored a tour of Jamison's Station. These trading post ruins are the first settlement in what is now Reno. Paperwork has been filed with the State Historic Preservation Office to place the site on Nevada's Register of Historic Places and maybe on the Federal register also.

In June, July, and August we looked at sites south of Reno, west of Gerlach, and near Brady's Hot Springs. Several members also took part in Forest Service Passports-In-Time projects.

**Archaeological Institute of America,
Southern Nevada Chapter**

The Archaeological Institute of America, Southern Nevada Chapter (AIA, SNC) will be holding a joint meeting with members of the Archeo-Nevada Society, Friends of the Old Mormon Fort, the Old Spanish Trail Association, and the Southern Nevada Rock Art Enthusiasts September 13, 2001, 7:00 p.m. at the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society at 700 Twin Lakes Drive, Las Vegas. All are invited.

The next speaker in the AIA lecture series is T. Patrick Culbert, Professor of Archaeology from the University of Arizona. His specialty is Mayan Archaeology. He will be giving a lecture on the collapse of the Maya Civilization. The lecture will be Monday, Oct. 8, 2001 at 7:30 p.m. at the Marjorie Barrick Museum of Natural History on the UNLV campus.

Archeo-Nevada Society
Mark Rosenzweig, AN-S

The Archeo-Nevada Society has the following activities planned:

Thursday, September 13, 2001, 7:00 p.m.--General Meeting with speakers. This will be a joint meeting with the Friends of the Fort and the Las Vegas Chapter of the Old Spanish Trail Association. The Speakers will be Harold Steiner, Old Spanish Trail Update, and Glenn Robertson, Friends of the Fort Today. Location: Nevada State Museum, 700 Twin Lakes Drive.

Saturday, September 15, 2001, 8:00 a.m.--Field Trip to the Old Spanish Trail in the Cottonwood Valley. Bring lunch and water and wear sturdy shoes and appropriate field clothes. Meet at the service station on the northwest corner of Rainbow Blvd. and Hwy 160 at 8:00 a.m. sharp.

Saturday, September 29, 2001, 8:00 a.m.--Adopt a Highway clean up. This will be our third clean up along Charleston Blvd on the way to Red Rock. Meet in the parking lot of the Claim Jumpers Restaurant located at the southeast corner of Charleston Blvd. and Rampart/Ft. Apache.

Thursday, October 11, 2001, 7:00 p.m.--General Meeting with speaker. Dr. Colleen Beck will present a program on Jack Longstreet, Pioneer Gunfighter. Location: Nevada State Parks meeting room at 4747 Vegas Drive.

Saturday, October 13, 2001, 8:00 a.m.--Field Trip to Jack Longstreet's cabin in Ash Meadows led by Anne DuBarton and Don Hendricks. Meeting place to be announced.

Thursday, November 8, 2001, 7:00 p.m.--General meeting with speaker. Harold Larsen will give a lecture, "Discovery of a Roman Villa in Spain

Created within the First Superpower of the World." Location: Nevada State Parks meeting room at 4747 Vegas Drive.

Saturday, November, 2001--Field Trip to be announced.

December 13, 2001 6:00 p.m. Old Fashioned Holiday Party with the Friends of the Fort and the Las Vegas Chapter of the Old Spanish Trail Association.

Location: the Old Mormon Fort, 500 E. Washington Street, Las Vegas.

For Additional Information about any of these programs contact: Helen Mortenson, (702) 876-8944, or via email at: ArchaeoNV@aol.com.

Churchill County Chapter

The Churchill County Chapter meets the 1st Wednesday of each month (excluding the summer months) at the Round Table Pizza in Fallon at 7 PM. Each meeting includes a program of interest to archaeology and a short business meeting.

For more information about the Churchill County Chapter of the NAA, please contact Maie Nygren at (775) 423-2212.

Elko County Chapter News

The Elko County Chapter of the Nevada Archaeological Association (ECCNAA) has been holding regular meetings during the summer at the Pizza Factory in Spring Creek. Meetings are held on the first Friday of the month, at 7:00 p.m.

