

# The Nevada Archaeological Association

47<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING



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Mark Boatwright

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## 47<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING

March 23-25, 2018  
Renaissance Hotel  
Reno, Nevada

### Program and Schedule/Location of Events

(All events are located at the Renaissance Reno Downtown Hotel except for Field Trips)

#### Friday, March 23

8:30-3:00      **Meeting Registration (Gallery)**

9:00-11:15      **Workshops**

9:00-10:00      *Workshop 1: Rural Architecture in Nevada: Or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Buildings*  
Jonah Blustain (**Topaz 2**)

10:00-10:15      **Break**

10:15-11:15      *Workshop 2: How Old is My Bottle? A Primer on Historic Bottle Identification and Dating*  
Cassandra Albush (**Pyramid Room**)

11:15-12:50      **Lunch**

12:50-1:00      *President's Welcome and Program Chair Introduction*  
Mark A. Giambastiani and Victor Villagran

1:00-3:30      **Silent Auction Bidding (Topaz 2)**

1:00-3:30      **Afternoon Presentations (Topaz 2)**

1:00-1:15      *High Flying: An Overview of an Architectural Inventory of Creech Air Force Base, Nevada*  
Sean McMurry

1:15-1:30      *Upland Lithic Landscapes and Flaked Stone Technology in the Buffalo Hills and the Pinon Range, Washoe and Elko Counties, Nevada*  
Mark A. Giambastiani

1:30-1:45      *Who were the Virgin Branch People? Examining Shifts in Cultural Identity in Prehistoric Southern Nevada*  
Karen G. Harry

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- 1:45-2:00     *50 Years of Research at Last Supper Cave, Nevada*  
Geoffrey M. Smith
- 2:00-2:15     *Adventures Along the Massacre Rim*  
Jennifer Rovanpera
- 2:15-2:30     **Break**
- 2:30-2:45     *Indigenous Archaeology and Collaborative Research Design at Stewart Indian School*  
Sarah E. Cowie
- 2:45-3:00     *Osseous Tools of the Western Stemmed Tradition*  
Richard L. Rosencrance
- 3:00-3:15     *Archaeology in the Era of #MeToo and #Timesup*  
Jennifer Hildebrand
- 3:15-4:00     Special Presentation: *Hidden Secrets of the Carson City Mint*  
Ken Hopple
- 4:00-5:00     **NAA Board Meeting (River Rock Room)**
- 5:00-6:00     **NAA Social (Gallery)**
- 7:30-10:30    **Bocce Social - Free to Attendees, sponsored by NAA (Bundox Bocce Indoor Arena)**

**Saturday, March 24**

- 8:30-9:30     **Complimentary Continental Breakfast (Gallery)**
- 8:30-11:30    **Meeting Registration (Topaz 2)**
- 9:30-3:00     **Silent Auction Bidding (Topaz 2)**
- 9:30-11:30    **Morning Presentations (Topaz 2)**
- 9:30-9:45     NAA Announcements
- 9:45-10:00    *Permanence with Mushroom Speed: Development and Settlement of the Barcelona Townsite, Nye County, Nevada*  
Danielle C. Felling and Emily S. Whorton
- 10:00-10:15   *The Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative LCAI*  
Harry Konwin
- 10:15-10:30   *A Middle Pueblo II Production Zone for Shivwits Ware Ceramics: The Possible Role of Socio-Environmental Stress in the Collapse of Regional Distribution Networks*  
William M. Willis
- 10:30-10:45   *An Introduction to the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System*  
Annie Hershey
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- 10:45-11:00    **Break**
- 11:00-11:15    *Prehistoric Hunting Related Patterning Near Craters of the Moon National Monument, Southern Idaho*  
Craig Hauer
- 11:15-11:30    *The Mines Are Always Looking Well: History and Archaeology in the Silver King Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada*  
Sarah E. Branch
- 11:30-11:45    *Hidden in Plain Sight: Nevada's Pinyon-Juniper History Waits to be Found in Comstock-Era Charcoal Ovens*  
Scotty Strachan
- 11:45-12:00    *Developing an Immersive Experience of the Past*  
Benjamin Van Alstyne
- 12:00-1:30    **Lunch**
- 1:30-3:45    **Afternoon Presentations**
- 1:30-1:45    *The Western Stemmed Tradition Projectile Point Assemblages from Fort Rock Cave, Cougar Mountain Cave, and the Connley Caves and their Implications for Early Cave Use in the Fort Rock Basin, Oregon*  
Sophia A. Jamaldin
- 1:45-2:00    *New Directions for the Archaeo-Nevada Society*  
Andrew McCarthy, Leilani Lucas, and Alex Flynn
- 2:00-2:15    *Mapping the Mines: Terrestrial LiDAR*  
Robert McQueen
- 2:15-2:45    **3-Minute Session (Topaz 2)**
- An Update from the Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit: Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene Archaeology in Guano Valley.*  
Derek Reaux
- Winos on the Western Frontier*  
Mark A. Giambastiani
- A Complete Great Basin Stemmed Point Found in Reno, Nevada*  
James Strachan, Calvin Strachan, and Farrel Lytle
- 10 Things You Need to Know about Silver King Before You Go (You'll Never Believe Number 7!)*  
Sarah E. Branch
- Reno Mid-20th Century Architecture: Case Study of a Reno Fraternity House*  
Jennifer Hildebrand and Alexis Thomas
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*Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Lake-Level Fluctuations in the Lahontan Basin, Nevada:  
An Expanded Approach*  
Katelyn Mohr

