Nevada Archaeological Association

50th Annual Meeting

50TH ANNUAL MEETING

April 22-24, 2022

Tonopah Convention Center Tonopah, Nevada

Schedule

Friday April 22, 2022

Conference Registration 9:00am-3:00pm
Silent Auction 9:00am-3:30pm
General Session 11:00am-3:30pm
NAA Open Membership/Board Meeting 3:30-4:15pm
Workshops 9:30-11:00am & 4:30-5:30pm
Social Hour 5:30-7:00pm
Bar Crawl 5:00-10:00pm

Saturday April 23, 2022

Conference Registration 8:30am-3:00pm
Continental Breakfast 9:00am
General Session 9:30am-3:15pm
Silent Auction 8:30am-3:30pm
Keynote Address 3:30-4:15pm
NAA Membership Business Meeting/Board Elections 4:15-4:45pm
Poster Session/Social Hour 5:00-6:30pm
Banquet 6:30-7:30pm
Awards 7:30-8:00pm
Live Auction 8:00-10:00pm

Sunday April 24, 2022

Tours start at 10:00am

Program

(All events are in the Conference Center except for field trips)

Friday, April 22

9:00-3:00 **Meeting Registration**

9:30-11:00 **Workshop** (Extra time for post workshop edutainment**)**

Workshop 1: Digitizing Cultural Sites and Artifacts for Purposes of Preservation, Research, and Edutainment
Daniel Fergus and Luka Starmer

11:00-11:15 *President's Welcome and Program Chair Introduction*
Victor Villagran

11:15-11:30 *Great Basin Sky Markers: Rock Writing*
Frank Adams

11:30-11:45 *An Avocational Visit to the Great Murals of Baja California*
David Book

11:45-12:00 *Cordage and Netting from the Paisley Caves: Exploring Plant Selection for Technology in the Northern Great Basin*
Elizabeth Kallenbach

12:00-1:00 **Lunch**

1:00-1:15 *Fluorspar Mining within the Bare Mountain Mining District, Nye County, Nevada*
Sean McMurry and Andrew Hoskins

1:15-1:30 *An Ass-Kicking Trail in the Cortez Mining District*
Robert McQueen

1:30-1:45 *A Nevada Cross-section: Preliminary Results from the Greenlink West Project*
Joey LaValley

1:45-2:00 *Archeological Condition Assessments of the North Unit of Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument*
Tina Boruschewitz

2:00-2:15 **Break**

2:15-2:30 *Treasures from the Vault: Inventory of a Tule Springs Legacy Collection*
Erin Eichenberg

2:30-2:45 *Residue Analysis of Early Holocene Ground Stone from the Northern Great Basin*
Haden U. Kingrey and Geoffrey M. Smith

2:45-3:00 *Disease, Diet, and Thorny-Headed Worm in the Great Basin*
Katelyn McDonough, Taryn Johnson, Ted Goebel, and Karl Reinhard

3:00-3:15 *Creating a Chronology of Organic Technologies at Cougar Mountain Cave, Oregon*
Richard L. Rosencrance, Thomas J. Connolly, Christopher S. Jazwa, Katelyn N. McDonough, Elizabeth Kallenbach, Dennis L. Jenkins, and Geoffrey M. Smith

3:15-3:30 **Break**

3:30-4:15 **NAA Open Membership/Board Meeting**

4:15-4:30 **Break/Workshop Set Up**

4:30-5:30 **Workshop**
Workshop 2: Drink-and-Draw Lithic Artifact Workshop
Megan McGuinness

5:30-7:00 **NAA Mixer**

5:00-10:00 **Tonopah Bar Crawl** (Self-guided). More information is available at the registration table.

