

In-Situ



SPRING 2012

VOLUME 16, NUMBER 1

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Craig Hauer, NAA President El Presidente's Corner

Hi, it is my honor to introduce myself as the new president of the Nevada Archaeological Association. Many of you may not know who I am so I will give you a little background. I grew up in Colorado where I enjoyed all the typical activities you would associate with the state. I also enjoyed reading about aircraft, geology, astronomy, and history. I attended Boise State University where I studied engineering with the goal of becoming an aeronautical engineer. By



my third year I had fulfilled my social sciences core requirements, but had also realized I was not meant to be an engineer. Reflecting back on it,

I think I had known from the start that engineering was not for me, those classes were just a blur, whereas I remember the people and topics from my geology, anthropology, and philosophy classes. So I made a decision that changed my course in life. . . I went to see the chair of the anthropology department. I am sure he had seen me coming from a mile away. As I recall it (so you know it is only half true), I explained that I was thinking of switching majors to anthropology, but wasn't sure. He immediately asked what my current major was and after finding out it was engineering, he started talking about how a lot of well-known archaeologists started in mathematics and engineering and that even if I didn't go on to graduate school many anthropology majors go on to successful careers in other fields. Wow, I thought, I knew I had made the right decision!! Of course I immediately changed my major.

I then began my career as an archaeologist. Looking back on it, I think that department head was being truthful; a lot of archaeologists start out in something else and fall into it. It is hard not to be passionate about archaeology once you have experienced it. The thrill of coming across a nice site, the wonder

President's Corner 1

Articles

Deep Swales Clean-up, 3
Moving Archives, 4
American Diggers, 4
Collective Brain, 5

Mini-Reports

Simones Can Dating Key, 6
Carson Footprint Wars, 9

Chapter & Affiliate Reports

SHPO Report, 14
CSN Report, 15
Archaeo-Nevada Report, 16

Back Page

Sailing Bezoars
Upcoming Events

of finding a beautiful artifact, be it a projectile point, ceramics, or condom tin, but most of all it is the story that the sites and the artifacts tell. I think this story is what draws us together. I feel that this story when told to the public, contractors, and the agencies will make the NAA pivotal in the coming years, and the foreseeable future. We just need to tell our story in new ways (don't worry, as Eva has said to me "change is good.")

Right now, our membership is about where it was last year we have about 100 to 120 member after the Conference in Eureka. Those of you who were there, got to experience the some very entertaining, informative, and insightful papers, reunite with old friends and meet new ones. We had talks involving Ichthyosaurus, aliens, but no lasers. All in all, the papers presented punctuated the rich, varied history of Nevada. They also punctuated Nevada's contribution to archaeology as we know it. Nevada is at the forefront of western archaeology. We continue to tell the story. The conference also highlighted the fact that a new generation of cutting edge archaeologists is stepping up to fill some very big shoes, or boots if you prefer.

I want the NAA to be the avenue from which many of these new archaeologists can tell their story. To this effect I am proud to announce that the Nevada Archaeologist will be published annually on Nevada Day. I feel that it is fitting that we publish on Nevada Day as a celebration of our rich past. I am also pleased to announce that Dr. Geoff Smith (University of Nevada, Reno) has agreed to assume the role of journal editor. I think that the direction that the Journal will take will help keep NAA at the forefront and encourage new archaeologists. I encourage all to submit papers.

I mentioned our current membership, and I want to emphasize it. It sounds great that we have a large membership, but we have to do better. As many of you know, historic preservation laws and regulations are being pressed by budget reductions. At the same time popular media has fueled the populations' lust for things old. "NatGeos" recent foray into collecting is a great example of where things are going. Again it is the story of archaeology that is fueling the passion of the public. In

western Nevada mining may threaten portions of the national historic land mark and historic district of Virginia City. In the south, petroglyphs at Red Rock have been defaced. The resources that inspire us are being threatened and the mechanisms to protect them are being attacked through budget cuts. The NAA needs to become more active, we need to tell our story. I encourage you to get your friends and colleges to join the NAA. We have electronic registration so it shouldn't be that hard.

I also encourage you to visit our website. Ms. Kirk Jageman spent considerable time updating the site. We have placed past newsletters and Journal issues on it. Also, we are on Facebook now. Look at our wall for information and feel free to post what's on your mind.

As you can tell, there has been some change in the board. We have two brand new members, Ms. Nancy O'Conner (Treasurer) and Ms. Chris Ann Williams (Member at Large). I am sure both will bring enthusiasm, and spirit to the board. Returning board members include, Sue Edwards (Membership), Liz Russell (Site Steward Liaison), Lynn Furnis (Secretary), Mark Giambastianni (Member at Large), and Jeff Wedding (Member at Large). Also new to the board is Samantha Robinson (SHPO representative).

I would like to thank the current board for volunteering for the coming year. I also want to thank both Eva and George for their many years of dedication to the board and NAAs. I hope the coming year will be productive and fun for everyone.

Finally, the summer board meeting will be held on the weekend of July 21st at the Thomas Canyon campground at Lamoille Canyon near Elko. For those of you who haven't visited it is a beautiful area with glacially sculpted valleys similar to Yosemite. I hope to see you there. We will be adding the meeting as an event on Facebook. Please attend so we can gauge how many people will attend and reserve an appropriate sized facility. I think the coming year will be exciting and productive and can't wait! ☘

Fernley Deep Sand Swales Cleanup Project

Members of the CA-NV Chapter of the Oregon-California Trails Association are organizing a cleanup party to remove trash that has been dumped in and near the Swales. Sponsors supporting this important event are the Fernley Department of Parks & Recreation, Trash Pros, the Fernley Leader, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fernley Preservation Society and the Fernley Chamber of Commerce.