*Ode to a Cairn*  
Mark Giambastiani

2:45-3:00     **Break**

3:00-3:45     **Keynote Address** – *The History of the Stewart Indian School*  
Sherry Rupert (State of Nevada Indian Commission) (**Topaz 2**)

3:45-4:00     **Break**

4:00-5:00     **NAA Membership Business Meeting/Board Elections** – (**Topaz 2**)

5:00-6:00     **Poster Session and NAA Social** – (Gallery)

*The History of the Archaeo-Nevada Society*  
Alex Flynn

*Demonstrations of the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System*  
Annie Hershey

*Umtanum Swing Bridge*  
Kat Russell

*The Use of Leoprid Remains to Reconstruct Past Environments in Nevada's Black Rock  
Desert*  
Richard-Patrick Cromwell

*Boarding Houses, Baking Powder, and Your Favorite Prescription: Advertising and  
Consumer Culture at Silver King Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada*  
Sarah E. Branch

6:30-10:00    **Banquet Awards Dinner (Topaz 2)**

7:30-8:00     **Presentation of NAA Silver Trowel and Ting-Perkins Awards**

8:00-10:00    **NAA Live Auction**

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**Sunday, March 25 Field Trips** (sign-up sheets at the Meeting Registration desk)

9:15 am-12:00 pm      *Field Trip 1 – Stewart Indian School*

Led by Sherry Rupert, Executive Director for the State of Nevada Indian Commission, this trip features an in-depth tour of the Stewart Indian School in Carson City, established in 1890 as a federally mandated residential school that forcibly removed Native children from tribal communities across Nevada in an effort to assimilate them into Euro-American society. The event will begin with a short presentation and will conclude with an extended walking tour of the grounds and buildings. Limited to 25 persons.

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This trip will take approximately 3½ hours, including travel time from Reno to Carson City and back. Carpools will be organized on Saturday at the NAA Board/Membership meeting and will depart the Renaissance at 9:15 am on Sunday morning. It will likely be cold, so please dress appropriately. You should plan to bring your own food and water as needed. The tour will involve roughly an hour of walking on flat terrain.

8:45 am-12:00 pm      *Field Trip 2 – Winnemucca Lake's Ancient Petroglyphs*

Hosted by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe (PLPT), this trip takes you to one of the oldest petroglyph sites in western North America on the shore of Winnemucca Lake. Our guide, Mr. Ralph Burns, will lead us on a brief tour of the petroglyphs and will share his insight on the meaning and significance of the location from a Native perspective. *Limited to 25 persons.*

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This trip will take approximately 3½-4 hours, including travel time from Reno to Winnemucca Lake and back. Carpools will be organized on Saturday at the NAA Board/Membership meeting and will depart the Renaissance at 8:45 am on Sunday morning. It will likely be cold, so please dress appropriately. You should plan to bring your own food and water as needed. The tour will involve some light hiking on sloped terrain.

Field Trip Conditions:

1. No research papers are to be generated from the visit. All research papers are to be approved by the PLPT tribal council prior to presentation or publication. If research is requested, an agreement between the researcher and the tribe must be developed.
  2. Photos are acceptable but no social media activity (posting of pictures etc.) is allowed.
  3. No samples of any kind can be taken.
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# **NAA 2018 SILVER TROWEL LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD**

The Silver Trowel is presented to professionals who have spent most of their career working in Nevada, have made outstanding, positive, and lasting contributions to Nevada archaeology, and have maintained the highest standards of archaeological professionalism and ethics. This award was created and first presented in 2004.