Members have been busy over the summer participating in a wide variety of activities, including the layout and design of a prehistoric diorama to be housed in the Midas School House Museum, the joint Great Basin College/Elko Bureau of Land

Management field school, the Island Mountain Passport-In-Time project, site testing in the Elko Hills, and the purchase and restoration of the Tuscarora Masonic Lodge.

To help raise money for these activities, ECCNAA holds an annual yard sale. This year's sale was held September 1st, in the Great Basin College parking.

One upcoming event that you shouldn't miss is the Great Basin College Festival, September 28 through October 7, 2001 at the Great Basin College. The Festival's theme is *Celebrating the Hispanic Culture in 2001*. Activities held during the Festival include workshops, lectures, performances, brown bag forums, arts and crafts, and a concert. Dr. Sue Fawn Chung from the University of Nevada Las Vegas will also present her chautauqua performance of Mrs. Loy Ford. For those of you that attended the 2000 NAA meetings in Ely, you know this is a very entertaining and informative performance.

Southern Nevada Rock Art Enthusiasts (SNRAE)

SNRAE has an informal gathering the first Thursday of the month and a more formal meeting, with a guest speaker, the third Thursday. Gatherings and meetings are at the main Las Vegas Library, 833 Las Vegas Blvd. North, at 7:00 p.m. Field trips have been suspended during the summer, but should resume soon. All interested persons are invited to attend the meetings and field trips. For more information call the SNRAE voice mail at (702) 897-7878.

White Pine Historical and Archaeological Society

The White Pine Historical and Archaeological Society has been keeping busy over the summer with a variety of meetings, field trips, research, and gathering oral histories.

Activities completed this summer include a July trip to the Belmont Mill, a pot luck dinner meeting last August, and the marking of Pony Express stations. Upcoming activities include a September 23rd field trip to Osceola, led by Dave Tilford, and the annual business meeting on October 19th, at 7:00 p.m. in the White Pine Public Museum.

NAA Web Site

Don't forget to visit the NAA website: <http://www.webpanda.com/NAA>. The website has lots of useful information, such as how to order your very own NAA mug, and contains links to related web sites.

Winter Newsletter

The Winter issue of *In-Situ* is scheduled for publication in early December. If you have anything you want included, send it to: *In-Situ*, Nevada Archaeological Association, P.O. Box 73145, Las Vegas, NV 89170-3145

News of Nevada Archaeologists

Dr. Ted Goebel, formerly of the University of Nevada Las Vegas, has accepted a position with the University of Nevada Reno. In addition to his new teaching duties, he will be directing the Sun Dance program. Good luck finding those Paleo-Indian sites.

Gene Greico, one of the recipients of the 2000 NAA Student Stipend has been

accepted into the Master's program at the University of Nevada Reno.

University of Nevada Las Vegas M.A. students Kelly Phillips and Hal Ragar have successfully defended their theses. Kelly will be moving on to the Ph.D. program at UNR, and Hal will continue working for the Las Vegas Valley Water District at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve.

Joe Svinarich, a staff archeologist at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, has left for greener pastures (literally). He has accepted a permanent position at Redwoods National Park in California. He will be missed and we wish him well in his new job.

Mark Henderson, Bureau of Land Management archaeologist in the Ely Field Office, has been promoted to the Team Lead position. Congratulations Mark!

David Valentine, archaeologist at the Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, has accepted the Black Rock NCA archaeologist position in the BLM's Winnemucca Field Office. He should be starting that position around the first part of November.

The Battle Mountain Field Office hired Kellie Green this July. Her position will be split between the Battle Mountain Field Office and the Forest Service's Austin and Tonopah Ranger Districts. Kellie transferred from California BLM's El Centro Field Office. Aside from California, Kellie has field experience in Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Idaho. She received a B.A. and Master's in Anthropology from Western Washington University, and has been an archaeologist for about 14 years—mostly CRM work for the Forest Service and BLM with a minor amount of

contract work and community college teaching thrown in. Welcome to Nevada, Kellie.

Dr. Lyneis Becomes Emeritus

Laureen Perry, Bureau of Reclamation

Dr. Margaret Lyneis became professor emeritus this summer as she retired from teaching in the UNLV Anthropology Department. Her teachings touched many students, including a good number actually practicing archaeology in southern Nevada now. These students "cut their teeth" during her Saturday field classes. Margaret has a new set-up at UNLV where she can study the pottery and other artifacts collected over the years. The Anthropology Department will miss her teaching and we all look forward to reading the results of her research conducted at "leisure."