The Deep Sand Swales, immediately north of Fernley, Nevada and just south of the historic Central Pacific Railroad bed were created by the passage of thousands of pioneer covered wagons. They are the **ONLY** example of Deep Sand Swales on the entire California Trail! No Deep Sand Swales exist on the Oregon Trail. These Swales and the Central Pacific Railroad Bed are wonderful historic resources of which we all can be very proud!



Photo by Tom Fee

**Pick it
up . . .
before it
becomes
historic!**

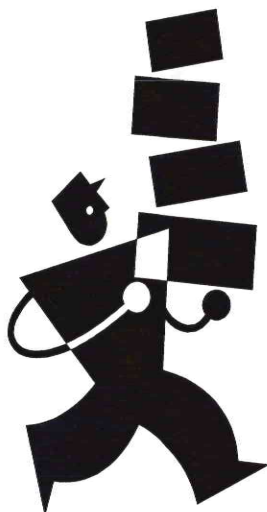
YOU ARE INVITED TO HELP OUT!

DATE: Saturday, September 29, 2012, starting at 9am.

DIRECTIONS: Fernley is about 35 miles east of Reno, on I-80. Take the East Fernley/Exit 48 off-ramp and continue north ¼ miles. We will meet just past Terrible's Casino, where the pavement ends and the dirt road begins.

WHAT TO WEAR: Wear a hat, heavy duty work gloves and layered clothing. Boots are recommended.

WHAT TO BRING: Rakes, scoop-type shovels, pitchforks and heavy duty, tough plastic trash bags. If you have a pick-up truck or trailer which can be used for hauling trash to the transfer station, it would be very much appreciated.



Southern Nevada Archives on the Move

On July 1, 2012, the Southern Nevada Archaeological Archive (SNAA), formerly housed at UNLV, moved to a new host facility at the Desert Research Institute (DRI). Archive functions will be limited or unavailable intermittently during the weeks of July 2nd and July 9th. If a record search is re-

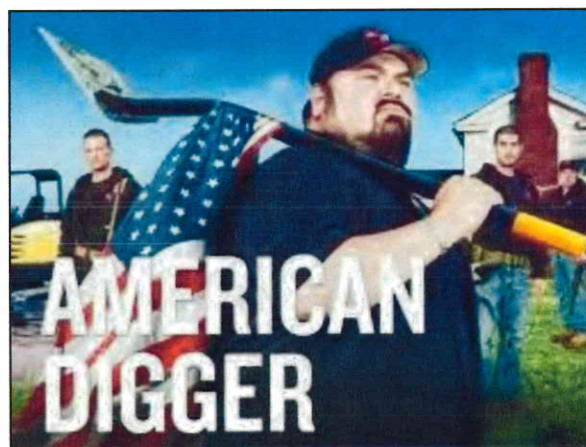
quired during this period please contact the new archive phone number at 702-862-5352, or Karyn de Dufour of the SHPO office for more information. We appreciate your understanding and patience during this period of transition. As the archive comes back in service, the following website should become active and contain all of the new archive details: <http://www.dri.edu/dees-laboratories/4067-southern-nevada-archaeological-archive>.

Jennifer M. Farquhar, SCA President Digging Too Deep

The Society for California Archaeology (SCA) is outraged about two TV shows that glorify the looting and destruction of archaeological sites. The first show, *Diggers* (National Geographic TV), and the second, *American Diggers* (Spike TV), aired in March.

The public outcry on social media has been strong and professional organizations such as the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), Society for Historical Archeology (SHA), and the Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA) have mounted letter writing campaigns urging members to voice their opposition. The SCA Board, too, is preparing a response to both shows and will continue to monitor developments.

The SCA strongly urges people to learn more about the controversy and, if so inclined, to



contact the companies involved to urge them to stop production on the shows.

Below you will find useful links including the SAA letters to TV executives, an on-line petition for Spike TV. Please join us in our efforts to stop the senseless and disgraceful destruction of archaeological resources.

- SAA letters can be found at <http://bit.ly/w2MHJM> and <http://bit.ly/wzT7IA>
- SAA call to action can be found at: <http://www.facebook.com/SAAorgfb>
- On-line petition to stop Spike TV show: <http://www.change.org/petitions/stop-spike-tv-from-looting-our-collective-past>

REVISED SIMONIS CAN DATING KEY

Ron Reno

It is now over two decades since Don Simonis valiantly shared his proposed milk can dating key with the wider world at the 1989 Historic Mining Conference at Death Valley. He developed it from a combination of historical research and empirical studies of cans in his part of the world. Don told us at that time that it appeared to work and encouraged the rest of us to give it a try. Which many of us of course have done. Results have been varied, with some researchers feeling that the whole thing should be forgotten as bogus and others using it routinely without much question. There is a middle ground which I and many others subscribe to, which is that the key works for some cans, does not for others, and in other cases the date ranges should be altered.

Attached is a revised key that incorporates some of the changes noted particularly by Monique Kimball, Lynn Furnis, Allen McCabe, and Bob Leavitt in the course of many projects during the ensuing years. The revised key also includes some cans noted by other authors but missing from the Simonis key.

To make the key more field-friendly, the cans are split into two basic categories – those only with vent holes versus those with filler caps. Be aware that naming conventions for the various cap and vent types are contradictory in the literature so do not be surprised to find ones that do not match the ones chosen for the key. Then cans are organized first by increasing diameter, followed by increasing height, and finally by increasing cap diameter where applicable.

By 1997 Simonis distributed a revised key that changed the type numbers for several cans. A concordance of these changes is provided on the key to help decipher older reports that may identify cans only by Simonis type.