Saturday, April 23

8:30-3:00 **Meeting Registration**

8:30-3:30 **Silent Auction Bidding**

9:00-3:15 **General session**

9:00-9:15 *NAA Announcements*
Victor Villagran

9:15-9:30 *Archaeology Beyond the Numbers*
Joey LaValley

9:30-9:45 *Using Previously Collected Data and Artifacts for Modern Research: Red Springs and the Collections at the Las Vegas Natural History Museum*
Kevin Rafferty

9:45-10:00 *Great Basin Stone Circles and their Paleoecological Implications*
Juan Carlos Jarquin

10:00-10:15 *Discerning Diachronic Change in Paleoindian Land Use Strategies at Pluvial Lake Hawksy Walksy, Nevada/Oregon*
Erica Bradley, Geoffrey Smith, Teresa Wriston, Megan McGuinness, Haden Kingrey, Richard Rosencrance, Nicole George, Derek Reaux, Denay Grund, Dan Stueber

10:15-10:30 **Break**

10:30-10:45 *The Curious Case of the Slavic Satellite Settlement of Bohunkville, Nevada*
Jackson C. Mueller

10:45-11:00 *BLM Nevada's Plans for 800.8 (NEPA Substitution)*
Madeline Ware Van der Voort

11:00-11:15 *The Goldfield Petroglyphs: A Slide Show*
Eva La Rue

11:15-11:30 *Fire in the Kitchen: The Influence of Burning on Groundstone and Starch Residue*
Stefania Wilks

11:30-1:00 **Lunch**

1:00-1:15 *Rockin' at the Lake: Toolstone Use and Procurement Along Holocene Lake Ivanpah, CA*
Kara Jones

1:15-1:30 *Investigating the Source of Sand-Tempered Pottery at Pete's Pocket, a Virgin Branch Puebloan Site on the Shivwits Plateau, Northwestern Arizona*
Haley Dougherty and Karen G. Harry

1:30-1:45 *Unknown Title*
Sarah Branch

1:45-2:00 *Over Uplands and Across Valleys: A Test of Ideal Free Distribution of Human Settlement During the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene in the Northwestern Great Basin, USA*
Megan A. McGuinness

2:00-2:15 **Break**

2:15-2:30 *Finding the Point: A Collaborative Traditional Technology Workshop Between the Burns Paiute Tribe and UNR's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit*
Geoffrey M. Smith

2:30-2:45 *Nevada Archaeological Association Turns 50: A Look Back*
Sean McMurry, with contributions by Mark Henderson, David Valentine, Jean Myles, and Jeffrey Wedding

2:45-3:15 **3-Minute Session**

Recognizing the Presence of Children at Early Great Basin Sites
Geoffrey M Smith, Richie L Rosencrance, and Katelyn McDonough

Jackson and the Lacunanauts: A Mini-Odyssey at the Ghost Town of Farrell, Nevada
Jackson C. Mueller

Overview of NAA Conference Program Database
Sean McMurry

Title?
Sarah Branch

201: What did you just say to me?
Andrew Hoskins

3:15-3:30 **Break/Silent Auction Ends**

3:30-4:15 *Keynote Address – Why Nevada Archaeology Kicks [butt]*
David Hurst Thomas

4:15-4:45 **NAA Membership Business Meeting/Board Elections**

5:00-6:30 **Poster Session and NAA Social**

Records of Younger Dryas Life at Connley Caves 4 and 5, Oregon
Katelyn McDonough and Richard Rosencrance

NAA Gets with the Program! 25 years of NAA Programs, 1995-2020
Sean McMurry and Dave Valentine

Excavating the Archives: A Re-Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from Catclaw Cave
Emily Swett
LCAI Mormon Mountains
Sara Rickett

6:30-10:00 **Banquet Awards Dinner**

7:30-8:00 **Presentation of NAA Silver Trowel Awards, NAA Ting-Perkins Award, and Student Grant and Paper/Poster Awards**

8:00-10:00 **NAA Live Auction**

Sunday, April 24 **Field Trips** (sign-up sheets at the Meeting Registration desk)

10:00 am-1:00pm *Field Trip 1: Tonopah Army Airfield, led by Allen Metscher*

Meet at Central Nevada Museum at 10am. Carpool to Tonopah Army Airfield. Tour will be approximately 3 hours.

