



## *In-Situ*



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Newsletter of the Nevada Archaeological Association

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Vol. 11, No. 3

Autumn 2007

### **PRESIDENTS CORNER**

Greg Seymour, NAA President

We are having the quarterly board meeting near the historic town of Belmont on September 15. Belmont is at the south end of the Monitor Valley. As you may know, the Belmont Courthouse is a State Park. The "Belmont Courthouse State Historic Park is located 45 miles northeast of Tonopah via U.S. Highway 6, State Route 376 and Monitor Valley Road. Built in 1876, the Belmont Courthouse was the seat of Nye County government until 1905. The building is partially restored and offers a glimpse into Nevada's colorful past." <http://parks.nv.gov/bc.htm>. There are also the ruins of the town itself and the smelter over the hill.

Along with normal board business, we will be conducting a strategic planning exercise at this meeting. The first part of this ongoing planning exercise was completed at our meeting in Winnemucca. That meeting resulted in a change in how the partnership between the Site Steward Coordinator, Sali Underwood, and the NAA is carried out. Before the State Historic Preservation Office provided us with a statewide coordinator a couple of years ago, the NAA took a very active role in the program. Since Sali came on board, we found that there were a lot of duplicated efforts. The board concluded that while we will continue to offer support to the program, Sali will coordinate and run the program itself. Among other things, the NAA will still assist in the training classes. Liz Russell will continue to be the liaison between the two. Her expertise as a teacher will continue to benefit the program.

This next meeting we will focus on the other programs we coordinate and/or support. We hope to complete exercises to determine where our strengths are, and where we have weaknesses. Our goal is to make the Nevada Archaeological Association a better organization. As usual, board meetings are open to members.

Most of us will be camping, but there is limited lodging at the Belmont Inn (<http://belmontinn.com>) or in Tonopah. I will be picking the location for the camp and meeting after this letter goes to print. If anyone would like to participate, please email me at [gregseymour@nvarch.org](mailto:gregseymour@nvarch.org) for a map. If the weather continues to be warm, we may camp at Pine Creek. If not, perhaps Hunt's or Barley Creeks. A high clearance vehicle is strongly recommended.

## **NEWS FROM AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Archaeo-Nevada Society**

Dr. Kevin Rafferty, President

The Archaeo-Nevada Society starts its 41<sup>st</sup> year of existence with an eye firmly on the future. Dr. Kevin Rafferty is the new President of the society for 2007-2008, and Bruce Holloway is the new Vice President. Beth Young returns as Secretary and Linda Nations as Treasurer. The Society also has a new meeting place, Room B-203 on the West Charleston Campus of the College of Southern Nevada (CSN). The lecture season begins on September 13<sup>th</sup> with Robert Leavitt of Knight and Leavitt Associates talking about on-going research in the Coyote Springs Valley in Clark and Lincoln Counties. Dr. Fred Conquest of CSN follows on October 11<sup>th</sup> with a lecture and discussion on desert irrigation. On November 8<sup>th</sup> Mark Boatwright of the Las Vegas BLM speaks about remnants of the Old Spanish Trail near Mountain Springs in southern Nevada. Additional lectures are planned in the spring, and talks are underway to the Society can assist the BLM on various projects in the Red Rock Canyon area and elsewhere.

### **Lincoln County Chapter**

Liz Russell

The chapter meets every other month with a presentation or field trip planned. In July we had a Power Point presentation of pictures of petroglyphs in the Kane Springs area. Our next meeting will include a visit to sites shown in the new Lincoln County/BLM brochure on rock art in Rainbow Canyon. The trip will conclude

with a picnic at the Rainbow's End apple orchard. The Caliente BLM Field Station has a new archaeologist, Lynn Wulf. We're all excited to have an on-staff archaeologist here again. The Lincoln Co. chapter extends our sincerest sympathies to the family of Alanah Woody, she will be sorely missed.

### **Elko County Chapter**

Meetings will be held on the first Friday of the month, at 7:00 p.m. in a variety of locations. Please check each month as times may change. Everyone interested in archaeology is welcome to attend. The next meeting will be a brief meeting on

September 7th, a Friday evening at 7 p.m. in the classroom at the Nevada Regional Hospital. If you have any questions please call Donna at 738-6269 or email [murphys@citlink.net](mailto:murphys@citlink.net).

### **News from SHPO**

Alice Baldrice

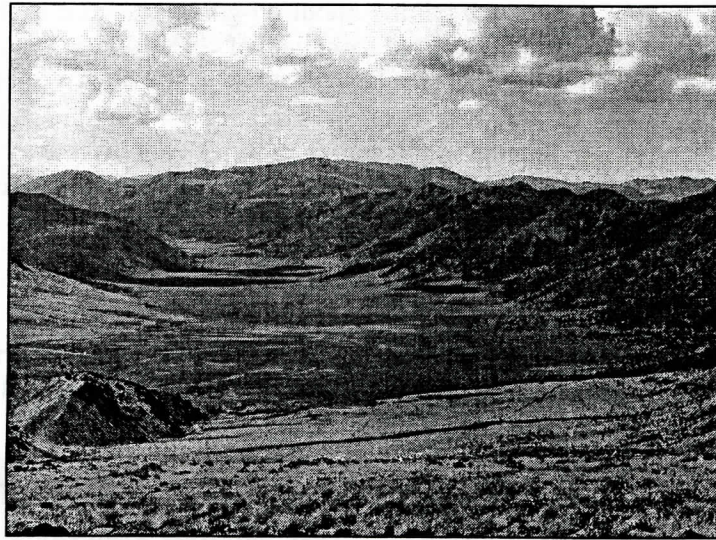
Thanks go to all of you who sponsored activities during Historic Preservation/ Archaeological Awareness Month 2007! Over 12,500 people attended events across ten counties in Nevada. Thanks for making the month a success. We are starting early on planning next year's month of events because of the special nature of our theme, "America's New Deal Heritage", to celebrate



the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the New Deal. The National New Deal Preservation Association (<http://www.newdeallegacy.org>) has requested states consider celebrating New Deal Heritage, honoring the original programs that began with the inauguration of President Franklin Roosevelt on March 4, 1933 and ended in 1941 with the outbreak of World War II. In response, the NAA and SHPO have decided to make New Deal Programs the focus of next year's Historic Preservation/ Archaeological Awareness Month. If you are interested in participating or hosting a program please contact Alice Baldrice at 775-684-3444 or [ambaldri@clan.lib.nv.us](mailto:ambaldri@clan.lib.nv.us)

### **Status of the Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (NASSP)**

Sali A. Underwood



View from the 'Big Springs' site. Carl Bjork photographer.

Just to show one of the many benefits of site stewardship, incredible views! It has been a fairly quiet, if sad, summer dodging fires, weather and grieving the loss of Alanah Woody who was instrumental as an advocate and archaeological advisor in the success of the Nevada Stewardship Program and who is dearly missed.

The main focus of the NASSP has been on getting all of the new stewards that were trained in the spring out to their sites. Elko, Winnemucca, Nye, White Pine and the Reno areas have been hard at work assigning sites to stewards and getting them out for their initial site visit.

Our newest area is southern Nye County, which has six stewards and is starting up with the help of the Clark County Cultural Site Stewardship Program (thank ICSST and George!!). We hope to get more stewards so, if you are interested please contact me ([saunderw@clan.lib.nv.us](mailto:saunderw@clan.lib.nv.us)) so we can set up a training class. This wonderful area, focused around Pahrump, is experiencing an increase in impacts to archaeological sites from recreational use and we need your help to preserve it for the future. So, if you love Southern Nye County or know someone who does please spread the word!

**Upcoming basic training sessions -**

Reno/Sparks – October (no set date)

Las Vegas LRR – November (no set date - we still need to get everyone on the ground before we train more volunteers!)