So give this revision a try if you feel inclined. Please continue to regard it as a provisional guide to further research. The key still requires careful evaluation and in particular, revision in cases where precisely-dated short-term occupations provide new types or alters the presumed date ranges for existing types. This is a specific problem that demands further attention, making it essential that at least a representative sample of small closely-dated deposits containing milk cans should be considered significant for their research potential in revising the milk can dating key. Note that one of the expectations is that field dates of cans will be different in various parts of the country depending on the vagaries of distribution systems and consumption patterns.



ent holes versus those with filler caps. Be aware that naming conventions for the various cap and vent types are contradictory in the literature so do not be surprised to find ones that do not match the ones chosen for the key. Then cans are organized first by increasing diameter, followed by increasing height, and finally by increasing cap diameter where applicable.

MILK CAN FIELD DATING GUIDE

This guide is a reorganization of information provided principally by Simonis (1997) and Kimball (2003) to facilitate type identification from field measurements -- Ron Reno, March 2010.

DIA	HEIGHT	CAP DIA	DATES*	TYPE**	SOURCE
Hole-in-Cap or Hole-in-Top					
2 8/16	2 8/16	~2/16	1914-1937+	Baby	Bitting 1937:751
		1	1903-1914	5	Simonis 1997
2 15/16	3 5/16	1 4/16	1903-1908	4	Simonis 1997
		1 9/16	1885-1903	2	Simonis 1997
	3 6/16	~2/16	1931-1937+	No. 1A	Bitting 1937:751
	4	~2/16	1931-1937+	No. 1B	Bitting 1937:751
	4 6/16	6-12/16	1908-1914	7	McCabe 2010; Simonis 1997
		1 1/16	1903-1914	6	Simonis 1997
		1 12/16	1885-1903	3	Simonis 1997
3	3 4/16	1 12/16	1875-1885	1	Simonis 1997
	3 5/16	?	1885-1910s	"Eagle Brand"	Rock 1987:42-46
		?	ca. 1900		Rock 1989:106, 110
	3 8/16	12/16?	ca. 1900		Rock 1989:106, 110
	4 6/16	~2/16	ca. 1914-1931	No. 1 Tall	Bitting 1937:751; Rock 1989:1
Vent Hole (Matchstick Filler)					
2 7/16	2 7/16	NA	1931-1948	16	Simonis 1997
	2 8/16	NA	1920-1931	15	Simonis 1997
2 8/16	2 5/16	NA	1950-ca. 1985	20	Simonis 1997
	2 6/16	NA	1917-1930	13	Simonis 1997
		NA	1931-1948	17 (4 Rings)	Simonis 1997
	2 7/16	NA	1920-1930	14	Simonis 1997
	2 8/16	NA	1915-1925	8	Simonis 1997
2 14/16	3 15/16	NA	1900-		Rock 1984b:104
2 15/16	3 14/16	NA	1935-1950s	18 "Punch Here"	Simonis 1997; Leavitt 2001; McCabe 2010
	3 14/16-4	NA	1917-ca. 1985	11/12/19/21 ***	Edwards et al. 1990:100-101; Furnis 2000; McCabe 2010; Simonis 1997
	4 4/16	NA	1917-1929	10	Simonis 1997
	4 6/16	NA	1915-1930	9	Simonis 1997
3	3 5/16	NA	1910s-1975	"Eagle Brand"	Jaynes 1990

*Treat ALL dates as provisional, requiring further field and archival verification.

Numbers without other modification are Simonis Types. Simonis Types are empirical, based on field observation -- sources for dates not cited. Some type numbers have changed since initial introduction of his system in the 1980s. The following concordance allows interpretation of earlier recording using the types that have changed. It is in the format **New Simonis Type / Old Simonis Type: 9/10 10/13 11/14 12/15 13/11 14/9 15/18 17/12 18/17 19/None 21/19

***These Simonis Types are combined since after an extensive analysis of discrete deposits Furnis (2000:9.6-10) found distinguishing types 11, 12, and 21 for dating purposes to be problematic. Type 19 did not exist at that time, but is included here

SOURCES

Bitting, A. W.

- 1937 *Appertizing or the Art of Canning: Its History and Development*. The Trade Pressroom, San Francisco.

Edwards, Susan R., Monique E. Kimball, and Martha E. Roberson

- 1990 *The Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of the "Fairview Mining Complex" Site CrNV61-360/26NY5989 for Round Mountain Gold Corporation, Round Mountain, Nye County, Nevada*. DAS Report 5-126-1b. Division of Anthropological Studies, Environmental Research Center, Barrick Museum of Natural History, University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

Furnis, C. Lynn

- 2000 *Evaporated Milk Can Dates: Simonis or Bitting or Both*. In Barbara Mackey et al. *Archaeological Investigations along the California-Great Basin Interface: The Alturas Transmission Line Project. Volume IV: Wrestling with the Elements: Historical Archaeology in Northeastern California and Northwestern Nevada*. Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Virginia City.

Jaynes, John A.

- 1990 Personal Communication with Monique E. Kimball.

Kimball, Monique E.

- 2003 *Evaporated and Condensed Milk Can Chronology*.

Leavitt, Robert

- 2001 Personal Communication with Monique E. Kimball.

McCabe, Allen

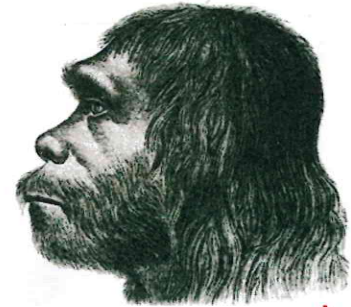
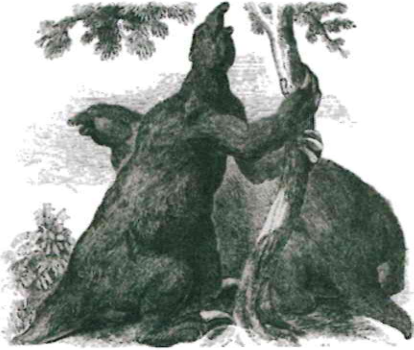
- 2010 Personal Communication with Ron Reno.