## **JAMES “PAT” BARKER**

By Gene Hattori

Dr. James “Pat” Barker is known to many “older” agency, CRM, and academic archaeologists as the former State BLM Archaeologist between 1988 and 2006. To those people, including project proponents, he acted as the “Monty Hall of Archaeology.” Throughout his tenure he did his best to make all parties believe he was their advocate. Land exchanges promoted by Pat included transfer of High Basin petroglyph sites above Spanish Springs into public ownership. Alternative mitigation resulted in expansion of the Nevada State Museum’s “Tosawihī Quarry” warehouse addition. Perhaps most importantly, however, Pat played a key role in the successful civil ARPA prosecution of the Elephant Mountain Cave looter. At \$2.5 m the highest fine leveled under that law. Post-2006 activities include involvement with UNR as Adjunct Assistant Professor, Nevada Rock Art Foundation as Director, Nevada State Museum as Research Associate, and Nevada Museum of Art as Consultant.

### **PAST SILVER TROWEL AWARD RECIPIENTS**

2017 Kevin Rafferty	2012 Claude N. Warren	2007 Richard and Sheilagh Brooks
2016 Donald Hardesty	2011 Tim Murphy	2005-2006 Margaret Lyneis
2015 Eugene M. Hattori	2010 Alice M. Baldrice	2004 Mary K. Rusco
2014 Robert G. Elston	2009 Don and Catherine Fowler	
2013 Bobbie McGonagle	2008 (No award)	

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## NAA 2018 TING-PERKINS AWARD

Originating in 1982, the NAA Ting-Perkins award is presented for outstanding avocational contributions to archaeology in Nevada. The award honors Dr. Peter Ting (first President of Am-Arcs in 1967 and head of the Nevada Archaeological Survey) and Fay Perkins (in 1924 brought “El Pueblo Grande de Nevada” to the attention of Governor James Scrugham and became curator of the Lost City Museum [1952-1956]). This year we have two recipients of the Ting-Perkins Award for outstanding avocational contributions to Nevada archaeology. The NAA is proud to recognize Ken and Karen Hopple as co-recipients in 2018.

### KEN AND KAREN HOPPLE

By Gene Hattori

Many western Nevadans know Ken and Karen Hopple through their AmArcs participation, particularly Ken’s continued presidency of the organization. Ken had worked for the Hamilton Company’s founder in Southern California as a skilled machinist and tool and die maker. He continued working for the privately held company after its move to Reno and international expansion. He generously offered his trade skills to the Nevada State Museum by developing a method to conserve Carson City Mint coin dies discarded by the mint in the late 1870s. Ken and Karen assisted both Kelly Dixon and Julie Schabilisky with their historic archaeological graduate research in Virginia City. Karen and junior-author Gene Hattori later published original research into a particularly interesting 19th century Native American bisque doll from Germany, that is swaddled in a miniature Washoe cradleboard. Ken continued his museum involvement by taking the position as the museum’s Chief Coiner who also maintained the former mint’s historic “V&T”, Morgan and Orr coin press. Ken also continues his numismatic interests through certifications from and presentations at the American Numismatic Association Money Museum in Colorado Springs.

### PAST TING-PERKINS AWARD RECIPIENTS

2017 Allen Metscher and George Phillips	2007 (No award)	1996-1998 (No award)
2016 Keith Stever	2006 Jack and Elaine Holmes,	1995 Grace Burkholder
2015 Jean Myles	Darrell and Terri Wade	1994 Jean Stevens (Posthumous)
2014 Bob Hafey and Loretta Watson	2005 Oyvind Frock	1993 Steve Stoney
2013 Elizebeth Russell	2004 Charles Brown	1992 (No award)
2012 Anne Carter	2003 Farrel and Manetta Lytle	1991 Norma and Herb Splatt
2011 (No award)	2002 Phil Hutchinson	1983-1990 (No award)
2010 (No award)	2001 (No award)	1982 Jean Myles
2009 Donna Murphy	2000 Helen Mortenson	
2008 Ann McConnell	1999 Don Hendricks	

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# NAA 2018 WORKSHOP AND PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

## FRIDAY MORNING WORKSHOPS

### **Workshop 1: How Old is My Bottle? A Primer on Historic Bottle Identification and Dating**

Cassandra Albush  
Bureau of Land Management

This workshop will provide a brief overview of the history of bottle manufacture with a focus on identifying bottle types and ages. Special emphasis will be placed on diagnostic characteristics of bottles manufactured between the 1850s and 1950s. Information provided is meant to assist in field identification and will cover bottle types commonly encountered in Nevada and across the west coast.

### **Workshop 2: Rural Architecture in Nevada: Or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Buildings**

Jonah S. Blustain  
Bureau of Land Management

Within the past five years, the treatment of architectural resources within Section 106 compliance activities has become a major headache for CRM contractors and agency archaeologists. Recursive definitions, overlapping guidelines, and unfamiliar processes have made it difficult to plan undertakings, coordinate with proponents, and get the job done. Building upon a basic review of the overarching National Park Service definitions, this workshop will outline the architectural history standards and guidelines of the three largest land management agencies in Nevada: the BLM, Forest Service, and US Fish and Wildlife Service. Using a series of case studies, this workshop will aid participants to 1) understand what constitutes an architectural resource under the applicable guidelines; 2) how to record these resources in the field and report them in compliance documents; and, 3) move forward in the Section 106 process.