UNLV Hires New Professor

NAA members please join the University of Nevada Las Vegas' Anthropological and Ethnic Studies department in welcoming their newest faculty member, Dr. Karen Harry.

Dr. Harry has a B.A. in anthropology from Texas A & M (which, she assures us, awards the largest diplomas in the U.S!), and a Master's and Ph.D. (1997) in anthropology/ archaeology from University of Arizona. Her research interests and specializations are ceramics--ceramic analysis, ceramic material sourcing and chemistry, ceramic technologies of hunter-gatherer societies--organization of craft production, trade and exchange, and lithic analysis.

Before joining UNLV, Dr. Harry was the director of cultural resources for Texas Parks and Wildlife. One of the challenges she faced there was the protection of rock

art at Hueco Tanks which was being destroyed through vandalism and unregulated rock climbing. She was able to gain a large measure of protection for the resource by modifying access within the park. Karen also has experience in contract archaeology, mostly with Statistical Research, Inc. in Arizona, and in teaching in the community college system in Tucson.

Dr. Harry jumped at the chance to join UNLV because she wanted to expand her career into the academic arena, and because it was a chance to get back to and practice archaeology in her area of primary interest, the Southwest. Her first semester teaching load includes "Introduction to World Archaeology" and a graduate seminar in current topics in Southwest Archaeology. Her long-term teaching and research plans include fieldwork and lots and lots of ceramic and ceramic technology studies.

Dr. Harry is married with two young daughters and way too many pets (anyone want a cat?). Her husband is another archaeologist, Mark Slaughter. He is the regional director for the consulting firm Geo-Marine, and has plans on opening a Las Vegas office.

Welcome to Nevada, Dr. Harry!

Digging for Neanderthals

Oyvind Frock

Instead of going on a domestic, Forest Service Passport in Time project this summer, I chose to spend the last two weeks of July moving Neanderthal age dirt. This was an Earthwatch project in the Murcia region of Southeastern Spain.

Dr. Michael Walker of Murcia University has been excavating at two cave sites since 1990. So far, the excavations have produced a total of 40 Neanderthal bones, including adult teeth, a maxilla, five

mandible fragments, two zygomatic bones, brow ridge parts, skull vault bones, vertebrae fragments, and hand and foot bones.

In addition, over 750 classifiable flakes, 1,650 pieces of knapping waste, and about 19,000 bone fragments of extinct Pleistocene fauna have been recovered.

Members of the team of which I was a part spent one week at each of the two sites. Dr. Walker listed three items as the most important results of our work: 1) a three inch long segment of a juvenile Neanderthal humerus with its characteristically narrow marrow canal and thick walls; 2) a hearth loaded with fragments of burned and unburned bird and small mammal bone; and 3) screening one area of dirt recovered 69 fragments of flint, indicating a chipping station.

This project was not a "soft" venture, but more like a true, field camp. We slept in dorms, ate good, local food at headquarters, and showered when the water supply functioned. The Murcia area is hot (90° F), and any cave excavation is dirty.

During our two weeks we had one day off and toured Cartagena, an old Phoenician and Roman town with lots of ruins.

Dr. Walker's assistants were graduate students from Spain and England, who also were volunteering their time. The Spaniards practiced their English, and we Anglos practiced our Spanish. We all enjoyed the local wine.

Sine Earthwatch is a non-profit organization, all expenses connected with their projects are tax deductible. Further information on Earthwatch is available by phone (1-800-776-0188) or from Oyvind (775-826-8779). If you call Earthwatch, please mention me as your source. You will be surprised at the wide number and

types of projects that are available all over the world. Specific information on the Neanderthal sites is available on the internet journal, *Internet Archaeology* at the URL of:

<<http://intarch.ac.vk/journal/issues/walker-index.html>>

Upcoming Conferences

The Idaho Archaeological Society will have their 28th Annual Conference October 19 and 20, 2001 in Twin Falls, Idaho at the College of Southern Idaho Campus. If interested in presenting a fifteen minute long paper, please submit the paper and abstract by September 20, 2001 to Karen Quinton, 2777 E. 2500 N., Twin Falls, ID 83301; phone: (208) 655-4251 (h) or (208) 655-4215 (w); fax (208) 655-4214; or e-mail: kquinton@filertel.com.