The tour will consist of Tonopah Army Airfield outdoor exhibits on the museum grounds.

A visit will be made to the recently constructed and dedicated downtown Tonopah TAAF memorial monument placed in memory of the 120 young aviators that died in training accidents while flying out of and into the base during WWII.

A tour of the old airfield, including the hanger that was assigned to teams from Wright Field during secret weapon tests near Tonopah during 1944, will be narrated.

Depending on the COVID virus during April, a tour of the museum interior airfield might be possible. Masks are mandated in the museum.

10:00 am-12:00pm *Field Trip 2: Tonopah Mining Park, overseen by Jeff Martin*

Join fellow NAA members at the Tonopah Historic Mining Park (https://www.tonopahminingpark.com/). Meet at the Visitor's Center at 10am. The park offers a 20-minute film, followed by a self-guided walking tour of the 113-acre original mine site. Although the Visitor's Center is ADA accessible, the paths within the park are unpaved. Visitors requiring mobility assistance in touring the park may be able to be accommodated with advanced notice. Tour will last approximately 2 hours (but is at your own pace).

NAA 2022 SILVER TROWEL LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

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.

PAST SILVER TROWEL AWARD RECIPIENTS

2021 No award (COVID)

2020 Mark Slaughter

2019 Willian “Billy” Clewlow

2018 James “Pat” Barker

2017 Kevin Rafferty

2016 Donald Hardesty

2015 Eugene M. Hattori

2014 Robert G. Elston

2013 Bobbie McGonagle

2012 Claude N. Warren

2011 Tim Murphy

2010 Alice M. Baldrica

2009 Don and Catherine Fowler

2007 Richard and Sheilagh Brooks

2005-2006 Margaret Lyneis

2004 Mary K. Rusco

Eva Jensen

By Dave Valentine

Eva was born in Utah in 1957. She was married and had two children—a son (Tyler) and daughter (Amanda), but she always dreamed of being an archaeologist. She eventually enrolled in the archaeology program at Weber State University (WSU) in Ogden, Utah. She graduated in 1988 with a BA in anthropology. While studying at WSU, she worked seasonally for the USFS in Utah and participated in some WSU projects under Steven Sims.

After graduation, she spent some time chasing jobs in the Salt Lake area. Part of this was work for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest as an Archaeology Technician. She also worked with Brooke Arkush on multiple field projects, including inventory on the Utah Test and Training Range and as a crew chief on some WSU field schools.

Dr. Arkush and his wife Denise (who used to work for Idaho Power), recently retired and moved to Weiser, Idaho. So, I contacted him to see if I could find a little dirt on Eva. He told me “As you know, Eva has a solid work ethic, is an excellent archaeologist, and is a very kind and conscientious person. She was an excellent crew chief, guiding students along in a positive fashion, doing great field and lab work, and nearly always kept an upbeat attitude, even when I was overly demanding about trivial things.”

No dirt there, but then he went to relate how one time he was being unreasonably critical of something she did, and to make up for his obnoxious behavior, he offered to let her punch him in the stomach. She did! And it hurt.

In order to grow in her chosen profession, Eva decided to enroll in the Anthropology Program at the University of Nevada Las Vegas in about 1996. The major reason for her choice was to study ceramics with Dr. Margaret Lyneis. Her knowledge of ceramics landed her a job at the Desert Research Institute to study ceramics excavated during a field school outside of St. George, Utah.