Rock, James T.

- 1987 *Tin Can Commentary*. U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California.
1989 *Tin Canisters: Their Identification*. Rev. ed. U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest, Yreka, California.

Simonis, Donald

- 1997 *Simonis Can Guide*. Bureau of Land Management, Kingman Field Office, Kingman, Arizona.



The Carson Footprint Wars

By Jennifer Riddle

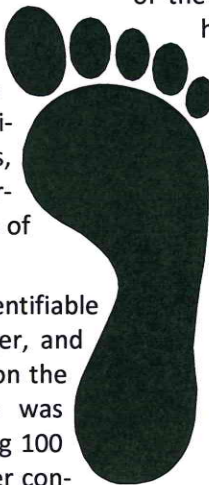
In 1882 a discovery at the Nevada State Prison quarry in Carson City ignited an international scientific debate known as the “Carson Footprint Wars.” While prisoners quarried Carson City’s high quality sandstone for new buildings, Warden William Garrard noticed something remarkable. Embedded in the exposed sandstone surface were footprints, one set of which bore an odd resemblance to a human foot. What made the find more unusual was that the footprints were 18 to 20 inches in length and 8 inches wide and later revealed to be 1.8 million years old.

The California Academy of Sciences was contacted. Intrigued, the Academy assembled a team to investigate the find. In the meantime, because Carson City still needed building material, excavation of the sandstone continued, but with great care to not damage existing or potential paleontological finds. Fossilized footprints of ten different species were exposed when California Academy of Science members Drs. C. Drayton Gibbes, H.W. Harkness, and Joseph LeConte arrived at the Nevada State Prison in June of 1882.

Most of the species were readily identifiable (mammoth, elk, buffalo, horse, wolf, tiger, and peccary), and all three scientists agreed on the classifications. However, one species was more elusive. Six series of tracks, totaling 100 footprints of the same species were under contention. Each series had alternating right and left tracks with a stride between 2 ½ feet to over 3 feet in length. Individual footprints were 18 to 20 inches in length and 8 inches wide. The straddle

(distance between the line of right and left tracks) was 18 to 19 inches. Dr. Harkness concluded that the tracks were made by humans.

In explaining the large size and elongated gate of the footprints, Harkness pointed out that the human would have been walking in soft mud and thus,



In boggy ground men often take extra long steps for the purpose of avoiding the wetter places. The width of the “straddle” is a greater difficulty....[it] is fully three times greater than that of an average man. But we have to consider in how far men wearing clumsy wooden sandals would get into the habit of walking with the legs wide apart.

Dr. LeConte was not convinced the tracks were human and, citing the length of the straddle as evidence, suggested that the tracks were made by a quadruped, likely a bear or an extinct gigantic ground sloth. Nonetheless, so spectacular was



Inmate quarrying at the Nevada State Prison, date unknown. Courtesy of the Warden A.E. Bernard Collection.

the find that an emergency meeting of the California Academy of Sciences was called in August 1882 so that Harkness and LeConte could present their findings. After their presentations, the "Carson Footprint war broke out in deadly earnest." Newspapers across the nation picked up the story, printed Harkness' abstract wherein he described the size of the footprints – his *explanation* for the size being farther in the body of his work – and ran headlines titled "Footprints of Monster Men," "A Record of Post-Tertiary Man—Gigantic Sandals and Small Men." Newspapers that ran more conservative headlines, such as "Fossil Human Footprints in Nevada" and "Ancient Human Footprints," did little if anything to convey LeConte's point of view.

As the concept of Pliocene age humans (monster size or small) caught on in popular culture, the most eminent scientists affiliated with

the most prestigious academic societies began to weigh in on the issue. Professional journals and popular scientific magazines alike continuously published articles about the prehistoric footprints. One issue of *Scientific American* devoted space to three separate articles on the subject. Years passed and still the footprints were in the forefront of the popular and scientific mindset. While many professionals passionately argued that the footprints were not human, still others reached the point that they were using the scientific evidence of *Homo nevadensis* to substantiate their findings in other areas of human evolution.

Officials at the Nevada State Prison, cognizant of the importance of the footprints, began tunneling into one of the sandstone walls in a successful effort to expose more of the "human" footprints, but in a setting where they would not be damaged or impede further quarrying efforts. Thousands of visitors from all over the world flocked to the prison to see the footprints. The general public was so familiar with the prints and the scientific players involved that some newspapers and public figures made "tongue in cheek" references to the tracks. The New York Times published an article summarizing Harkness' argument for *Homo nevadensis* then concluded the article by stating, "It has been suggested by rival persons that the prehistoric and giant man was only an early emigrant to California from St. Louis or Chicago, a foot 18 ½ inches long being no novelty in either of those cities...." Even Mark Twain joined the fray and wrote a satirical piece in which he explained exactly what the foot-

prints were, how they were deposited, and where all the animals were going. Twain later stated, "I alluded to those Carson footprints as something like Santa Claus, deserving of a place in fiction, but of no permanent value as truth...."

By 1888 the footprints were featured in history books. The *General History and Resources of Washoe County, Nevada* stated, "It is not improbable that the prehistoric man whose giant footprints still remain in the rock in the State Prison yard maintained a precarious existence in his ceaseless warfare upon the huge and terrible wild beasts which then infested this region." There was no mention of an alternate view or the possibility that the footprints were not made by humans.