The 59th Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in Lincoln Nebraska, October 31 through November 3, 2001. The conference headquarters is the Holiday Inn Downtown at 141 North 9th Street. Rooms are \$79.00 (plus tax) for one to four persons. For reservations call (402) 475-4011 or 1-800-432-0002. The guest speaker at the Friday night banquet will be Dr. Tom Dillehay from the University of Kentucky. The subject of his talk is "What Happened to Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers of the New World?" For registration information call Tom Thiessen at (402) 437-5392 ext. 113, or visit the Plains Anthropological Society web site at www.uiowa.edu/~osa/plainsanth/.

The Western History Association conference "The American West as Living Space" will be held October 4-7, 2001 at the Town and Country Resort, San Diego, California. For more information visit the web site: <http://www.unm.edu/~wha>.

Nevada Rock Art Documentation Project News
Alanah Woody, Nevada State Museum

The Raised Spring Site, 26WP134, in White Pine County, was the latest assignment for the Nevada Rock Art Documentation Project. Jim Winfrey, USFS archaeologist in Ely, cooked for hungry, hard working volunteers for 4 days. The food was excellent, the volunteers were enthusiastic, and the project was a great success!

The site sits on the western flank of the Snake Range, with a spectacular view of Wheeler Peak to the east and across a broad valley to the west. The petroglyphs are on horizontal slabs in an area of around 100 m by 200 m. Aikens (1978: 7) reported that there were 81 petroglyph slabs at Raised Spring, and McLane (1989:16); citing Rusco (1971), reported 125 slabs with "rectilinear and curvilinear forms, cupules, scratches, spirals, parallel lines, human figures, and zoomorphs." As usual, Alvin was right on with the imagery, but our group recorded around 185 panels--and only a handful of rattlers.

Raised Spring has a long and complicated management history beginning in 1971 when the decision was made to remove some of the rock art to prevent theft. Some of those slabs went into a warehouse and some lined a Nature Walk in what was later to become Great Basin National Park. Times and attitudes changed, and in 1993 the slabs were returned and put back into their original locations ... at least most of them were. A small number of slabs were mixed-up and couldn't be correctly put back. But now, armed with the recording done recently and a Geographic Information System (GIS) generated map, that might be possible.

The Nevada Rock Art Documentation Project heads south again in the fall--for information contact:

Alanah Woody, Nevada State Museum, (775) 687-4810 ext. 229, or via e-mail at: ajwoody@clan.lib.nv.us;

Eva Jensen, Lost City Museum, (702) 397-2193, or via e-mail at: eajensen@comnett.net;

Jack & Elaine Holmes, (702) 645-7450, or via e-mail at: kokopelli@lvcm.com; or
Anne McConnell, (702) 395-0315, e-mail: annemuggs@aol.com.

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Aikens, C. M.

1978 *Miscellaneous Paper Number 19: Indian Petroglyphs from White Pine County, Nevada*. University of Utah Anthropological Papers 99 (Miscellaneous Collected Papers 19-24): 5-15.

McLane, A.

1989 *Rock Art in the Snake Range, White Pine County, Nevada*. Nevada State Museum. Submitted to Truman-Orr Foundation, Inc. Grant.

Rusco, M.

1971 Protection and Utilization of Archaeological Resources of Site 26WP134, Humboldt National Forest. Humboldt National Forest. Submitted Draft Report.

Bok Kai Temple Named One of Eleven Most Endangered

Dr. Sue Fawn Chung, University of Nevada Las Vegas/National Trust for Historic Preservation

On June 25, 2001, President Richard Moe of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) announced that the Bok Kai Temple in Marysville (about forty miles north of Sacramento, California) was designated as one of the eleven most endangered historic sites in the United States. This is the second Asian American site to receive this designation since the "Eleven Most Endangered" list began in 1988. UNLV Professor Sue Fawn Chung, a member of the Board of Advisors to the NTHP, made the announcement at the Bok Kai Temple.