**Other Classes -**

Ruth September 7, 2007 – Lithic Technology with Mark

Henderson please RSVP by August 31, 2007 to [saunderw@clan.lib.nv.us](mailto:saunderw@clan.lib.nv.us)

If you wish to find out more about the site stewardship program please check out our newly formed (and therefore not too in-depth) web site at: <http://dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/shpo/>

## **SOLICITATIONS, EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **Nevada Archaeological Association**

#### **Student Research Grant Competition – Deadline Extended**

In an effort to generate more interest in this award, the Nevada Archaeological Association has extended the deadline for its Student Research Grant competition. Proposed research must pertain to the archaeology of the Great Basin or American Southwest, and have implications for the archaeology of Nevada. This year the amount of the grant will be \$1000. *The student-grantee will be provided 70% of the grant at the time of the award, 20% upon receipt of a progress report, and 10% upon completion of the project and presentation of results at the next Annual Meeting of the NAA.* A progress report will be due by March 15, 2008, and the student-grantee will be required to present her/his research findings at the NAA's annual meeting in the spring of 2008.

Applications should include an original and two copies of:

- A cover letter explaining how the individual qualifies for the award (i.e., description of student's university and degree program).
- A current vita.
- A 1000-word, single-spaced description of the proposed research, clearly documenting research questions or goals, materials, methods, and significance to archaeology in Nevada.
- A bibliography of relevant literature, cited in the text (not included as part of the 1000-word limit).
- A one-page budget narrative.
- A letter of recommendation from the student's academic supervisor, emphasizing the student's ability to conduct independent research.

Applications must be post-marked by November 19, 2007. If mailed prior to August 25, 2007, address to:

Mark A. Giambastiani  
ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
120 Vine Street, Suite A  
Reno, Nevada 89503



If mailed after August 25, 2007, address to:

Mark A. Giambastiani  
ASM Affiliates, Inc.  
121 California Street, Suite A  
Reno, Nevada 89503

If you have questions regarding the grant or application process, please contact Mark Giambastiani at 775-324-6789 or [mgiam@asmaffiliates.com](mailto:mgiam@asmaffiliates.com).

### **Lost City Museum**

Terri Wade, Lost City Museum Attendant

Celebrating the rich diversity of Nevada's traditional artists, The Texture and Weave of Traditional Art exhibition is now on display at the Lost City Museum from September 1 until October 31, 2007. The museum is open seven days a week from 8:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. The artwork featured in the exhibit highlights treasured traditional and ethnic visual arts created by artisans who live and work in Nevada. The exhibit demonstrates the remarkable cultural variety and depth of Nevada residents. This exhibit is part of the Nevada Touring Initiative, is a program of the Nevada Arts Council, and is supported by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Nevada Museum of Art.

The exhibit blends two strands of traditional art forms. First, the international pieces are created by recent Nevada residents whose work continues to reflect their home countries of Ukraine, Poland, Iran and Peru. The second is functional artworks inspired by Nevada's historic and ancestral residents including Native American artists and members of ranching communities. The exhibit celebrates the diversity of these two groups- Nevada's recent immigrants and

established communities. Native American basketry, western horse gear and silver work will introduce visitors to ancient traditions and intricate works that maintain cultural vitality. Ukrainian egg writing and Polish paper cutting will pique the imagination, with their detailed designs. And finally, the Iranian miniature painting and Shipibo-Peruvian embroidery demonstrate that international traditional arts possess outstanding beauty and meaning. Each piece in the exhibit is complemented by descriptions that illuminate the processes used to create the work. The Texture and Weave of Traditional Art exhibition is presented as part of the Nevada Touring Initiative, a program made possible by the National Endowment for the Arts Challenge America Program, and through partnerships with the Nevada Arts Council, Nevada Museum of Art and Western Folklife Center. The Nevada Touring Initiative is designed to increase access to cultural events and experiences at the local level, particularly in communities that have typically been underserved, while supporting the work of artists.

**UNLV News**  
Alan Simmons, Ph.D

UNLV has hired Dr. Levent Atici, a zooarchaeologist from Harvard University. Dr. Atici primarily works in the Near East on a range of sites from the Upper Paleolithic to the Bronze Age.

The Las Vegas Valley Chapter of the AIA will be hosting two lectures at UNLV in the upcoming months. On September 24 Dr. Lanny Bell will present a lecture entitled *Death and Decay: The Salvage of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt* at 7:30 pm at Wright Hall, room C-148. On October 31 DR Lisa Cooper will present *The Archaeological Legacy of Gertrude Bell* at 7:30 pm, the location to be announced. Contact Alan Simmons ([simmons@unlv.nevada.edu](mailto:simmons@unlv.nevada.edu)) for further information.

**Valley of Fire Survey Field School**

The College of Southern Nevada (CSN) will be conducting its' third survey field school in Valley of Fire State Park during the Fall semester, 2007. The field school is directed by Dr. Kevin Rafferty (RPA). Two areas each measuring 160 acres in size, have been selected for inventory. The first is west of and adjacent to the park's Visitor's Center, and the other near the old Buena Vista Recreation Area. A third 160 acres, south and east of Atlatl Rock, will be examined if time permits. It is anticipated that the ten students who will participate in this training will encounter cultural resources spanning a variety of chronological periods and site types. Students will be encouraged to conduct independent research outside of the strictures of the field school at areas of interest in the park after the field school finishes its' formal field work.

Dr. Rafferty and the Department of Human Behavior wish to thank Mr. Jim Hammons, Manager of Valley of Fire State Park, for his continued and enthusiastic support of the field school.

**Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative**  
Colleen M. Beck, LCAI Program Manager

Under the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, 85% of proceeds from the sale of 13,500 acres of public land in Lincoln County were placed in a special account that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior. One purpose of this account is to make funds available for the inventory, evaluation, protection and management of archaeological resources in Lincoln County. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has established the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) to allocate monies from the special account for this purpose. It is estimated that approximately \$600,000 will be available annually for archaeological projects in Lincoln County.

Round 1 of the LCAI began last October when the BLM established a list of archaeological priorities and solicited nominations for projects. Twenty nominations were reviewed and ranked by an Archaeological Resources Team (ART), comprised of archaeologists from federal and



state agencies and the Western Shoshone tribe. Public comments were solicited, followed by a final recommendation from the ART that was forwarded to other review committees.

On August 2, 2007, the Director of the BLM approved the top seven ranked nominations for funding. Two nominations are for rock art studies. The others are an oral history project to understand the cultural landscape of the Mormon Mountains, database improvements to the Lincoln County section of NVCRIS (Cultural Database Improvements in Lincoln County), fieldwork at obsidian quarries, obsidian hydration chronology research, and site stewardship. The funding will be awarded by assistance agreement or contract.

Round 2 of the LCAI is scheduled to begin in early September with the announcement of the Round 2 priorities on the BLM Ely Field Office website. This website, [www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/ely\\_field\\_office.html](http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/ely_field_office.html), is expected to be operational in early September and will contain the forms and other information needed to submit a nomination. Anyone may nominate an archaeological project in Lincoln County. However, the nomination submission must be complete and the archaeological project should address one of the Round 2 BLM priorities in order to be considered. Nominations will be accepted until the end of October. If you need assistance with a nomination or have questions, contact Colleen Beck, Desert Research Institute, who is under contract to assist the BLM with the management of the LCAI. She can be reached by telephone at 702-862-5323, or by e-mail [Colleen.Beck@dri.edu](mailto:Colleen.Beck@dri.edu)).

### **ASM Affiliates, Inc. is Moving!**

Mark Giambastiani,

The Reno branch of ASM Affiliates, Inc. is moving to a new downtown office space on August 31, 2007. Our new location will be the historic (and supposedly haunted) Levy House at 121 California Street on the northwest corner of California and Sierra. The three-story, Neo-Classical house was built in 1906 and was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. It is currently in its second location, having been raised and moved a short distance, rotated 90 degrees (to face California Street), and set on a new foundation in 1940. The owner (Nevada Museum of Art) and ASM are collaborating to restore some of the building's interior, specifically the two drawing rooms on the first floor, to their original condition. During our move-in, workers found several of the original chandeliers and wall sconces tucked away in the basement of the house. These brass-plated fixtures, which were manufactured in 1888, are being restored to working condition and will be re-installed in the first floor drawing rooms and in the second floor hallways flanking the stairs.

Our new location will allow ASM to participate in community events (e.g., the Ghost Walk, Wine Walk, Historic Building tours) and to host small meetings or gatherings pertaining to archaeology, history, arts, and culture. Please drop by for a visit anytime (775) 324-6789.