Worldwide interest in the fossil prints was so pervasive that Nevada officials created an exhibit featuring the footprints and other fossil remains recovered from the prison yard in the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. World's Fair judges gave the display an award and the *New York World* commented that, "Nevada sent to the World's Fair prehistoric cosmic records of incalculable value." In designing the exhibit, Nevada officials intentionally did not definitively say what animal made the "human" footprints. Instead "quotations from eminent scientists were freely posted, giving their views in full regarding the origin of this interesting exhibit."

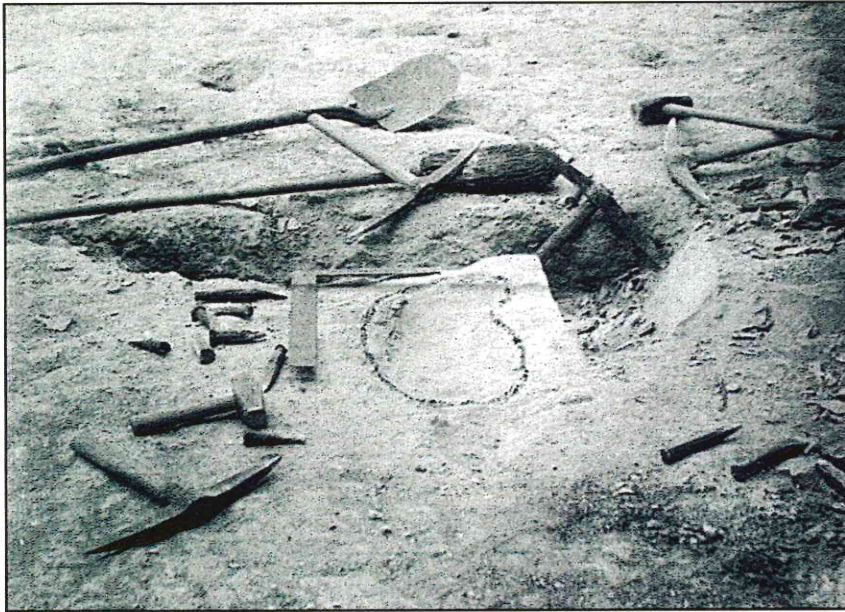
As the Carson Footprint Wars were being fought,

an old site in southern California was finally getting the scientific attention it deserved – the Rancho La Brea tar pits. Data recovered from the tar pits was



Are these the footprints of monster men? (Courtesy Nevada Historical Society.)

first published in 1875 but it took until the early 1900s for the scientific community to really take note. The work began with W.W. Orcutt who passed the torch to Dr. John C. Merriman who in turn recruited his then graduate student, Chester



The footprints were carefully excavated. (Courtesy of the Nevada Historical Society).

Stock, and placed him in charge of studying “one of the most striking and abundant groups in the Rancho La Brea fauna, that of the ground sloths.” One sloth species especially was abundant within the La Brea assemblage, *Myiodon harlani*. *M. harlani* was of particular interest because the species was commonly found in North American Pleistocene deposits but little was known about certain aspects of its anatomy. In fact, prior to Stock’s work Richard Owen’s 1842 illustrations of the South American *Myiodon robustus* were used as a comparison for all *Myiodon* sloths. Gradually more was learned about North American sloths but still little was known about the foot structure of *M. harlani* because few foot bones had been recovered. As a result, scientists relied heavily on Owen’s reconstruction of *M. robustus*. The main objections pro *Homo nevadensis* scientists had was that the Carson tracks appeared to come from a biped because there were no hind foot imprints, and the footprints showed no traces of claw marks. Joseph LeConte and other pro quadruped adherents explained the lack of hind footprints by pointing out that sloths walked by placing their hind feet in the print left by their fore feet. According to LeConte, no claw marks were

left because the sloth’s feet became clogged with mud thus obscuring any claw marks that might otherwise have been clearly visible.

Chester Stock’s 1917 work changed the argument against the prints being human. Because the *M. harlani* remains were so pervasive in Rancho La Brea, he was able to reconstruct the animal’s feet. In so doing he found that the presumed large claw on the third digit of the species was in fact much smaller

than comparisons with *M. robustus* would suggest and therefore made it quite likely that *M. harlani* would not leave a claw imprint no matter the depositional context. Additionally, the reconstruction showed that given the way the foot twisted, most of the animal’s weight would have shifted to the outside of its feet, thus producing a “remarkable similarity in size and general outline” to the Carson prints. For the first time there was a scientifically based reason for the lack of claw marks instead of just supposition – the pro human footprint camp was struck its first major blow.

As with any scientific or philosophical debate, not everyone was initially convinced by Stock’s findings. As Sam Davis said, the war would not end until the remains of the “mysterious creature itself” were found in the prison quarry. The beginning of the end of the war finally came in 1919. Chester Stock visited the prison and was allowed to study multiple fossil remains uncovered and collected during quarrying operations. Within the assemblage, Stock found the remains of *Myiodon*. Stock’s put an end to *Homo nevadensis*.

With the Carson Footprint War finally at an end, Dr. John C. Merriman, "foremost paleontologist of the United States" and President of the Carnegie Institute of Washington D.C., paid a visit to Nevada as the Governor's guest of honor. Merriman called the footprints and fossil remains "one of the wonders of the world." In making sense of the footprints and the scientific resources of the Nevada State Prison, a statement Merriman made during his stay in Nevada still resonates today:

We have here a unique exhibit, for here above all other places I know of is shown the evidences of life in motion respecting types of animals we are now able to recognize. Here we find the steps of an elephant shambling off to his grave. We find the place where he sank to rise no more. If the evident care that

has been given this locality had been a little better organized, perhaps we might still have the tusks and the bones which have all been removed and lost. Soon with the passing of the years other traces will disappear unless something is done to preserve what we have now.