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## **15-MINUTE PRESENTATIONS (In alphabetical order by author)**

### **The Mines Are Always Looking Well: History and Archaeology in the Silver King Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada**

Sarah E. Branch (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

The history of silver mining in Nevada is typically viewed through the lens of the big bonanza, but for every Comstock Lode, there were many smaller discoveries, each developed in hope of becoming the Next Big Thing. Discovered at the end of Pioche's boom, the Silver King Mining District offered the early promise of adding to the silver wealth of the Silver State – a promise that distance, variable ore quality, and falling silver prices kept it from fulfilling. Today, the district offers us wealth in the form of archaeological information and a clear view of over half a century of small-scale silver mining in a district that seemed perpetually on the cusp of more. Based on work ASM completed for Round 9 of the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative, this paper presents the results of fieldwork conducted to test the historic context we developed for the Silver King Mining District.

### **Indigenous Archaeology and Collaborative Research Design at Stewart Indian School**

Sarah E. Cowie (University of Nevada, Reno)

The Stewart Indian School in Carson City, Nevada was established in 1890 as a federally mandated residential school that attempted to remove Native children from approximately 200 tribal communities and assimilate them into mainstream society. A collaborative archaeology project at the school emerged from a partnership between the Nevada Indian Commission, Washoe Tribal Historic Preservation Office and UNR Department of Anthropology as well as members of several regional tribes. Historical documents, oral histories, and archaeology illuminate the ramifications of children's forced removal from their families and traditional homelands for mandatory school attendance in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with repercussions lasting into present day. Indigenous archaeology - by, for, and with Native communities - enriched interpretations and preservation efforts at the site and demonstrated the knowledge and resilience of communities whose voices should be influential in archaeological research.

### **Permanence with Mushroom Speed: Development and Settlement of the Barcelona Townsite, Nye County, Nevada**

Danielle C. Felling and Emily S. Whorton (EM Strategies, Inc.)

In 1867, mineral deposits were discovered within the southeastern Toquima Range in what became the Barcelona (i.e., Spanish Belt) Mining District. Several silver mines began operating in 1874, which proved productive and subsequently drove the rapid development of a townsite around the mines. Between 1874 and 1877, the Barcelona townsite boasted nearly 175 people and numerous stone buildings, including an assay office, three boardinghouses, a store, a blacksmith shop, a saloon, and various other establishments. The townsite was mostly deserted by the end of 1877, but a number of parties continued to work the mines throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In 2016 and 2017, EM Strategies recorded the Barcelona townsite and mines and developed a detailed historic context. This presentation provides a history of settlement in this remote area, highlights the connection to surrounding communities, and discusses how the written record compares to extant features at Barcelona.

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## **Upland Lithic Landscapes and Flaked Stone Technology in the Buffalo Hills and the Pinon Range, Washoe and Elko Counties, Nevada**

Mark A. Giambastiani (G2 Archaeology)

Recent surveys in the Buffalo Hills northwest of Gerlach and in the Piñon Range southwest of Jiggs have documented similar prehistoric records in upland zones despite the presence of wholly different lithic landscapes. Major archaeological patterns are examined and compared to explain why these two disparate areas might have been supplied with toolstone and used by prehistoric human populations.

## **Who were the Virgin Branch People? Examining Shifts in Cultural Identity in Prehistoric Southern Nevada.**

Karen G. Harry (University of Nevada Las Vegas)

Archaic period inhabitants of southeastern Nevada were generalized foragers whose material culture largely mirrored that of their Great Basin contemporaries. This situation changed following the adoption of agriculture in that area. Specifically, in addition to cultivated crops, the period between A.D. 200 and 500 witnessed the adoption of puebloan style ceramics and architecture, leading many researchers to hypothesize an influx of Basketmaker immigrants. However, a regional comparison of non-metric dental traits with Virgin Branch Puebloan skeletal samples does not support this view. Instead, it suggests that these farmers descended from a different ancestral population than other Puebloan groups; one that maintained a greater phenotypic affinity to Great Basin populations. In this paper, we present the results of the dental study, and examine the implications of the shifts in material culture for understanding prehistoric cultural identity in the area.