## **The Second Three-Corners Conference**

The conference will be held **OCTOBER 13, 2007** at the campus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV). Archaeology in the tri-state area of California, Nevada, and Arizona has grown in scale and the orientation of archaeological research has shifted over the last decade. Due to the increase in the number and types of archaeological sites discovered, and their interpretation, there is a need for the regional researchers to present and discuss findings among professionals to promote the development of regional theory, methodologies, and management goals. **AND, IT'S FREE!**

Proceedings of the conference will be published. A copy-ready document will be submitted to organizers after the conference.

### **ORGANIZERS:**

Archaeologists with UNLV, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Lost City Museum, Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Archaeological Association.

**Email:** [threecornersconference@yahoo.com](mailto:threecornersconference@yahoo.com)

**Contacts:** Mark Slaughter 702.293.8143 or Laurie Perry 702.293.8619

## **Society for California Archaeology 2007 Southern Data-Sharing Meeting**

**When:** Saturday-Sunday, October 20-21, 2007

**Where:** Borrego Springs Resort, Borrego Springs, California

**First Call for Papers:** Titles and abstracts are due August 22. Paper and poster presentations are sought; easels will be provided. The 20-minute presentations will be grouped around the general themes of Deserts, Mountains, and Coastlines. The schedule includes an informal reception on Friday night, presentations on Saturday, a party on Saturday night, and field trip options on Sunday. The field trips will highlight the archaeology of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

For more information, and to submit titles and abstracts, contact: Southern Vice-President Jennifer Perry, [jennifer.perry@pomona.edu](mailto:jennifer.perry@pomona.edu), (909) 802-4989.

For more information on the venue, visit: <http://www.borregosprings.info/>.

### **NAA Website**

Check out [www.nvarch.org](http://www.nvarch.org), NAA's official website, constructed and maintained by Web Master, Hal Rager. Feel free to stop by for a visit on your next trip on the cyber highway. The website has lots of useful information, such as how to order your very own NAA mug or back issues of *Nevada Archaeologist*. It also contains links to other related web sites.



## **Personnel Movements**

### **Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT)**

Jim Bunch, NDOT

Mr. C. Cliff Creger has recently been appointed manager of Cultural Resources, Environmental Services Division for the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT). Mr. Creger had been with the Fallon Naval Base as an archaeologist prior to his two years at NDOT. He succeeds Mr. T. Hal Turner, who recently retired after 30 years of state service for NDOT.

### **New Archaeologists Joins Nevada BLM**

#### **Introducing Sam Potter**

Hello to all. My name is Samuel Potter and I am one of the new archaeologists at the BLM Winnemucca Field Office. I want to introduce myself and say how excited I am to be working and living in the Great Basin.

I am originally from San Antonio, Texas, and received my undergraduate degree in archaeology and anthropology from the University of Texas in Austin. For the past three years I lived in Colorado and worked for the BLM Gunnison Field Office. I consider myself a bit of a traveler, visiting countries and archaeological sites in Central and South America and within the United States. I look forward to meeting all of you.

#### **Patrick Haynal**

Patrick Haynal has joined the archaeology staff at the Winnemucca Field Office. Pat received his BA in Anthropology in 1980 and his MA in 1986, both degrees were earned at San Diego State University. San Diego State is also the alma mater of NAA President Greg Seymour. Yes, Pat and Greg knew each other well in those days and worked on many archaeology projects together. Pat promises many stories focusing on Greg's youth.

Pat went on to earn his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Oregon in 1994. His dissertation was within the field of cultural anthropology and focused on cultural disintegration and reintegration processes amongst the Klamath

tribes of Oregon. Despite the fact that Pat's degrees are in cultural anthropology he has many years total of experience in archaeology, including several in the Great Basin, and has been a project archaeologist and principal investigator in the private sector and an assistant zone archaeologist and district archaeologist with the US Forest Service. Pat also held adjunct and visiting assistant professor appointments at the University of Oregon in the 1990s.

Pat's first act upon coming to Nevada was to join the Nevada Archaeology Association. He is very glad to be a part of the state's archaeological family and looks forward to many fruitful years ahead.

**Shawn Gibson** is the new archaeologist at the Ely BLM office. Shawn transferred from the Las Vegas Field office and is settling in with her animal menagerie.

**Lynn Wulf** is the new archaeologist in the Caliente BLM office.

## **PROJECTS, ARTICLES, MINI REPORTS**

### **Jeepin' with the Attack Cat: a Trip Report from the White Pine Mining District.**

Nathan Thomas, Archeologist  
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Ely Ranger District.

The White Pine Mining District in western White Pine County could be the most fantastic and resource rich historic/industrial archaeological district in the State of Nevada. This district boasts the remains of 10 cities from the 1860's-1870's (with one city located at 9,160 feet above sea level), an intact mile long aerial tramway, over 24 mill sites, hundreds of domestic foundations and hundreds of shafts and adits. In short "the White Pine Mining District was the most intense and shortest lived mining boom in the entire western united states" (2007: personal communication, Fred Frampton and Sean Pitts).

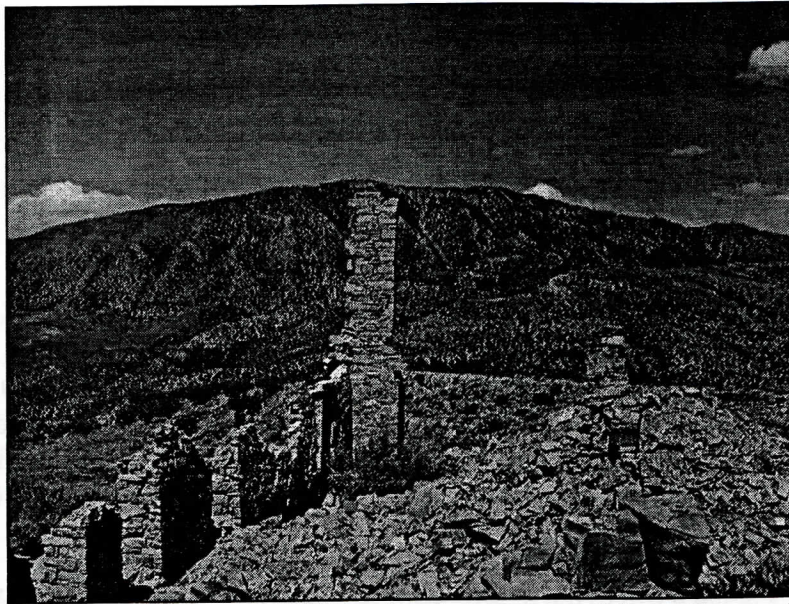
On July 12, 2007, I made a trip to the district with Nevada Back Roader 4 x 4 club members Phil Winsyrg (a newly trained site steward), his grandson Tyler, his friends Geno and Coral Ockert, archeologist Mark Henderson and Geno's and Coral's leashed cat named Sumgen. Sumgen is leashed so she doesn't run off, but also has the tendency to bite people when slightly provoked.

Our tour started at the Ruth Community Center at 8:35 a.m. Yes, I was the one who was five minutes late. Once we reached Hamilton, I climbed into Phil's tricked out purple jeep appropriately named 'Barney' and Mark hopped in Geno's more luxurious Grand Cherokee with 32 inch tires and slight lift just enough to make the vehicle look somewhat intimidating. For those unfamiliar with the area, some of the district can be visited by a high clearance vehicle (try the Hamilton Cemetery), but to see a lot of the hidden features, a smaller 4 x 4 like a jeep with a lift and aggressive tires helps. Many of the roads are narrow, bumpy and steep; it also helps if you don't mind a few scratches on your fenders. Also keep in mind that there is a lot of private land in the area.

I should mention that the purpose of the visit was to promote site stewardship, prevent illegal collecting and looting, to monitor the condition of the sites and to become familiar with the area. Upon arriving at Hamilton, the group talked about how every year a few more bricks and a few more walls fall down. Coral mentioned the importance of keeping around the more modern equipment such as the rod mills on site and not throwing them away. We also talked about how the main part of Hamilton is private land and how we should be talking to the new land owner to ask him if he wants his private land monitored to protect the archaeological resources.