Postscript:

Recently, administration at the Nevada State Prison decided to fill the tunnel containing the footprints with concrete. Fortunately, Gene Hattori of the Nevada State Museum was allowed to build a protective frame filled with sand around the footprints in an attempt to protect them before being buried under concrete. With the closure of the Nevada State Prison earlier this year, the fate of the footprints is uncertain.



Today, the entrance to the tunnel containing the controversial footprints is through this concrete block shed. The condition of the footprints is unknown. (Photo by E. Dickey 2012).

Reports from Chapters and Affiliates



STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:

NEW NEVADA SITE STEWARDSHIP COORDINATOR

By Rebecca L. Palmer, Deputy SHPO

The Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was saddened to say goodbye to Sali Underwood who created the Nevada Site Stewardship Program and opened our Southern Nevada Office in 2006. Fortunately, Sali merely moved over to the Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas, so the state retains her talent and experience, and we all know where to go to say hello to an old friend. Over the years, Sali has trained hundreds of volunteers, building her program into a powerhouse, and an example other Western State can follow.

We would like to welcome Samantha Rubinson as the new Site Stewardship Coordinator for the Nevada SHPO. Her role will include coordinating the Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program as well as review and compliance for southern-based 106 projects. Samantha has a PhD in from the University of Bradford, UK and has extensive experience with volunteers. Prior to being hired by the Nevada SHPO, Samantha worked with the previous Stewardship Coordinator, Sali Underwood, in the development and testing of the steward database. We feel confident that Samantha will continue to advance the site stewardship program in Nevada. Feel free to welcome Samantha at srubinson@shpo.nv.gov or (702)-486-5011. Her office is currently located in the Nevada State Museum at the following address: NVSHPO-Las Vegas, c/o Nevada State Museum, LV, 309 S. Valley View Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89107-4372. Her schedule is Friday through Monday 7 am to 6 pm. If you have any questions please feel free to contact her.

This coming July and August, the State Historic Preservation Office will direct funding from the National Park Service to support an excavation of a site in Virginia City. The University of Nevada, Reno field school will focus its attention at the grounds of the St. Mary Louise Hospital, which operated between 1875 and 1897. During recent decades, the facility has served as home to the St. Mary's Arts Center, which will host the excavation and provide space (and restrooms!) for archaeologists. The site promises to yield important insights into topics ranging from religion, gender, and health care. Volunteers are welcome. For additional information, call Ron James, 775-684-3440.

The SHPO has revised its guidelines for architectural survey and recording. You can find the new guidelines and the reporting format on our website. This new form (an Architectural Resource Assessment or **ARA** for short) is significantly different from our old Historic resource Inventory Forms (HRIFs) so please do not hesitate to call us before embarking on an architectural survey or a building/structure/object recordation.

This quarter, the SHPO has reviewed 137 projects across the state covering everything from broadband development, sewer upgrades, to solar energy generation facilities. The SHPO would like to remind all readers that if they have any concerns about the effects of undertakings on historic properties they can always call the office for additional information. ☺



COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN NEVADA:

Four Fields Journal Coming

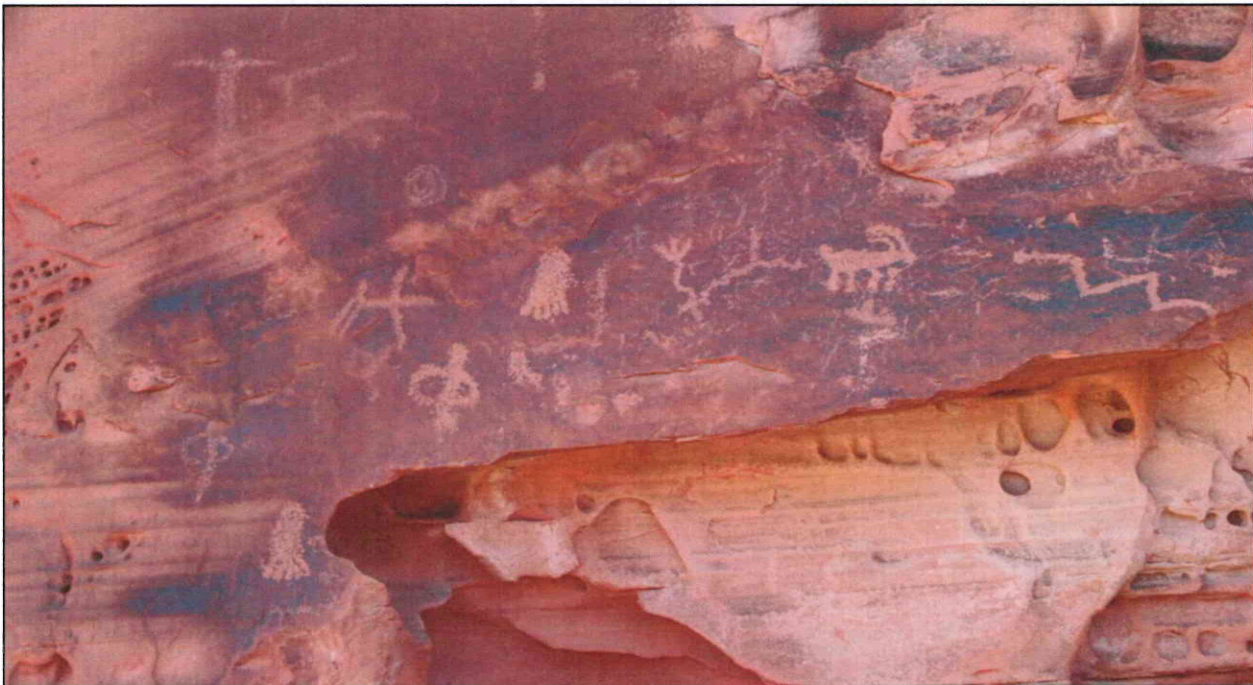
By Kevin Rafferty

The Anthropology faculty of the Department of Human Behavior at the College of Southern Nevada (CSN) have been quite active over the last couple of months. The Anthropology Club, in conjunction with the Archaeo-Nevada Society (ANS), has been conducting training workshops and cultural seminars for students and ANS members. Topics of these workshops have included: map reading and compass use; flintknapping; and an osteology identification workshop, also run in conjunction with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Another Anthropology Club educational seminar to be held is called 'Drumming Across Cultures'. Dr. Joshua Levin of the Department of Human Behavior, an expert on ethnomusicality in reference to drumming, will be putting on the seminar. In addition two field trips were taken to the Valley of Fire to expose Anthropology Club and ANS members, plus CSM faculty, to the ar-

chaeological resources of that area.

Three students from CSN-Michael Fedele, Bryandra Ownes, and Sean Magaan-will be presenting papers at two state-wide professional conferences: the Nevada Archaeological Association meetings in Eureka, Nevada; and the Nevada Rock Art Foundation meeting in Mesquite, Nevada. Dr. Kevin Rafferty of the Department of Human Behavior will also represent papers at both these conferences as well.

The new edition of the CSN Anthropology journal, *Four Fields*, is scheduled to come out in Fall, 2012. Papers are being solicited from CSN students, former students, and faculty for publication. In the future, plans will be made for possibly expanding the scope of the journal to include submissions from faculty from other NSHWE and regional institutions.



Rock art site visited by Anthropology Club and Archaeo-Nevada Society Members. March 2012 (Photo by Kevin Rafferty).



ARCHAEO-NEVADA SOCIETY:

TALKS AND WORKSHOPS

By Kevin Rafferty, ANS President

Things have been relatively quiet in Archaeo-Nevada for last couple of months. Several lectures have been presented to the Society by local professional archaeologists and historians. These have included Jeff Wedding of the Harry Reid Center (UNLV) talking about the archaeology and history of the Las Vegas Army Air Force Gunnery School (the predecessor to Nellis Air Force Base); and Dr. Michael Green of CSN talking about the new 'Las Vegas Mob Museum' and how it came to fruition. The last two programs of the year will be presented by two of the faculty of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Dr. Alan Simmons will talk about "The Neolithic of the Near East-

Setting the Foundation for Modern Society" in April, while Dr. William Jankowiak will talk about polygamous communities in Utah at the May meeting.

In conjunction with the Anthropology Club of the College of Southern Nevada, ANS has sponsored training workshops and cultural seminars for both club and Society members. Please see the chapter report on the College of Southern Nevada for more information. The Society will go dark over the Summer in regards to formal meetings. However the Society is in talks with Jim Hammons, manager of Valley of Fire State park, to undertake some site recording in the White Domes area. That project will probably start in the middle of Fall, 2012. ☞



Anthropology Club and Archaeo-Nevada Society Members at the Atlatl Rock Parking Lot, March, 2012 (Photo by Kevin Rafferty).



www.naarch.org

Nevada Archaeological Association

Membership Application

Join the NAA! – just fill out this form and return to:

Nevada Archaeological Association
PO Box 73145
Las Vegas, NV 89170-3145

☐ New Member ☐ Renewal

MEMBER INFORMATION *Please print*

☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Dr.

Last Name

First Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Home Phone

Email

Additional Member Names:

CHAPTER AFFILIATION *Check all that apply*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Am-Arco of Nevada | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Steward |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeo Nevada Society | <input type="checkbox"/> None (Member-at-Large) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Churchill County Chapter | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elko Chapter | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lincoln County Chapter | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White Pine Historical & Archaeological Society | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nevada Rock Art Foundation | |

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular - \$20 | <input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime - \$500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family - \$25 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student - \$10 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional - \$10 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting - \$50 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate - \$50 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affiliate - \$50 | |

CODE OF ETHICS:

The purpose of the Nevada Archaeological Association (NAA) is to preserve Nevada's antiquities, encourage the study of archaeology, and to educate the public to the aims of archaeological research. Members and chapters of the NAA shall:

1. Uphold the purpose and intent of the NAA
2. Adhere to all antiquities laws
3. Seek the advice, consent, and assistance of professionals in archaeology and/or history in dealing with artifacts, sites, and other materials relating to antiquities
4. Assist professionals and educators in accomplishing the objectives of the NAA
5. Be a personal envoy of the NAA and responsible for conducting themselves in a manner so as to protect the integrity of the artifacts, sites, or other material