Situated at the northeastern corner at the principal bridge into Marysville, on the northern bank of the Yuba River, the Bok Kai Temple became an instant landmark, the first building everyone saw when entering early Marysville. Now the levee obscures the temple from view and the entrance is on D Street at the back of the temple.

Built and dedicated in 1880, this unusual masonry building was designed and decorated in a style reminiscent of southeastern China's community temples in the Daoist tradition, but the Bok Kai Temple was constructed under contract with a local American firm, Messrs. Swain & Hudson of Marysville, utilizing locally fired red brick. The architectural style selected eliminated the traditional highly decorated upturned Chinese eaves in favor of the sturdy California brick parapet design.

When the Bok Kai Temple was built, Marysville was booming from both California gold mining in the nearby mountains and the rapid expansion of agriculture in the surrounding fertile valley lowlands. This magnificent Chinese temple reflects the prosperity of late nineteenth century Chinese immigrants. Successful Chinese businessmen and workers then comprised about one-quarter of the city's population of nearly 5,000 recent settlers in this expanding, 30-year-old, California valley community. By 1880 about forty Chinese business houses and numerous Chinese doctors and artisans resided in Marysville. Hundreds of Chinese were farmers, vegetable and fruit growers, hired farm workers, and common laborers. About 300 others were gainfully employed as laundrymen, restaurant owners and workers, boarding house operators, and household servants. The 1880 federal census also recorded that nearly 600 Chinese still were successfully mining gold in the nearby mountains and probably made Marysville their supply base and recreational center.

With funds contributed from throughout this Chinese community, a consolidated Chinatown organization replaced the more modest earlier temple built in 1854 with this grand 40 x 80 foot complex. The new structure consisted of the elevated and elaborately decorated main altar hall, with a community meeting hall on the west side, and a series of small service rooms occupied by the temple managers on the east side.

The ornate furnishings within the main hall include beautifully carved and gilded altars imported from China. The first altar depicts a semi-historical scene and is decorated with candles, incense burners, and flowers. The second altar holds the fortune telling sticks related to the *Book of Changes (Yijing)* and other artifacts. Flanking each side of the altar section are the nine ceremonial weapons (total of eighteen). At the rear of the main hall, framed by an intricately carved and decorated wooden structure, are seated a number of saintly Daoist figures. The central figure on the main altar is Bok

Kai. Next to him are six other saints who oversee the affairs of 1) war and justice, 2) civil and military activities, 3) women and kindness, 4) fishermen and river communities, 5) medicine and health, and 6) the earth.

Bok Kai, with the prominent central position on the main altar, is the traditional Daoist hero known as the Lord of the North or North Star. His mythological powers include overseeing waterways or streams; water systems, including flooding and irrigation; and the rain. Therefore, Bok Kai also is known simply as the Deity of Water. Bok Kai also is responsible for banishing evil, so by the placing the temple at the entrance to Marysville and near the junction of the Feather and Yuba rivers, Bok Kai was to protect the entire town and its inhabitants. To his credit, Marysville remained unscathed during the disastrous flood of 1955, according to Sandy Lee of KRON San Francisco.

Dr. Paul Chace, the expert on civic festivals associated with this community temple, says, "Bok Kai's local importance grew as it became clear that the community needed, somehow, to abate disastrous floods which too often inundated early Marysville when flood waters surged from the Yuba or Feather River. With subsequent river levees and appreciative annual rites for Bok Kai, -- since the Bok Kai Temple was dedicated, Marysville has never again been flooded."

When the Temple was formally opened in March 1880, Daoist priests from San Francisco officiated at the three-day dedication ceremony. The Chinese leaders invited everyone to join into the festivities, just as they had for done for their Chinese New Year's celebrations. The Marysville newspapers reported that the ritual festivities for the new temple were attended by an estimated 1,500 Chinese spectators and another 1,500 Euroamericans, almost the entire population of the Marysville.

One of the principal activities linked to the Bok Kai Temple has been the community celebration of Bok Kai's birthday, on the second day of the second month on the lunar calendar. Over the last century, the Bok Kai Festival parade has evolved into the City's major civic festival, and it is now touted as California's oldest parade. In 1930 the City of Marysville officially became one of the sponsors, and the local Chamber of Commerce also has joined as co-sponsors, as have many local businesses. Consequently the festivities are community-wide. On February 24-25, 2001, this civic festival attracted an estimated 9,000 participants, and visitors to the Bok Kai Temple arrived from all over the United States, Mexico, Canada, and China.