From Hamilton we drove up to Treasure City. We were all amazed at how tough people would have been to live at an elevation of 9,160 feet during the winter. Treasure city has probably over 75 foundations, including the corner of one two story building that appears to be hanging on by a thread (see photograph 1). We came to the conclusion that stabilizing this corner piece would be difficult, but efforts could be focused on stabilizing other buildings, closing mine shafts and removing an old camping trailer off the mountain. We also found some steel doors that should have 'walked' off a long time ago but appear to be under to much rubble to be taken away.





Photograph 1. Looking west at the remains of a two-story building in Treasure City.  
Mt. Hamilton in the background.

At Treasure City, the gang got a great laugh at me riding in Phil's rig that is covered with bumper stickers such as 'Wilderness the Land of No Use' or 'Public Lands Closed.' Since Phil was my ride home, I didn't feel it was a good time to strike up a political discussion about wilderness or the management of public lands. In fact, they all took great pleasure in photographing me next to the bumper stickers. All of this discussion was dismissed as we stopped at the southern end of Treasure City to overlook the White Pine Range. It was at this point that I fully realized the magnitude of living at 9,000 feet elevation (see Photograph 2).



Photograph 2. Looking south at the White Pine Range from Treasure City.



From Treasure City to White Pine City (approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile) more and more shafts and foundations were seen. But what really caught our eye was a log cabin with large saw and axe cut logs, a wood shake roof and the remains of a red brick chimney (see Plate 3). The cabin seemed quite odd to be the only wood structure left on the mountain. It was Geno's and my conclusion that someone was living in the cabin long after Treasure City was abandoned. Our theory was confirmed when Mark talked about the Lani family living up here at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and how Fred Frampton took one of the Lani family members that lived there for a tour of the site a few years ago. In a recent conversation after the trip, Fred wasn't sure if the Lani's owned the cabin or not. But people are now calling it the Lani cabin. We all noted the need for repairing the roof since it was letting water in that was eroding the foundation.

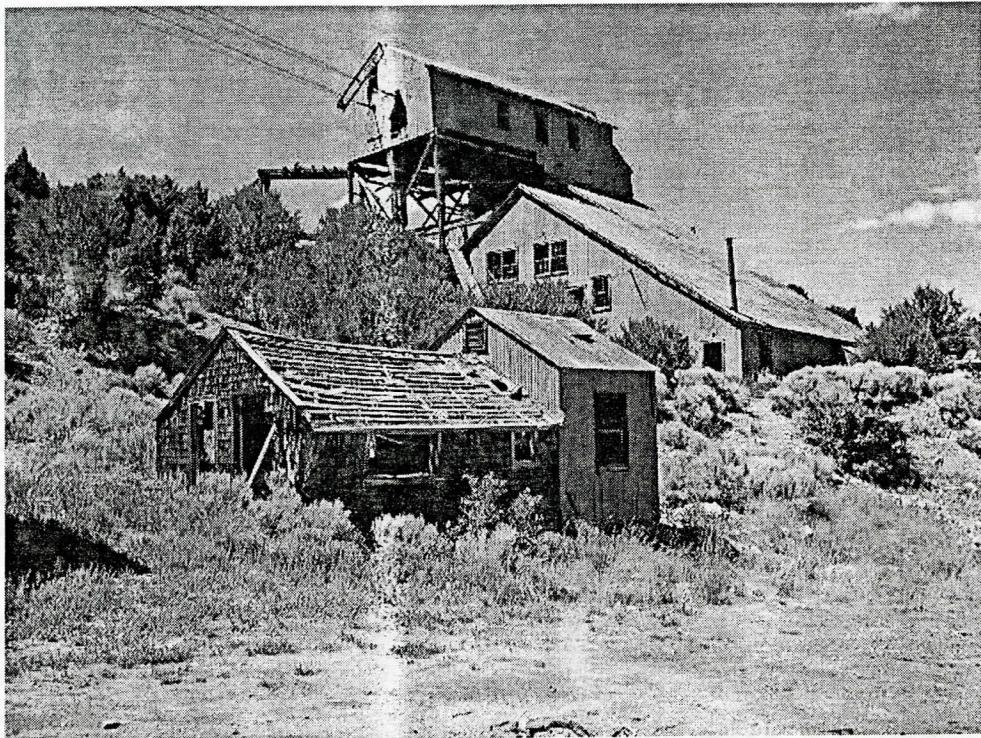
After the Lani Cabin, we stopped at a few cabins in Rocco Canyon and read the 1934 news papers that were on the walls of one of the cabins. Phil continued to have his grandson pick up modern trash around the sites. Lunch was taken at Shermantown where we noted the metal framing in the rock walls that indicate where a wood flume once was. The Attack Cat showed its head during lunch but luckily for us it was on a short leash. Geno reminded us of the ferociousness of the cat and that we should keep clear of its path.

Then a few more miles to Belmont Mill (see photograph 4). The mill, tramway and mine are very well preserved but are need of stabilization, fuels reduction and interpretation. We concluded an interpretation sign and just fixing up the site in general would be a good idea since it all ready seems to be a popular place to visit.



Photograph 3. Lani cabin with the whole gang in the picture (except me).





Photograph 4. The Belmont Mill.

Our trip ended as we made it back to Hamilton. At Hamilton, Mark Henderson and I said goodbye to the rest of the folks as we all departed from the area. It wasn't as exciting to jump into my plain white Dodge 1500 pickup as Phil's and Geno's Jeeps but I was glad to be headed home. I was also excited about what we had seen, the good friends I had just made and the blessing of not getting pounced on by the Attack Cat (see photograph 5). I definitely learned a lot from the trip and some of the things that need to be followed up on are:

1. Continue site monitoring to monitor condition and prevent looting.
2. Talk to the private land owner of Hamilton to discuss monitoring.
3. Remove the old trailer at Treasure City.
4. Repair the roof on the Lani Cabin.
5. Stabilize, remove overgrown vegetation, interpret and cleaning up the Belmont Mill.
6. Post Archaeological Resource Protection Act notices.

In Summary I would like to thank Phil Winsyrg, his grandson Tyler, Geno and Coral Ockert and Mark Henderson. Thanks for showing me around the heritage resources that I knew little about and thanks for caring so much about the area, you are all great. Oh and by the way if you want to be a site steward for the White Pine Mining District, call me at (775) 289-5130.





Photograph 5. Sumgen the Attack Cat relaxing after a long drive (notice the leash).

### **The Mitigation of Sites 26CK1405 and 26CK1407 Near Laughlin, Clark County, Nevada**

Dr. Kevin Rafferty, RPA, Department of Human Behavior  
Community College of Southern Nevada

This report is another in a series of short reports that I plan on submitting to *In Situ* over the next few issues in an attempt to bring older material buried in the 'grey literature' archives out into the light of day. As I pointed out in my last report (Rafferty 2007) there is a significant amount of data that is acquired from small cultural resource management (CRM) projects that are conducted on a regular basis here in Nevada and throughout the Great Basin. The material derived from this work rarely sees the light of day, partially because the small projects do not involve large, sweeping survey and mitigation efforts, but are involved more in the year-to-year minutiae of the regular operations of most CRM firms. Many of these projects involve mitigation work at sites that are now destroyed an account of some road or housing construction. Nonetheless data from these small projects can contribute to our understanding of the lifestyles and environmental adaptations of prehistoric peoples whole resided in the Desert West.



## Project Background

In March of 1986 the Division of Anthropological Studies (Now the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies) conducted a cultural resources inventory of a 40 acre parcel in the Big Bend area of the Colorado River in Nevada, across the river from Riviera, Arizona (Rafferty 1986a). The Bureau of Reclamation was planning to locate a material pit that would remove over 300,000 cubic yards of material for construction purposes, thus the entire surface of the parcel would be altered, destroying any cultural resources that may have existed within the parcel.

Background research revealed only two major projects having been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the parcel at the time of the survey. Brooks and others (1976, 1977) undertook surveys of 13 square miles of land adjacent to and north of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation in Nevada for a proposed land transfer that never took place. These surveys recorded 31 archaeological sites and 19 isolates, including lithic scatters, opportunistic quarry areas, historic and protohistoric Mojave structures, historic artifact scatters, and isolated lithics. Eight of these sites- 26CK1401-1407, and 26CK1421a- appeared to have been recorded within the proposed survey parcel. Five of the eight (26CK1401-1404, 26CK1421a) were historic sites, including a corral (26CK1401), three house foundations with associated artifacts (26CK1402-1404), and an historic dump area (26CK1421a). The other three sites included a large lithic scatter (26CK1405) and two smaller lithic scatters (26CK1406-1407).