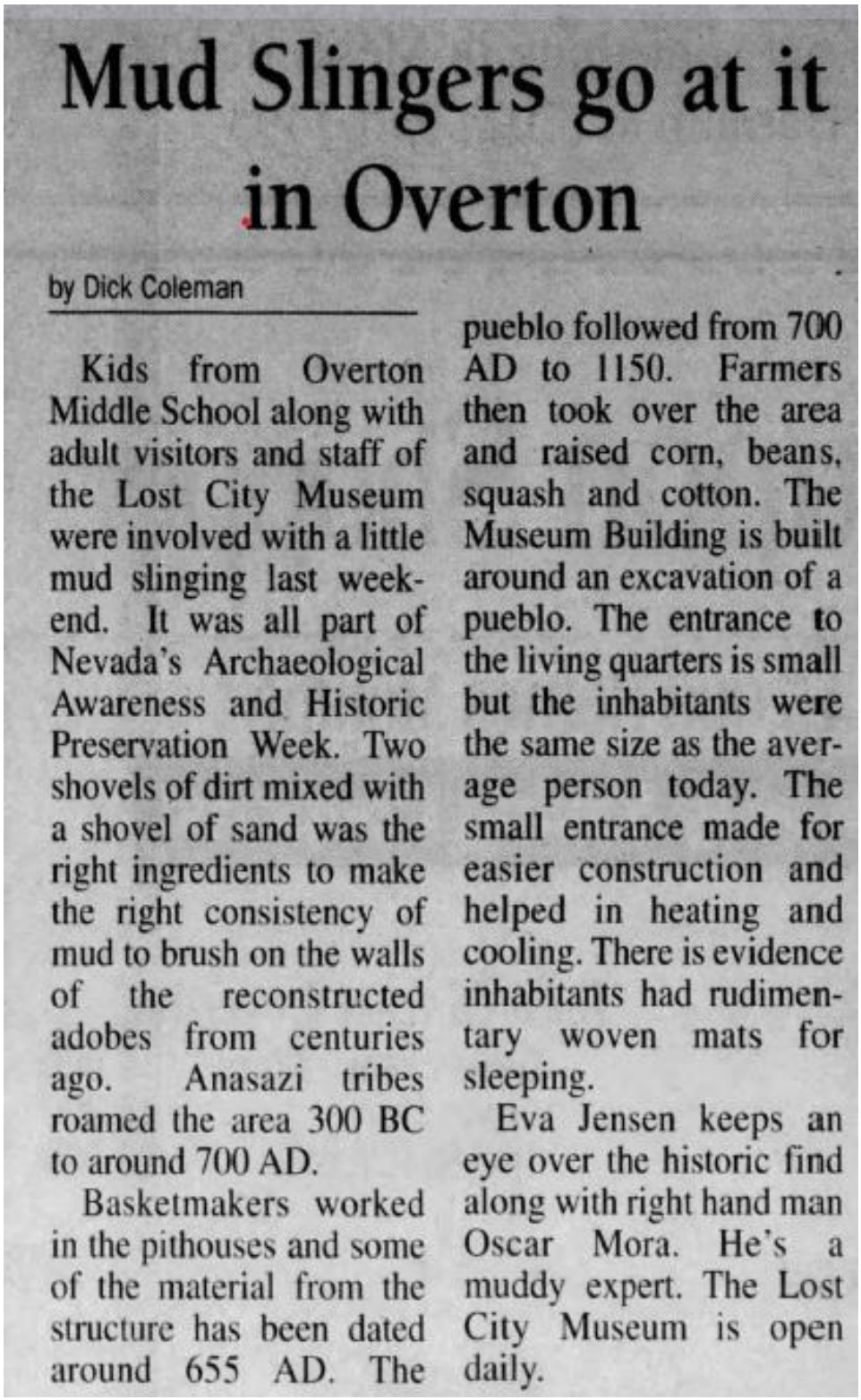
In about 1998, she was hired by the Lost City Museum in Overton. While there she worked on making the museum NAGPRA compliant, creating new exhibits, and working with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area to develop interpretive materials for St. Thomas as it was emerging from Lake Mead. She did this while finishing her Master's degree and her thesis—"Exploring the Shivwits Production Zone.”