## **Prehistoric Hunting Related Patterning Near Craters of the Moon National Monument, Southern Idaho**

Craig Hauer (ARH Archaeology and Architectural History, LLC)

In 2016, a 16,000 acre survey was completed near Craters of the Moon National Monument in southern Idaho. The survey resulted in the recordation of 368 isolated resources and 197 archaeological sites. Archaeological sites include subsistence-related procurement sites, simple habitation sites, lithic scatters, historic ranching-related sites, cairns, and unassociated trash scatters. Prehistoric resources indicate use of the area throughout Prehistory. Prehistoric site distribution indicated that lava flows from Craters of the Moon National Monument were incorporated into hunting strategies. This paper describes this patterning.

## **An Introduction to the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System**

Annie Hershey (Nevada State Historic Preservation Office)

The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (NVSHPO) manages the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS), which is an online mapping website that contains information about cultural resources and inventories conducted in Nevada. NVSHPO stewards this data on behalf of federal, state, and local agencies. This session will broadly cover aspects of the NVCRIS system, including: why SHPO has NVCRIS; the variety of NVCRIS services available; who can access NVCRIS; how NVCRIS can be used; how data gets added to NVCRIS; and recent updates to NVCRIS. This will not be a demonstration of the NVCRIS services; instead, specific features will be highlighted throughout the presentation. For those interested in a demonstration, Annie will be providing demonstrations during the poster session(s).

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## **Archaeology in the Era of #MeToo and #Timesup**

Jennifer Hildebrand

Archaeologists study themes and events in history. Let's take a moment to study our own career field and where our profession stands within modern cultural movements. More specifically, within the context of social media movements like #MeToo and #Timesup that tackle issues such as sexual harassment, inequality, and pay disparities in the workforce. The goal of this brief presentation is to provide a platform for conversation and reflection within Nevada Archaeology and determine if this topic needs addressed further within our community. This presentation will identify recent studies addressing sexual harassment in academic and scientific fieldwork and how other archaeological organizations are responding and presenting their data.

### **Hidden Secrets of the Carson City Mint**

Ken Hopple (Nevada State Museum, Am-Arcs)

This extended presentation summarizes discoveries made in the mint building throughout the years. The Carson Mint is now attached to the Nevada State Museum. One of the most important finds was the cache of cancelled coin dies buried beneath the parking lot. Being over 100 years old, these dies were covered with rust. Many have been restored and some of them will be on display during this presentation.

### **The Western Stemmed Tradition Projectile Point Assemblages from Fort Rock Cave, Cougar Mountain Cave, and the Connley Caves and their Implications for Early Cave Use in the Fort Rock Basin, Oregon**

Sophia A. Jamaldin (MA Student, University of Nevada, Reno)

The Fort Rock Basin's caves and rockshelters hold an important place in the history of Great Basin archaeology. Researchers have long argued that Fort Rock Cave, Cougar Mountain Cave, and the Connley Caves housed longer-term residential occupations during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene (TP/EH). To test this hypothesis, I conducted a source provenance and curation analyses of the Paleoindian projectile points from the three sites. In this paper, I evaluate patterns of toolstone use as a baseline for interpreting occupation span and discuss their implications to current knowledge of early settlement-subsistence practices in the northwestern Great Basin.

### **The Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative LCAI**

Harry Konwin (Caliente Field Office-Bureau of Land Management)

The Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (LCLA) and the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, Development Act of 2004 (LCCRDA) authorize the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to dispose of certain public lands within Lincoln County, Nevada. These two pieces of legislation direct the BLM to dispose of lands and outline the specific uses for the funds. In 2006, the United States Forest Service, the United States Fish & Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management signed an Implementation Agreement to identify the processes to carry out the provisions of LCLA and LCCRDA. This agreement resulted in the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) to efficiently implement the funding of archaeological projects. As of the close of this year, the LCAI has had ten (10) annual rounds that will have funded 58 projects for over \$10,000,000. Among other things, these projects have provided inventory, evaluation, protection, educational outreach, and enhanced management of the unique archaeological resources in Lincoln County. The presentation offers the opportunity to learn more about this program to fund your archaeological projects in Lincoln County, Nevada and gives an overview of a selection of previous projects.

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**New Directions for the Archaeo-Nevada Society**  
Andrew McCarthy, Leilani Lucas and Alex Flynn

The Archaeo-Nevada Society (A-NS) is the oldest archaeological organization in Nevada, founded when Great Basin archaeology was extremely vulnerable and there was a great need to connect the interested public with officials and heritage professionals. A-NS has been instrumental in raising awareness of heritage issues in Nevada, working to preserve sites and encouraging dialogue between stakeholders. Since A-NS's establishment, a number of overlapping heritage institutions have been created in Nevada, calling into question the purpose of the A-NS's mission in the 21st century. New leadership at A-NS seeks to reimagine the society to reduce redundancy with other organizations, fulfill the needs of an expanding membership and to attend to overlooked aspects of heritage management and awareness in Nevada. This revitalization will include a focus on providing access and improving awareness of archaeological issues, assisting in publication and publicity for archaeological activities and connecting students with information and opportunities in Nevada heritage activities.