One of the remarkable features of the Bok Kai Temple is the surviving mural across the exterior wall of the front porch. The colorful narrative scenes with classical figures, beautiful calligraphy, and decorative scenes of birds and flowers were painted so skillfully by a single artist that a Marysville newspaper reporter in 1880 even commented, "The artist who performs this work is an expert at his business." In 2001, Leslie H. Rainer, a wall painting conservator from the Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles, examined the mural, "It impresses me a lot...the fact that it has survived outside is really wonderful, despite some of the water damage." The quality and execution of the scenes equal the few Daoist paintings in American museum collections, including the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Now, the 120-year old Bok Kai Temple, with its magnificently painted mural, is endangered. Time and weather have taken their toll on the structure and paintings. While the Marysville community has undertaken minor repairs and maintained the

temple over past decades, a major restoration of the structure now is required. The mural is endangered by the collapsing of the front porch; structural cracks now have appeared in the masonry walls; critical timber bearing-beams require replacement; the wooden floors need to be rebuilt, and the leaking roof needs attention. In addition, Marysville faces significant economic challenges and its now dispersed Chinese community lacks the resources to restore the temple.

Rising to the call, as in years past, the entire community, Chinese and non-Chinese alike, have joined together in support of a restoration effort for this community landmark. The Marysville Chinese Community, the Friends of the Bok Kai Temple, the Marysville-Peikang [Taiwan] Sister City Association, the Yuba Historical Society, the Yuba-Sutter Regional Arts Council, the local Chamber of Commerce, the Marysville City Council, and others -- now have raised almost \$30,000 toward the current restoration program. But this is not sufficient.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has augmented these funds with two grants totaling over \$7,000 in order to help save this unique Daoist temple, one of the few remaining in the world, as a tribute to the thousands of Chinese who helped develop the American West in innumerable ways, and who shared their cultural traditions with the larger community. Richard Moe stated, "In addition to its significance to the Chinese-American residents, the Bok Kai Temples stands as silent witness to the resolute spirit of a community that flourished on these shores in the face of great adversity. To lose this artistic and historic treasure is unthinkable." By designating the site as one of the "11 Most Endangered," it raises the awareness of the public to the site and helps to rally resources.

Dr. Knox Mellon of the California State Office of Historic Preservation gave the City of Marysville \$11,000 in federal grant funds to assist in the evaluation of the structural and restoration work required. Dr. Sue Fawn Chung, working with Dr. Paul Chace, is writing the National Historic Landmark nomination for the Bok Kai Temple.

Anthony Veerkamp, Senior Program Officer in the Western Regional Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, said, "The National Trust is committed to telling the stories of all Americans. We are supporting the development of a national study focusing on the history of Chinese Americans. This theme study will provide the framework for the inventory, documentation and registration of Chinese American sites in California and across the country through the California and National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Landmark programs."

The History Channel will feature the "11 Most Endangered" sites on Saturday, July 7, 2001 in a special one hour documentary at 10 p.m. EDT/PDT and *The Atlantic Monthly* will feature a special insert, sponsored by Shell Oil Company, in the July/August issue.

PHOTO PAGE



(Photo by David Valentine)

Preservation Pause. The Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office (Reclamation) has been demolishing elements of the former Bureau of Mines Boulder City Experimental Station, a contributing element to the Boulder City Historic District, to make room for a new office complex. The Watson-Stillman titanium press, pictured above, was formally housed in multi-level, masonry structure (Building 400). The press is scheduled for transportation to the Tonopah Historic Mining Museum as part of mitigation efforts undertaken by Reclamation. Another aspect of mitigation was the preparation of a Historic American Building Survey report (prepared by Niki Kimball of Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.) for the Bureau of Mines facility.