Ever interested in pottery, she started a pottery making workshops at the museum geared towards understanding pottery manufacturing. Workshop attendees, both professional and avocational, helped her search for clay sources, make pots, and then blow them to pieces while trying to fire them--loads of fun to go with all the knowledge and information.

In 2009, after budget cuts in the Nevada State Museum system, she jumped ship to the U.S. Park Service at the Great Basin National Park to be the Cultural Resource Program Manager. While there, she worked on building a cultural resource program to manage. By 2010 the program had four additional archaeologists and archaeological technicians working in the program, which had doubled the number of known sites. While working for the Great Basin, she also acquired her 15-minutes of media fame when in 2014, she found an abandoned Winchester rifle leaning against a juniper tree in the Park.

One of Eva’s greatest strengths is teaching the interested public about archaeology. Not only has this manifested in her serving on the board of the Nevada Archaeological Association as member at large, treasurer, and president, but in helping to create, maintain, and recruit for a vibrant archaeological site stewardship program. Site stewardship activities were not only through the NAA, but also while a member in the Southern Nevada Archaeological Partnership. Interested members of the public and site stewards could always be found at any event that Eva organized.

Recently retired, I’m sure that Eva is keeping as busy as always. Perhaps you’ll see her riding her horse along the Pony Express trail, visiting family, or on another trip to Costa Rica.



Mud Slingers go at it in Overton

by Dick Coleman

Kids from Overton Middle School along with adult visitors and staff of the Lost City Museum were involved with a little mud slinging last weekend. It was all part of Nevada's Archaeological Awareness and Historic Preservation Week. Two shovels of dirt mixed with a shovel of sand was the right ingredients to make the right consistency of mud to brush on the walls of the reconstructed adobes from centuries ago. Anasazi tribes roamed the area 300 BC to around 700 AD.

Basketmakers worked in the pithouses and some of the material from the structure has been dated around 655 AD. The pueblo followed from 700 AD to 1150. Farmers then took over the area and raised corn, beans, squash and cotton. The Museum Building is built around an excavation of a pueblo. The entrance to the living quarters is small but the inhabitants were the same size as the average person today. The small entrance made for easier construction and helped in heating and cooling. There is evidence inhabitants had rudimentary woven mats for sleeping.

Eva Jensen keeps an eye over the historic find along with right hand man Oscar Mora. He's a muddy expert. The Lost City Museum is open daily.

The Daily Spectrum (Saint George, Utah), 24 May 2000, pg. 36.

David Hurst Thomas

By David Hurst Thomas

David Hurst Thomas has served since 1972 as Curator of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History (New York); for seven years, he was Chairman of Department of Anthropology. He has taught at Columbia University, New York University, University of California (Davis), University of Florida, University of Nevada, the City College of New York, and lectured in more than forty countries.

A specialist in Native American archaeology, he holds four degrees from the University of California, Davis (Ph.D., 1971) and a Doctor of Science (honoris causa) from The University of the South (conferred 1995). In 1970, he discovered Gatecliff Shelter (Nevada), the deepest archaeological rockshelter in the Americas. Thomas also found and continues to excavate the 16th-/17th-century Franciscan mission Santa Catalina de Guale (St. Catherines Island, Georgia); he also led five excavation seasons at Mission San Marcos, near Santa Fe, New Mexico. In recognition of this mission research, Thomas received the Franciscan Institute Medal for 1992 (the only non-Franciscan ever to be so honored). In March 2014, he was unanimously elected as a Fellow in the Academy of American Franciscan History (one of six such Fellows elected in the past six decades).