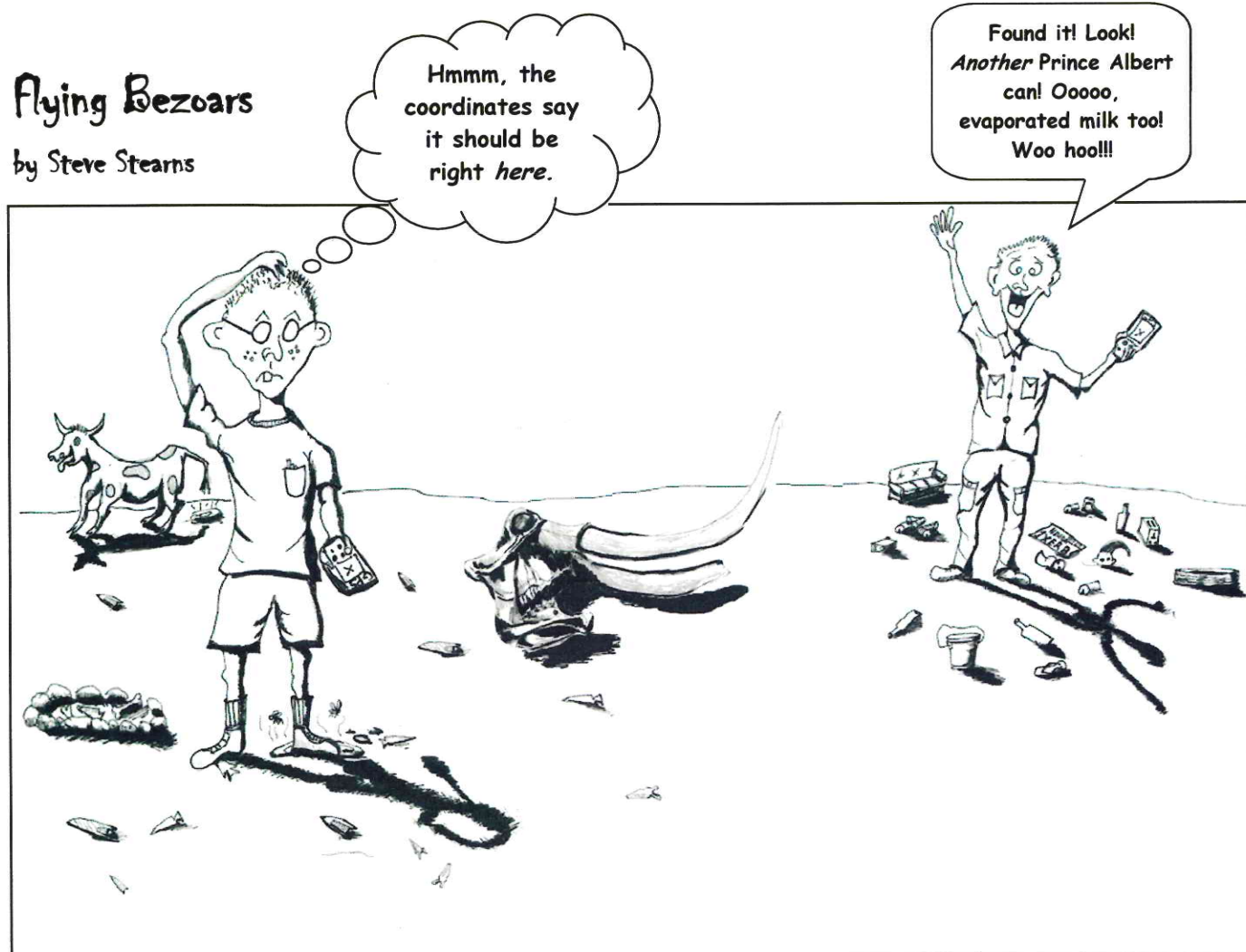
I hereby agree to abide by the Code of Ethics of the Nevada Archaeological Association.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

All members now receive *In-Situ* electronically if an email is provided. Would you like to help us reduce costs and protect the environment by discontinuing your hardcopy mailing? ☐ Yes

Flying Bezoars

by Steve Stearns



Using GPS, the modern archaeologist updates old sites.

UPCOMING EVENTS 2012

July 21 4:00 PM NAA Board Meeting at Thomas Creek Campground near Lamoille Canyon, Elko County. Camps Space #4. Contact Craig Hauer for more information, Craig.Hauer@amec.com. FREE!

August 1 Paper proposals due for the Great Basin Anthropological Conference (GBAC). E-mail 150 word abstract to gbac2012@farwestern.com.

August 27 7:00-9:00 PM Southern Nevada Rock Art Research Association (SNRAA) monthly meeting featuring guest speaker **Anne Carter**, "Outside the Southwest Box." REI store in Boca Park, 710 S Rampart Blvd, Las Vegas (702) 951-4488. Free.

October 17-12 33rd GBAC at Harveys Lake Tahoe, Stateline, NV. Visit <http://gbac.whsites.net> for more information. \$65-\$75 registration fee.

The Nevada Archaeological Association

P.O. Box 73145
Las Vegas, NV
89170-3145

Submit !!! To the NAA Newsletter

Submit your mini-reports (max. 5 pages plus references), articles (1/2- 2 pages), chapter reports, pictures, and upcoming events to:
NAA Newsletter
c/o Elizabeth Dickey
1105 West Sunset Way
Carson City, NV 89703

Phone: 775-888-7478
E-mail: edickey@dot.state.nv.us

Editor's Note:

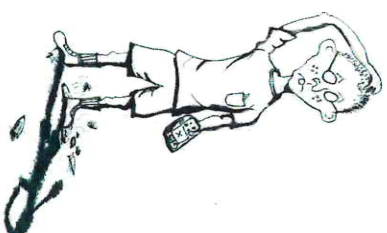
Dear Gentle Reader,

You may have noticed this is the Spring edition of the *In-Situ* and you might be thinking, "It's 102 degrees outside, it can't be Spring! Not to mention, I'm still picking corn out of my teeth from the Fourth of July picnic."

Well, I only have two things to say to that, here at the editorial desk of the *In-Situ*, it is always Spring; and, quit picking your teeth and send in an article already or the Summer edition will be coming out the same day you fire up your snow blower!



Nevada Archaeological Association
P.O. Box 73145
Las Vegas, NV
89170-3145



The NAA. Because hundreds of good-looking archaeologists can't be wrong!