(Photo courtesy of the Bureau of Reclamation)

Not Just the Same Old Grind. Dr. Craig Young recently found these bedrock mortars in an outcrop of the Tertiary Horse Spring Formation sandstone in the bottom of Las Vegas Wash. Craig was conducting a geomorphological study of some of the sites in the Las Vegas Wash Archaeological District (District) for the Southern Nevada Water Authority. The bottom of the wash is being exposed by accelerated erosion brought about by increased urban run-off and treated effluent discharge. Based on radiocarbon dates from buried sites exposed in a cutbank above the outcrop, these mortars could be at least 2,000 years old. This is an excellent demonstration of the complex archaeological and geological history of the Las Vegas Wash. Research is ongoing in the District as development of the Clark County Wetlands Park progresses.

MORE TRIGGER TALK

David Valentine, Bureau of Reclamation

In the last issue of *In-Situ*, readers were regaled with exciting tales of deadfall trap trigger finds (Valentine 2001). Hold onto your seats, there is more.

George W. "Phil" Phillips of the Southern Nevada Rock Art Enthusiasts and I were visiting a series of rock shelters near Callville Wash in southern Nevada. We noted a large, flat slab of sandstone in a small, shallow rockshelter (roughly 4 m wide by 2 m deep by 2 m high) (Figure 1). Many of the shelters in this area contain groundstone, and so, thinking it might be a metate, we examined the slab. No grinding surfaces were on the slab, however, a modified stick was found just under the edge of the rock (Figure 2).

This stick (Figure 3) is a slightly curved branch, roughly 24.6 cm long, that varies in diameter from 0.9 cm to 1 cm. Both ends of the stick were sharpened. The distal end was sharpened to a point with three to four clean cuts. The proximal end bifurcates, with both branches cut off with one clean, angled cut. The stick, based on the bark, is most likely creosote (*Larrea tridentata*).

The stick appears to be the upright support of the same type of deadfall trigger mechanism previously described. Although the illustrations of the deadfalls presented by Margaret Wheat (1967: 72-73) and Catherine Fowler (1986: 84) show straight upright sticks without any branching, an illustration of the same type of deadfall in Willard Park's ethnographic notes (Fowler 1989) shows a branched stick used as an upright. The trigger mechanism stick (described in the last issue) rests in the crotch.

The deadfall rock presumably propped up with the stick is certainly large enough to deliver a crushing blow to a small animal. It is roughly rectangular, 41 cm long by 46 cm wide by 4 cm thick, and estimated to weigh between 10 and 13 kg.

Wayne Valentine, NAA member in Boise, Idaho, was intrigued by the previous trigger mechanism description, and decided to attempt a replica. He decided that the most likely animal that would be trapped near his residence in Boise would be one of two neighborhood cats. Not wanting to annoy the neighbors, a large wooden box was substituted for the flat rock, creating what would hopefully be a "livefall" trap.

Two versions of the trigger mechanism were created. The first utilized mostly milled dowels and wooden rods cut to length using a saw and chisel (Figure 4). It was quickly determined that a notch was needed in the top of the upright to keep the rest of the mechanism from sliding off the flat cut. The trigger mechanism readily held the box in place; however, the trap was a little difficult to set with only two hands. This minor difficulty is something that would easily be overcome with practice.

A second version of the mechanism was created from limbs and twigs cut from a backyard tree using a pocketknife (Figure 5). Again, a notch in the top of the upright was necessary to help the rest of the trigger in place.

A piece of turkey skin with lots of fat was speared onto the bait stick of both versions, and the set trap was left unattended in the backyard of Wayne Valentine's residence. Fortunately for neighborhood peace, no cat was tempted by the turkey, and the experiment's viability as a trap, live or otherwise, remains untested.

The trap did, however, collapse several times during periods of gusty wind. It could be that the greater surface area and lighter weight of the wooden box made it more susceptible to wind, and that a large rock would more stable in windy conditions. The

end of the bait stick being too smooth, allowed slippage and caused another unanticipated collapse. This was easily remedied by roughing up the end of the bait stick.

Have any other NAA members discovered deadfall traps or trap mechanism parts? If so, please feel free to send in your descriptions and stories for the next issue of *In-Situ*.

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Figure 1. The shelter. The slab is visible near the center of the photo against the shelter's back wall.



Figure 2. Close-up of the sandstone slab.



Figure 3. Close-up of the stick.



Figure 4. Set trap with mechanism made from milled wood.



Figure 5. Set trap with mechanism made from twigs.