The 1986 survey (Rafferty 1986a) re-recorded four of the older sites (26CK1401, -1405, -1407, and -1421a) plus five isolated artifacts that, per BLM management practices, were lumped under separate site numbers: 26CK3705 and 26CK3706. One site (26CK1406) appears to have been destroyed, while three of the sites (26CK1402-1404) were actually situated several hundred meters south of the parcel and thus were not rerecorded. The reader is referred to Brooks and others (1976: 32, 34; Plates 13-15) for additional details on these sites.

Based on their data potential two sites (26CK1405 and 26CK1407) were selected for further work subsequent to their destruction by gravel mining operations (Rafferty 1986b). The results are reported below.

As noted earlier little previous work had been conducted in the project area prior to 1986 (Brooks *et al.* 1976, 1977). Since then a number of projects have been conducted south and east of the project area, mostly on the Arizona side of the river. To the north of the sites on the Arizona side of the Colorado River Huckell (1986) conducted inventory, data recovery, and ethnographic research on ground stone quarry locations adjacent to and east of Bullhead City, Arizona. McKenna (1991) undertook a Class I literature inventory for the City of Bullhead City in conjunction with their water development master plan. Other projects examined sites with similar data sets (ground stone quarries) and other archaeological resources in the early- to mid-1990s in the Bullhead City area (cf. Seymour 1991; Crownover *et al.* 1994).

South of the project area two major projects were conducted on the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation prior to development for housing, casinos, and other recreational projects. Rafferty and Blair (1989) examined 679 acres of land on the Nevada portion of the reservation, recording

over 30 sites and 14 isolated artifact locations. These included small pot busts and lithic scatters, groundstone quarry locations, two historic Mojave structures, historic debris, and intaglio/geoglyph locations. The latter sites were re-examined the following year (Rafferty 1990a). On the Arizona portion of the reservation Rafferty (1990b) led a survey of 1250 acres that recorded 14 sites including expedient quarries, an historic Mojave structure, and the Fort Mojave 'Twin Figures' geoglyphs. Three isolated artifacts were also recorded.

Despite this recent work the culture history of the Lower Colorado River is still poorly known. Early attempts at synthesizing lower Colorado River culture history (Swarthout 1981; King and Casebier 1981) were sketchy. Stone (1991: 53-66; Table 5-1, page 65) developed a framework based on the work of earlier researchers. For a comprehensive discussion of the intellectual and historical development of the culture historical data, please refer to Stone's (1991) work.

1. **Early Hunters/San Dieguito I (Pre-9000 B.C.)**- Poorly known in the southern Mojave Desert, it included a variety of percussion flaked chopping, pounding, and scraping tools. The tools were crude in appearance, and projectile points and blade tools were scarce. The tools represented a multi-purpose tool kit adaptable to a variety of environmental circumstances. These sites tended to be situated on upper terraces adjacent to reliable water sources such as rivers and streams.
2. **Early Archaic (Lake Mojave/Amargosa I; ca. 9000-4500 B.C.)**- The artifact assemblage includes Silver Lake and Lake Mojave points; crude, bifacially worked cores, choppers and macroflakes of basalt; crescents; and other crude flake tools. This occupation was focused alongside now-extinct water sources and present-day washes.
3. **Middle Archaic (Amargosa II/Pinto; ca. 4500-2000 B.C.)**- Characterized by the Pinto and later Gypsum variety points, this was a generalized hunting-gathering lifestyle well adapted to the modern Mojave Desert environment. The assemblage also included a variety of flaked tools, grinding stones, and tools made of wood and bone. Small mobile groups occupied seasonal base camps on valley floors near watercourses, and utilized a variety of microenvironments for their subsistence.
4. **Late Archaic (Amargosa III/Basketmaker II; ca. 2000 B.C.-A.D. 1)**- The Gypsum point carried over into this period, and was joined by Elko and San Pedro style points. Biface production increased there were more formalized tool types than previously, and a greater variety of grinding implements and perishable artifacts than the Middle Archaic. Increasing populations are suggested by larger base camps than used in the Middle Archaic, and these are situated near watercourses and playa margins. Evidence argues for a greater use of upland resources and big game than previously, and perhaps the addition of maize as a supplemental foodstuff in some areas.
5. **Terminal Archaic/Formative (ca. A.D. 1-700)**- Stone (1991:59) argues that this was a time of 'poorly understood transitions'. She argues that socioeconomic processes, including population growth, restrictions on mobility, and increased Summer rainfall, that had begun earlier in the Late Archaic, resulted in the formation of small agricultural communities. It appears that cultural influences from the Anasazi portion of the



Southwest and from the Hohokam region may have influenced the development of local material culture, culminating in the Patayan cultural tradition.

**6. River Patayan (ca. A.D. 700-1500)-** This incorporates Rogers's (1945) Yuman I and II phases, terminology later converted by Waters (1982) to Patayan I and II. The chronology is based essentially on the appearance and evolution of Lower Colorado buffware ceramics types associated with a limited number of radiocarbon dates (Waters 1982). These were semi-sedentary agricultural peoples residing in the flood plains of the Colorado River who also made extensive use of upland and mountain resources located at some distance from the river valley.

**7. Patayan III/River Yuman (A.D. 1500-Historic)-** These were the populations encountered by historic travelers, explorers, and later settlers in the Southwestern United States. Settlement pattern and material assemblage evidence suggests a cultural continuity between Patayan and Yuman populations along the Colorado River (cf. Castetter and Bell 1951; Huckell 1986 for general ethnographic details).

### The Mitigation Sites

Both sites chosen for mitigation were situated on the second alluvial terrace on the western bank of the Colorado River. This terrace is at the base of an alluvial fan that originates from the Newberry Mountains to the west. The terrace soils and substrates are coarse-grained and derived from the granitic deposits of the Newberry Mountains. They consist of gravel to cobble-sized cryptocrystalline materials, mainly quartzites along with basalts, all of which are heavily rolled and patinated. The surface materials are cemented into a weak desert pavement which is typical in this portion of the Mojave Desert (Longwell *et al.* 1965; Brooks *et al.* 1976, 1977).

The most common flora on the river flood plain and the first terrace below the sites are arrowweed (*Pluchea sericea*), mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora* and *P. Pubescens*), and salt cedar (*Tamarix pendantra*). The site terrace is dominated by creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*) and burrobush (*Franseria dumosa*), along with saltbush (*Atriplex* sps.), catclaw (*Acacia greggii*), snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothae*), Jimson weed (*Datura meteloides*), and Desert Spiny herb (*Oxytheca* sps.). Various cacti exist on the terrace including cholla (*Opuntia acanthocarpa* and *O. Bigelovii*) and beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris*; Brooks *et al.* 1976, 1977).

Faunal resources included jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), and a large variety of small rodent and lizard species. Bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) reside on the upper alluvial fan and in the nearby Newberry Mountains (Brooks *et al.* 1976, 1977).

The first site, 26CK1405 consisted of a lithic scatter accompanied by four circular or oval 'fragile pattern' features- i.e. rock rings or circular depressions. The scatter measured 17.5 m (N-S) by 20 M (E-W) at its' largest dimensions. The first feature, Feature A, was on the western perimeter of the scatter and consisted of a linear arrangement of cobbles that measured 2.5 m long. The earlier survey (Brooks *et al.* 1976) described this feature as a semicircle with an opening on its' western side, but bulldozer blading destroyed a portion of this feature. Feature B was an oval

depression or ring measuring 1.5 m (N-S) by 1.75 m (E-W) bordered by basalt and quartzite cobbles. It was on the eastern edge of the site at the edge of the alluvial terrace. Feature C, 1 m north of Feature B, was an oval depression bordered by basalt and quartzite cobbles, measuring 1.75 m (N-S) 2 m (E-W). The desert pavement had been removed from the interior of the feature. The fourth feature, Feature D, was an oval ring contained by basalt cobbles and low gravel walls. It measured 1 m (N-S) by 3 m (E-W) at its' maximum dimensions.