**High Flying: An Overview of an Architectural Inventory of Creech Air Force Base, Nevada**  
Sean McMurry and Anne Oliver (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

Creech Air Force Base in Clark County, Nevada, currently managed by Nellis Air Force Base, has a rich history of use as an air base that began during the early days of World War II and continues to today. Despite the longevity of its use, no comprehensive cultural inventory of Creech's structures like runways and their support systems, arguably the most important components of an air base, had previously been conducted. In 2017, SWCA Environmental Consultants completed a comprehensive overview and inventory of runway structural systems at Creech AFB and an evaluation of their significance and integrity as part of the responsibilities of Nellis AFB under Section 110 of the NHPA. This paper will provide a history of Creech AFB, describe methods used to conduct cultural recording on an active military air base, and outline preliminary results of the inventory.

**Mapping the Mines: Terrestrial LiDAR**  
Robert McQueen (Summit Envirosolutions)

Archaeological fieldwork with a digital mapping component is all the rage right now. While many universities (and their impassioned students) have access to this new technology and can play with it ad nauseam, its introduction to CRM projects is not as forthcoming as some of us desire. Like all emerging technologies, questions abound about which technology to use, effective application for the task at hand, and most importantly, return on investment. This paper examines the use of ground-based LiDAR for mapping several extant mine ruins in the Nevada desert. It shares examples of both success and failure (at least from the point of the contractor) and hopefully will provide insight to anyone considering using this medium on future projects.

**Osseous Tools of the Western Stemmed Tradition**  
Richard L. Rosencrance (Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit  
University of Nevada, Reno)

Osseous tools have rarely featured in discussion of the Western Stemmed Tradition and broader Paleoindian contexts across the Intermountain West. What little research that has been done attributes osseous tools in the Intermountain West to Clovis technology, regardless of their clear affiliation with the Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) throughout the region. This paper provides a review of all osseous tools and associated and/or inferred ages found in terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene (TP/EH) contexts in the Intermountain West—showing that all osseous tool-bearing sites contain a strictly WST record. New morphometric measurements and images of previously underreported TP/EH osseous tools are presented. The osseous tool record provides support for the idea that WST points were projectiles. Osseous barbed points and needles provide evidence for Paleoindian lifeways that transcend typical hunting and raw toolstone procurement studies.

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**Adventures along the Massacre Rim**  
Jennifer Rovanpera (Bureau of Land Management)

A brief introduction into the archaeology of the Massacre Rim Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) located in northwestern Nevada. The paper will review past research in the area, and highlight the archaeological recent work by the Bureau of Land Management and partners.

**50 Years of Research at Last Supper Cave, Nevada**  
Geoffrey M. Smith (University of Nevada, Reno)

Last Supper Cave was first tested in 1968 and fully excavated in the early 1970s. The site produced a rich record of occupation spanning 10,000 years but it was never fully reported. Over the last half century, the site's original excavator Dr. Thomas Layton (San Jose State, retired) and subsequent generations of researchers have conducted targeted analyses of the Last Supper Cave assemblage. In this presentation, I will review those efforts, which have been carried out in large part by UNR faculty and students. I will also present a sneak peak of the next chapter in the Last Supper Cave project: a documentary film produced by Dr. Layton and WMS Media. The film will chronicle how both archaeology and archaeologists have changed over the years and feature rich color footage shot during early excavations at the site.

**Hidden in plain sight: Nevada's pinyon-juniper history waits to be found in Comstock-era charcoal ovens**  
Scotty Strachan (University of Nevada, Reno)

Western land policy has been dramatically influenced in recent decades by conservation focus on the sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*). Efforts tie expansion of pinyon and juniper woodlands to bird population decline, and pursue clearcutting as a solution. Central to this premise is the assumption that woodland expansion is unprecedented, particularly at lower and upper elevations of the tree populations. Landscape disturbance factors such as fire, extreme climate, cattle grazing, invasive species, and human cutting obscure surface evidence and the overall picture of prehistoric stand conditions. In-situ charcoal production during the late 1800's across the Great Basin exploited existing woodlands, but also inadvertently left detailed evidence of tree species, ages, and growth patterns preserved in the charcoal pits. Coordinated excavation and analysis of these earthen kilns would transform knowledge of pre-settlement Great Basin pinyon-juniper systems, and provide ecologists and managers with a better understanding of natural vegetation conditions.