The second site, 26CK1407, was originally described as a 15 m<sup>2</sup> lithic scatter situated on a small gravel bench or finger of the alluvial terrace overlooking the Colorado River (Brooks *et al.* 1976). In 1986 the site was redefined as a larger lithic scatter measuring 17 m (N-S) by 25 m (E-W) containing a circular depression with low gravel walls at the northern edge of the site. The feature measured 2 m in diameter (Rafferty 1986a).

### Research Hypotheses

Given what was then the poor local data base and the lack of a detailed culture history for the region (still problematical) a cultural historical and settlement/subsistence approach was taken to conduct the research. Three basic questions were initially posed:

1. What were the relative ages of the two sites?
2. What cultural period could the sites be assigned to?
3. What function did these sites serve in the local settlement/subsistence system?

Based on site morphology, location, and an initial assessment of the surface artifact assemblage, the survey suggested that the sites were Early Archaic/Lake Mojave period in age, a time when rock rings situated on desert pavement were commonly employed. Given the number of tested cobbles and cores of basalt, rhyolite, andesite, quartzite, and chert at the sites it was argued that the sites served as expedient quarries for the procurement, testing, and initial reduction of tool stone. Kamp and Whittaker (1986) examined similar lithic loci they called low quality lithic sources north of the project area along the Colorado River. Despite the relative poor quality of the tool stone they argued that such sources seemed to form the backbone of local and regional lithic procurement systems. They defined four potential activity patterns that could be identified at such sites:

1. *Pattern I*- Small test cores with only one or a few flakes removed, then abandoned due to defects in the core material.
2. *Pattern II*- Consists of larger test cores than Pattern I material, usually of poor quality, and associated with larger numbers of flakes and shatter. Usually these cores were abandoned when the few good quality flakes were removed from the core.
3. *Pattern III*- This is an almost complete reduction of a core and the selection of usable flakes and core fragments for further reduction elsewhere. This pattern is characterized by the presence of numerous cortical and non-cortical flakes and shatter.
4. *Pattern IV*- This pattern results from extensive core reduction and terminates with the removal of a usable, prepared core. The debitage pattern on a Pattern IV site consists of numerous, mostly cortical, flakes and some shatter.



As a secondary function it was suggested that the rings could have served as caches, special purpose task sites where resources were stored pending their transportation to the main body of consumers, usually the local band or residence group (cf. Binford 1980). Smaller circular features used as food caches would be associated with tools employed to process floral and/or faunal resources including projectile points, scrapers, knives, choppers, grinding stones, or other general purpose tools. Such sites would need to be situated in areas containing aggregated and dependable resources (Blair 1984, 1986).

### **Results of the Fieldwork**

This section is adapted from the mitigation report and a subsequent paper (Rafferty 1986b, 1987). Both sites were divided into a series of 10 m by 10 m grids from which the artifacts were collected. A 10 percent collection strategy for recovering artifacts was pursued. No excavations were undertaken because research elsewhere (Teague 1981; Ferraro and Ellis 1982; Stone and Dobbin 1982; Rafferty 1985a, 1985b) continually confirmed that sites like these are generally surface manifestations.

A total of 729 artifacts were collected from both sites: 387 from 26CK1405 and 342 from 26CK1407. Included in this count were large tested cobbles that were counted but not physically removed: 86 at 26CK1405 and 65 at 26CK1407. Some tested cobbles were collected for examination back in the laboratory. Overall chert was the preferred tool stone. At 26CK1405, 54% of the artifacts were chert, followed in preference by quartzite (33%), rhyolite (9%), and andesite/basalt (3%). The results at 26CK1407 were similar: 58% of the artifacts were composed of chert, followed by quartzite (47%), rhyolite (3%), basalt (4%), andesite (1%), and miscellaneous other materials (>1%).

The tool stone was readily available locally, eroding out of the gravel matrix of the alluvial fan upon which the sites were located. There were no specialized quarry areas that might have required formal quarrying activity or tools to acquire the lithic material.

A total of 481 flake tools or artifacts comprising ten separate categories were recovered at the two sites. The ten categories were tested cobbles, flakes, debitage, cores, hammerstones, choppers/handaxes, drills, preforms/bifaces, scrapers, and projectile points. These were composed mostly of chert (62%) and quartzite (28%). Flakes comprised the majority of the assemblages at the two sites. They were mostly primary flakes, typical of quarry sites where materials are tested and selected for further reduction elsewhere. There was little debitage at the sites indicating that tools were formalized at locations other than 26CK1405 and 26CK1407.

The tool assemblage from 26CK1405 included 101 tested cobbles, 39 cores, 5 preforms/bifaces; 1 chopper/handaxe, 2 drills, and a single Elko Side-notched point. The assemblage from 26CK1407 consisted of 90 tested cobbles, 12 cores, 1 hammerstone, 1 chopper/handaxe, 6 preforms/bifaces, and 2 scrapers. The tested cobbles were struck at one end or at several spots to remove flakes in order to test the quality of the lithic material for tool manufacturing. The samples at the sites were ultimately rejected as being inferior and left at the sites.

## Interpretations

Little can be said regarding the cultural affiliations or age of the two sites. The Elko Side-notched point at 26CK1405 has traditionally been used as a diagnostic artifact of the Archaic period. However some research indicates that this point variety has a long and well-documented use history in the Great Basin. Some researchers (Aikens 1970; Fowler *et al.* 1973) accept a 7000 year use span for the Elko series points in some portions of the Great Basin. The available good radiocarbon dates for the series places its' florescence between 2000 B.C. and A.D. 1080 (Heizer and Hester 1978: 159-161). The lack of a specialized or culture-specific tool assemblage at either site hinders an attempt at chronological assessment. The assemblages are quite generalized, consisting mostly of cobbles, cores, and flakes. Even the more formal tools, bifaces and scrapers, are non-specific as to morphology. These are tool categories that were employed by every aboriginal group in the southern Great Basin since the Early Archaic period as part of their repertoire of cultural responses to the local environment. Thus it can only be suggested that 26CK1405 could have used somewhere from the Middle to Late Archaic periods, while no chronological assignment can be given to 26CK1407.

Site function seems to be more obvious. Binford (1980) has established a model or continuum concerned with hunter-gatherer adaptations that has proven to be particularly useful for such studies in the desert west. He has postulated a continuum of hunter-gatherer logistical stances that can be employed by different groups, or by the same groups depending on the circumstances. At the least complicated end of the spectrum are the *foragers*, described as small, mobile populations who move populations to the available resources within a limited catchment area. They shift residences as resources in an area become exhausted, since they do not practice food storage. They employ "residential bases" where the majority of the subsistence, processing, and tool manufacturing and maintenance activities take place. They also use "locations" where short-term extractive activities are carried out exclusively.

*Collectors*, on the other hand, move the resources to the populations by sending out resource-specific extraction teams to exploit, process, and return them to the main population. This serves to iron out unevenness in the resources of a given area, and is more efficient in terms of time and energy expenditure than moving an entire population to the resource locales. In addition to using "residential bases" and "locations," *collectors* also employ "field camps" (temporary group operation centers), "stations" (where specific localized data gathering takes place), and "caches" (resource storage facilities) (Binford 1980).

The elements of these models (residential bases, locations, etc., the functional site types) have been fleshed out and given attributes in order to make them usable as research tools by Binford (1980) and other researchers (Zeier and Stornetta 1984). Zeier and Stornetta (1984) have identified six artifact groups that can be used to differentiate functional site types: Residential Equipment, Food Processing Equipment, Fabricating/Processing Tools, Food Acquisition Tools, General Utility Tools, and Storage Features. These artifact groups can be used to segregate various functional site types. The behavioral manifestations of these site types includes *Residential Bases*, *Field Camps/Short Term Camps*, and *Locations* (for details refer to Zeier and Stornetta 1984; and Elston and Juell 1987:22).



It is suggested that 26CK1405 and 26CK1407 can be defined as *Locations*, task specific, daily resource procurement and extraction loci. The identifying characteristics of such sites are as follows: these are generally identified by few, but specialized, food acquisition and general utility tools; food processing tools are not present or rare; and there is little evidence of artifact repair at such a site. If such sites are quarries, they are used for procuring lithic tool fabricating materials. *Locations* can also include small lithic reduction workshops.

The main focus of the sites is the testing and acquisition of lithic materials for potential tool manufacturing. Most of the artifactual material at the site consists of tested cobbles, cores, and reduction flakes suggesting that the testing of in situ lithic materials for tool manufacturing suitability was the primary function of the site. Differing reduction strategies leave different residue signatures. Research conducted at two early Holocene lithic sites located at Yucca Mountain (Alice Hills Site and Tarantula Canyon Site-Buck et al. 1998) and followed up on at numerous opportunistic lithic quarries in the Coyote Springs Valley in northern Clark County (Knight and Leavitt 2005) suggests that the examination of different reduction strategies (cobble reduction, tool shaping, tool finishing, and tool use) would allow for a determination of site function and allow inter-site comparisons.

The description and counting of the particular stage most common as the terminal activity at identifiable lithic stations is useful in addressing issues related methods of manufacture and core procurement. Buck et al. (1998: 152-155) argued that the traditional flake identification categories- decortication, core reduction, pressure flakes, bifacial thinning, indeterminate, and shatter) - only allow inferences regarding reduction process stages. The Yucca Mountain work conducted a traditional flake stone analysis, and analyzed the proportion of flake categories to one another to begin to examine lithic reduction and tool manufacturing strategies. This is a strategy that the Coyote Springs research projects also undertook.

To acquire more detailed data on stone used to manufacture tools and site functions, the authors of the Yucca Mountain research argued that additional different approaches are needed to get at more functional and inter-site analyses. Buck et al. (1998) suggested using Sullivan and Rozen's (1985: 773) approach to the analysis of debitage debris. They surmised that the initial reduction stages for artifacts would generally be associated with high proportions of complete flakes and debris, while the final tool manufacturing and/or sharpening stages would be associated with large quantities of broken flakes and flake fragments. The context and form of the debitage collection within the site complex can be used to determine whether the material at each site is primarily the product core reduction or tool production activity. To accomplish this the variables of raw material, size, amount of cortex, morphology and formality (ratio of formal to non-formal objects) should be described.

The surface recording and collecting yielded a large number of flakes and shatter composed of mostly locally derived materials, including cherts, and quartzites. The debitage analysis suggests that quarrying and lithic core reduction is a primary activity at the sites. Experimental studies (cf. Sutton and Arkush 2002: 56) suggest that sites with artifact assemblages that contain a high percentage of primary flakes (more than 25% of the total) are indicative of quarrying activity that involves early-stage raw material selection and reduction. The percentage of the total collections comprised of primary flakes and cores from each of the sites are as follows. The assemblage at

26CK1405 consisted of 43.4% primary flakes (168 of 387 artifacts) and 36% tested cobbles and cores (140 of 387 artifacts). Site 26CK1407 contained 54.3% primary flakes (186 of 342 artifacts) and 29.8% tested cobbles and cores (102 of 342 artifacts). These sites demonstrate a primary flake component of their assemblage greater than 25%, and when combined with the number of cores at each site, the percentage of artifacts involved in quarrying and primary lithic reduction activities ranges from 79.4% at 26CK1407 and a high of 84.1% at 26CK1407. The percentage of formal tools that comprises the assemblage at each site was quite low, ranging from 3.3% at 26CK1405 (13 of 387 artifacts), to 2.9% at 26CK7272 (10 of 342 artifacts)

The assemblage composition also resembles Kamp and Whittaker's (1986) *Pattern I* and *Pattern II* lithic procurement patterns. Both sites contained cobbles or cores which were tested by removing a few flakes from them and then were abandoned due to material defects (*Pattern I*). Both sites also contained cobbles or cores of poor quality material associated with large amounts of flakes and shatter. These cobbles appear to have been abandoned after only a few quality flakes could be produced from them (*Pattern II*).

It was suggested early in the research that the rock rings or cleared areas may have been possible evidence of storage caches for resources, although the lack of excavation at the features precluded testing this hypothesis. The few formal tools recovered (hammerstones, choppers, drills, scrapers, the Elko point) may have been associated with the procurement of floral and faunal resources available near the sites. This must have been a minor component of the activities at these sites given the dearth of food processing artifacts.

Use of the sites was probably minimal. If they were reused through time it was by very small groups who spent very little time at the locations. These sites lacked obvious hearths, fire cracked rock, and the large and varied artifactual assemblage one would expect if these were constantly revisited or intensely used through time (Teague and McClellan 1978).

## Conclusion

Sites 26CK1405 and 26CK1407 were used as *Locations* for lithic testing and procurement, perhaps during the Middle or late Archaic periods. They may also have been used as places where local food sources were acquired and processed although this was not their main focus. As such these sites may have played an important role in the local and regional settlement and subsistence systems, being primary loci for tool stone procurement for the local inhabitants. They appear to have functioned very much like the sites examined by Kamp and Whittaker (1986) in the Lake Mead area north of Laughlin, with sites such as these forming the backbone of the regional toolstone procurement system. It is important to conduct research at sites such as these as they will help to flesh out the total picture of Man's cultural response to the environmental conditions extant along the Colorado River and in this portion of the Mojave Desert, and are worthy of study for this reason. It is these smaller, non-descript sites that have the potential to help illuminate the full range of human responses to marginal desert environments.



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## In Memoriam

### Alanah Woody

3/24/1956- 7/19/2007



On July 19, 2007 Alanah Woody passed away at the age of 51, the cause of death was heart failure. Alanah was not only a well-known scholar specializing in the study of rock art, she was a highly respected and beloved member of the small and tight-knit Nevada archaeological community. As co-founder and executive director of the Nevada Rock Art Foundation, Alanah organized volunteers to record Nevada's

petroglyphs and pictographs. In May, she received a Nevada Historic Preservation Award for her work in preserving the state's ancient heritage.

Alanah was born on March 24, 1956 in Modesto, California to H. Eugene Woody and Lola Woody. Alanah studied anthropology at the University of Nevada, Reno and earned a doctorate from the University of Southampton, England in 2000. At Southampton she met her future husband Angus, also an archaeologist. She formed the Nevada Rock Art Foundation in 2001.

A Minden resident for 17 years, Alanah was a vibrant, energetic woman, renowned for her compassion, good humor and enthusiasm. Alanah is survived by her husband, Angus R. Quinlan of Minden, NV; son, Christopher Woody of Gardnerville, NV; father, Gene Woody of Modesto, CA; brothers, Duane L. Woody of Westfield, MA and Dwight J. Woody of Delhi, CA and sister-in-law, Ginny Woody of Westfield, MA.

The Nevada Archaeological Association expresses its deep condolences to Alanah's family and many friends.

**NAA Board Meeting Minutes**  
20 April 2007, Ely, NV

Board members present: Daron Duke, Greg Haynes, Eva Jensen, Hal Rager, Liz Russell, Greg Seymour, Suzan Slaughter, Sali Underwood, and David Valentine.

Board members absent: Mark Giambastiani.

Other members present: Bill White and Laurie Walsh

A. Call to Order: The meeting was called to order at 11:13 a.m.

B. Approval of Minutes: Three comments were received from Greg Haynes about the minutes. Eva Jensen moved that the board accept minutes with corrections. Liz Russell seconded--passed.

C. President's Report: Greg Seymour noted that we're here at the annual meeting thanks to everyone's hard work. At the beginning of the board meeting roughly 75 participants were registered, with 72 signed up for the dinner. Greg S. has printed out the questionnaire for distribution to members at the meeting. He will also send it out via e-mail, and another, more detailed questionnaire to the board members with more specific questions.

D. Treasurer's Report: Eva Jensen handed out one page report. As of March 16, 2007 the organization had \$13,497.51 in the bank. There are a number of outstanding expenses that are not included in this figure, such as *Nevada Archaeologist* and *In-Situ* expenses and annual meeting costs. There are also a number of outstanding deposits and income that has not been figured into the balance. The cost for the posters is approximately \$2,300 with donations of about \$650. Seymour noted that the building is free. Greg Haynes wanted to know if we should make a donation for the use of the building. The building is part of a commercial enterprise, and they threw in the rental for us using them for the banquet and having members use the Nevada Hotel.