**Developing an Immersive Experience of the Past**  
Benjamin Van Alstyn (University of Nevada, Reno)

As archaeologists, we are looking for ways to engage the public and help them learn about the past and human diversity. Using photogrammetry, photospheres, 360 videos, and digital 3D modeling, this project creates an immersive experience through Virtual Reality (VR) for the public to learn about the Virgin Branch Puebloan people in Southern Nevada and on the Colorado Plateau. This presentation demonstrates an interactive public outreach effort that can be replicated by universities and museums, with limited budgets, to convey their collections and research. It is a straightforward endeavor of utilizing the proliferation of accessible smartphones, the increasingly popular affordable VR technology (i.e. \$15 google cardboard), and social media. Therefore, archaeologists can utilize this technology to provide information to a broader audience.

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**A Middle Pueblo II Production Zone for Shivwits Ware Ceramics: The Possible Role of Socio-Environmental Stress in the Collapse of Regional Distribution Networks**

William M. Willis (Graduate Student University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

The distribution of ceramics from upland regions in Northern Arizona into Southern Nevada is one of the many curiosities concerning the Virgin Branch Puebloan culture. From the Shivwits Plateau, it is more than 100 kilometers to the Moapa Valley, yet Shivwits Wares make up a sizeable proportion of sherds found at many lowland sites. These networks appear to reach their height in the Middle Pueblo II period and then collapse sometime soon after AD 1150. The reason for this is not yet fully understood, however; research performed on the southern end of the Shivwits Plateau concerning landscape usage and settlement placement suggests that the collapse of the distribution networks is coincident with possible changes in subsistence strategies. These changes coincide with climate anomalies that occur prior to the secession of Puebloan culture traits in the region.

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS (SATURDAY AFTERNOON)**

**The History of the Stewart Indian School**

Sherry Rupert (State of Nevada Indian Commission)

This presentation summarizes the history of Stewart Indian School and describes recent efforts to study its past, preserve its buildings, and re-purpose the school for contemporary uses.

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## **3-MINUTE PRESENTATIONS (In alphabetical order by author)**

### **10 Things You Need to Know about Silver King Before You Go (You'll Never Believe Number 7!)**

Sarah E. Branch (ASM Affiliates)

Do you know what a governor, a professor, and an engineer have in common? Do you need to know where to get the finest wines, brandies, whiskies, and gins? Did you know there's finally a cure for that awful, dragging-down sensation and aching back? Inspired by the newspapers of the late 1800s and the click-bait articles of today, get ready for a whirlwind tour of the lives and times of the Silver King Mining District in northern Lincoln County, Nevada.

### **Winos on the Western Frontier**

Mark A. Giambastiani (G2 Archaeology)

This paper looks at the popularity of the gallon wine jug at historic ranching and mining sites at three locations in Nevada. Was the consumption of wine a cultural or ethnic marker?

### **Ode to a Cairn**

Mark A. Giambastiani (G2 Archaeology)

On a recent survey in the Telluride Mining District outside Beatty, Nevada, G2 crews found an extreme number of stacked rock cairns. The drudgery of recording these archaeological features is recounted.

### **Reno Mid-20th Century Architecture: Case Study of a Reno Fraternity House** Jennifer Hildebrand and Alexis Thomas (WCRM)

During the summer of 2017, Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (WCRM) conducted an architectural inventory for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) for transportation improvements of the I-80/I-580/US 395 Interchange, known locally as the Spaghetti Bowl. The study area included approximately 7.3 miles of I-580/US 395 and 4.3 miles of I-80, located in the cities of Reno and Sparks, Nevada. This presentation will focus on the results of one structure recorded as part of this survey, located at 835 Evans Avenue, immediately south of the University of Nevada, Reno. The building, known as the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House, is eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its association with architect Edward Parsons, who constructed the building during the Mid-20th century.

### **Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Lake-Level Fluctuations in the Lahontan Basin, Nevada: An Expanded Approach**

Katelyn Mohr

Throughout the Great Basin, most substantial Paleoindian sites are found on landforms associated with extinct lakes and wetlands, suggesting early groups had a special affinity for lacustrine settings. The Lahontan Basin of western Nevada contains a rich record of Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene (TP/EH) lake-level fluctuation and an extensive record of Paleoindian occupation. In 2008, Ken Adams and colleagues compared the relationship between site location and lakeshores of known ages using a small number of Paleoindian sites in the Black Rock Desert and Winnemucca Lake basins. They argued that sites dating to between ~13,000 and 8,000 years ago should be concentrated at elevations between 1200 and 1235 m ASL. Their research relied on a small archaeological data set from a limited geographic area. To test their hypothesized relationship between site distribution and lakeshore elevation, I compiled site location data for the entire Lahontan Basin. My results

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shed additional light on the spatial-temporal relationship between Paleoindian sites and Pleistocene lakeshores and help evaluate the validity of their model at a much broader scale.

**An Update from the Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit: Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene Archaeology in Guano Valley.**

Derek Reaux

Guano Valley is a relatively small basin that straddles southeastern Oregon and northwestern Nevada. Two years of work in Guano Valley by crews from the University of Nevada, Reno have revealed a rich record of Western Stemmed Tradition occupations associated with an extensive delta system that brought freshwater into the valley from the adjacent tablelands. To date, we have recorded nearly 700 diagnostic TP/EH artifacts within the relatively small delta, making it one of the densest concentrations of Paleoindian artifacts in the region. This paper presents preliminary results from our archaeological and geomorphological investigations in Guano Valley as well as an extensive toolstone source provenance analysis.

**A complete Great Basin Stemmed point found in Reno, Nevada**

James Strachan, Calvin Strachan, Farrel Lytle

Great Basin Stemmed (GBS) points are prehistoric projectiles that are often found in and around Nevada. We present a short description of a GBS point found in Reno, Nevada, and about general GBS uses, locations, and ages. The GBS point presented was discovered low on the south-east flanks of Peavine Mountain, in a highly-populated area. GBS points are among the oldest in North America, having been dated in at least one case to over 14,000 years BP. GBS points may have been used by several Native tribes throughout Nevada, including Washoe, due to trading and reuse. Additional information on the history of this particular point could be gathered through further analysis such as hydration dating to approximate age and X-ray florescence to determine source location.

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## **POSTER PRESENTATIONS (In alphabetical order by author)**

### **Boarding Houses, Baking Powder, and Your Favorite Prescription: Advertising and Consumer Culture at Silver King Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada**

Sarah E. Branch (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

The Silver King Mining District in northern Lincoln County was discovered and developed at the end of the 19th century – a time period in which changes in advertising and the growth of consumer culture were altering many aspects of everyday life. Despite the rise of mass produced goods, consumer choice in remote areas was still largely controlled by what was stocked at local markets. For Silver King, a mining district without its own town to support it, the nearest main supply center was Pioche. Fieldwork conducted by ASM Affiliates as part of Round 9 of the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative identified a wide range of “name-brand” products Silver King, many of which were also advertised in the Pioche newspaper. This poster examines the role that advertising played for the residents at Silver King, both in the products they chose to purchase and in the ways they promoted their own interests.

### **The Use of Leoprid Remains to Reconstruct Past Environments in Nevada’s Black Rock Desert**

Richard-Patrick Cromwell

Past human settlement and subsistence in the Great Basin were related to environmental fluctuations between wet and dry periods. The Paiute Creek Shelter (PCS) site in Nevada’s Black Rock Desert reflects subsistence shifts at approximately 1,450 cal BP. Stable isotope ratios of bone collagen from two species of leoprids recovered from PCS are an environmental proxy demonstrating a contemporaneous shift into a xeric environment. This change led to a decrease in high-ranked subsistence resources, prompting an expansion in diet breadth. This study has the potential for understanding the relationship between environmental change and diet in the Late Holocene Great Basin.

### **The History of the Archaeo-Nevada Society**

Alex Flynn, Leilani Lucas and Andrew McCarthy

Incorporated into the State of Nevada in 1966, the Archaeo-Nevada Society (A-NS) was established during a time when the protection of Great Basin archaeology was being threatened by development and land buyers. Formation of A-NS has brought together private citizens, public officials and archaeological professionals for the purpose of awareness, conversation and preservation. A-NS has brought awareness to the general public and interested parties through workshops, newsletters and fieldtrips. Throughout A-NS’s history, members have actively participated in the protection process by writing letters and attending meetings relating to the preservation of cultural sites. As a result, the society has seen the successful protection of various sites throughout the state. Additionally A-NS has been the foundation upon which other institutions have been established to further propel education and institute change to advance archaeological research. Without A-NS, extensive public awareness of threatened sites and the subsequent preservation of those sites would not have been possible.

### **Demonstrations of the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System**

Annie Hershey (Nevada State Historic Preservation Office)

The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (NVSHPO) manages the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS), which is an online mapping website that contains information about cultural resources and inventories conducted in Nevada. NVSHPO stewards this data on behalf of federal, state, and local agencies. This poster session will provide in-person demonstrations of the web-based NVCRIS system as well as the Desktop NVCRIS service. These demonstrations will supplement the information and processes highlighted in the paper session.

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## **Umtanum Swing Bridge**

Katherine Russell (Bureau of Land Management)

For several years the BLM has had plans to upgrade the historic Umtanum footbridge at the BLM Umtanum Recreation Site in Yakima Canyon, Washington. To facilitate the upgrade – needed in the interest of public safety - a local architectural historian was contracted to research, record, and prepare a determination of National Register eligibility for the bridge. This poster spotlights the bridge by presenting the results of these efforts.

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