E. Secretary's Report: No progress has been made on the board book. Need to solicit information from board on what they believe their job is.

F. News Letter Editor's Report: Suzan mailed 82 copies of *In-Situ* with expenses of \$217.50.

G. Membership Report: Daron Duke reported that there is a lag in the membership forms. There are 36 members that are site stewards, and we should be working on increasing their membership and participation. We should invite George Philips to the retreat.

H. Web master: Hal will put up the poster stuff and slide show for all the extra photos in a bulletin board form. He has purchased Dreamweaver and Flash programs for web work. The traffic on the site has been pretty consistent, with about 60 hits per day. He has investigated PayPal, and they have a minimum fee (transaction fee plus a percentage) for depositing directly into a checking account. He thinks it would average about \$0.15 per transaction.

I. Reports by Chapters and Affiliates:

1. Am-Arcs: Conversations with Oyvind Frock indicate that the organization is active and going on a lot of field trips.

2. Archaeo-Nevada Society: Beth Young has been sending out a monthly e-newsletter to the members. We should get them to send a copy to Suzan. A UNLV student is working with them to organize and analyze artifacts from the Berger site.

3. Churchill County Chapter: No report.

4. Elko County Chapter: They are active and having monthly meetings at the hospital. They hosted a stewardship training last March. They have forwarded dues for all of their members.



5. White Pine Historical and Archaeological Society: Greg Seymour heard that they are active.

6. Lincoln County Chapter: Liz Russell said that they are active and having field trips. They are not requiring their members to join the NAA, although they encourage it. Barbara Rhode is searching for presenters to give talks at their monthly meetings. They have an agreement with the Ely BLM so they can provide a stipend of up to \$100 to defray travel expenses. There is no requirement that presentations be on the archaeology of Lincoln County. They are meeting the third Wednesday of the month.

7. Nevada Rock Art Foundation: No report.

8. State Historical Preservation Office Report: No report.

9. Site Stewardship Committee. Liz Russell reported that there were several absent members due to previous commitments. They have a request from the NAA for \$150 for up to five rewards picnics. Next month there will be a three region event—should we provide \$150, \$300, or \$450? After some discussion, Liz Russell moved that the NAA donate \$300 for the northern Nevada awards picnic. Greg Haynes seconded—passed.

Since the creation of the SHPO position there are some arising jurisdictional problems and confusion about who does what for the stewardship program. Stewardship issues could take an entire day to hash out the roles, perhaps during a day at the retreat? Perhaps we need to write an agreement to spell out everyone's roles? Alice Baldrice has indicated that the BLM protocol is being re-written and includes site stewardship roles for BLM personnel.

#### J. Old Business

##### 1. Nevada Archaeologist:

a. 2004 (Perry and Jensen). They are not making any progress, but hope to get things rolling soon. They believe they need to contact authors to make sure they still want to include their works since it has taken so long.

b. 2005 (Linsie and Geoff): Yippee! It is out and is being presented to members at the meeting. It will be mailed to members not present at the annual meeting.

c. 2006 (Heidi Roberts): No report.

d. 2007 (Valentine): Has five papers in hand, is still working on one from Billy Clewlow, and has a promise from Bobby McGonagle.

e. Presenters from this conference will be contacted to see if they want to publish their papers in a proceedings.

##### 2. Special Publications

b. Occasional Papers: Ted Goebel has reported that Amanda Taylor no longer wants to publish her senior thesis. Ted suggested that we contact recent M.A. students to see if they want to publish their theses. The board tabled this topic.

4. Nevada Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month: Eva reported the poster and brochure are done. They still need to be distributed. Eva has a list. There are 3,000 posters of which 1,200 will be mailed. There are 5,000 brochures. They will be mailed by next Friday using a service. The costs for producing the posters was about \$2300 and \$1900 for the brochures. Mailing costs will be about \$2,000. We are anticipating about a \$1,000 loss on the posters and brochures.

5. Position Statement on Geocaching: The board was presented with a draft statement last meeting. No one reviewed it, and there was no discussion. We will eventually have to post it on the web.

6. Board Insurance: It turns out that no audit is required. The forms have been mailed to the company that covers NRAF. The insurance will cover the board and NAA events. The expense will be about \$2,500 per year.

7. Ting-Perkins and Lifetime Achievement Awards: There are no Ting-Perkins award plaques left. After some discussion it was decided to find something similar to what we've been using (faux sandstone slab with our logo on it—a metal plaque with name of recipient is added). Eva knows where she can get some nice rhyolite slabs made. Eva will have 10 made and e-mail the cost information to the board.

8. Student Grants: Giambastiani has distributed the information for the next grant. The final checks will be presented to Efstasios I. Pappas and Clint Cole during the meeting.

9. Life-Time Achievement Award: We had two stands made last time, and have 12 trowels on hand.

Discussion on storage of NAA materials was brought up at this point. We need to find a permanent home for the materials. Currently most of them are at the Lost City Museum. A U-Haul type storage place would run about \$30/month and is too expensive.

10. Southern Nevada Cultural History Fair: There are about 15 groups participating. It will be May 19 at the Old Mormon Fort. They are asking for donations of \$25 from each participant, with the money going to cover the entrance fees for the public.

11. Scanning Nevada Archaeologist: Hal Rager has not had time to solicit another quote.

#### K. New Business

1. Board retreat. A date of July 7 was set. It was decided to have it in the Ruby Mountains. Greg Haynes will contact Karen Kumiega and or Alice Branigan about a good site for the retreat.

L. General Discussions: There was some discussion about student participation. Should we have an anthropology club member be a liaison with the NAA? It was noted that there was good participation from UNR at this meeting, and that an officer in the UNR anthro club had secured money from the University to cover travel to the meetings. It was also pointed out that the NAA has been trying to encourage student participation with cut rate membership. We do need to make more of a connection with students.

Eva made note that there are two new life members: Colleen Beck and a couple from Ely by the name of Clayton.

Bill White had an observation on membership. He thought a good recruitment method would be to send complimentary *In-Situs* to contracting firms and others with an invitation to join. The quality of the In-Situ would show them that good stuff is happening around the state and that NAA membership would be good.

There being no more business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:43 p.m.



**General Membership Meeting**  
21 April 2007, Ely, NV

President Greg Seymour thanked everyone for attending this years meeting. He requested that everyone fill out a questionnaire. He noted that there were 102 attendees at the meeting—a record! Eva Jensen also presented a financial report, and Daron Duke presented a membership report.

A list of current board members was presented to the membership, and it was noted that all current members were willing to serve another year. Steve Daron nominated the members as a group. Oyvind Frock seconded—passed.

**New Board Meeting Minutes**  
21 April 2007, Ely, NV

The board adjourned to a meeting room in the Postal Palace. Suzan Slaughter had taken ill and was absent. Mark Giambastiani was also absent.  
Other Members Present: Steve Daron and Alice Baldrica

The Meeting was called to order at 4:36 p.m.

Greg Haynes nominated Greg Seymour for president. Dave Valentine seconded—passed.  
Liz Russell nominated Eva Jensen for treasurer. Daron Duke seconded—passed.  
Daron Duke nominated Hal Rager for Webmaster. Greg Haynes seconded—passed.  
Greg Haynes nominated Daron Duke for Membership Chair. Eva Jensen seconded—passed.  
Dave Valentine nominated Greg Haynes for secretary. Eva Jensen seconded—passed.  
Liz Russell nominated Suzan Slaughter for *In-Situ* editor. Hal Rager seconded—passed.

Alice Baldrica gave a SHPO report: Press releases for Nevada Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month are out. Ron James went to the legislature to make Nevada Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month an official state recognized event. SNPLMA funds are being used to complete NVCRIS. The grant applications are being examined—they were delayed due to delays in the Park Service getting a budget. Alice is hopeful that our grants will be approved, but cannot promise anything.

Greg Seymour noted that the posters are at Opportunity Village for mailing to schools and libraries around the state. There was some discussion about maintaining the mailing lists—do we need to include names when the posters are going to an institution? It was decided that we do not.

Eve Jensen moved to adjourn, Dave Valentine seconded—passed. Meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

David Valentine