A member of the Writer's Guild of America, he wrote the first six chapters for the award-winning *The Native Americans* (Turner Publishing), the book accompanying the documentary *The Native Americans: Behind the Legends, Beyond the Myths*, produced by Turner Broadcasting. Thomas is listed in *Who's Who in America, Who's Who in Social Science, Who's Who of American Writers, International Who's Who of Professionals, Who's Who Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian, International Authors and Writers Who's Who, and The Writers Directory*. Thomas served as the U.S. editor for *The Illustrated History of Humankind*, a trailblazing five-volume set (Harper San Francisco). *Publishers Weekly* called the first volume of *The Illustrated History* "a stunning achievement and a book to treasure."

Thomas is the instigator, general editor, and contributor to the three-volume *Columbian Consequences* series (Smithsonian Institution Press), with the proceeds initiating the Native American Scholarship Fund of the Society for American Archaeology; two volumes were selected as Outstanding Scholarly Books of the Year by *Choice* magazine. Overall, Thomas has written 38 books (including the best-selling *Skull Wars: Kennewick Man, Archaeology, and the Battle for Native American Identity*), edited 98 volumes, and published more than 140 scientific papers. The multiple editions of *Archaeology and Archaeology: Down to Earth* (presently co-authored with Robert L. Kelly) remain the best-selling college textbooks on archaeology in the United States.

Thomas was awarded the Presidential Recognition Award by Society for American Archaeology (1991), and his archaeological research been featured in *The New York Times, National Geographic, Natural History, Archaeology, Museum Magazine*, a half-hour National Geographic film (*Gatecliff: Dwelling in the Desert, 1974*), and a book for children entitled *From Maps to Museums: Uncovering Mysteries of the Past* (by Joan Anderson, William Morrow, Inc. [1988], awarded Notable Children's Trade Book and Outstanding Science Trade Book).

In 1989, Thomas was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. That same year, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution appointed him as a Founding Trustee of the National Museum of the American Indian, where he served as Vice Chairman of the Board. In 2014, Thomas received the Founders' Lifetime Achievement Award from the Great Basin Anthropological Association and the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research by the Society for American Archaeology. In 2017, he received the Society for American Archaeology's Lifetime Achievement award. He received the Franciscan Institute Medal (1992) and was elected in 2014 as a Fellow of the Academy of American Franciscan History.

NAA 2022 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]). The NAA is proud to recognize Eva La Rue as the recipient for 2022.

Eva La Rue

By Eva La Rue

Eva La Rue is the former Curator of the Central Nevada Museum, former Treasurer and Director of the Central Nevada Historical Society, and former Editor of CNHS's publication, Central Nevada's Glorious Past, spending almost 20 years there. During this time, she co-authored with Robert D. McCracken, *The United Cattle & Packing Company: The Rise and Fall of Nevada's Largest Ranch*. Following this, she was the Administrative Assistant for the Tonopah Historic Mining Park Foundation for three years, and the Publishing Editor for THMPF's publication, *Tailings*, which she continues to do today. She is also working on the beginnings of a business in Goldfield, Gold Camp Genealogy and Historical Research, and is an avid Central Nevada historian, amateur archaeologist, and fifth generation Central Nevadan, with most of her family history centered in Goldfield.

PAST TING-PERKINS AWARD RECIPIENTS

2021 No Award (COVID)	2010 (No award)	2000 Helen Mortenson
2020 Karl Olson	2009 Donna Murphy	1999 Don Hendricks
2019 Don Johns	2008 Ann McConnell	1996-1998 (No award)
2018 Ken and Karen Hopple	2007 (No award)	1995 Grace Burkholder
2017 Allen Metscher and George Phillips	2006 Jack and Elaine Holmes	1994 Jean Stevens (Posthumous)
2016 Keith Stever	Darrell and Terri Wade	1993 Steve Stoney
2015 Jean Myles	2005 Oyvind Frock	1992 (No award)
2014 Bob Hafey and Loretta Watson	2004 Charles Brown	1991 Norma and Herb Splatt
2013 Elizebeth Russell	2003 Farrel and Manetta Lytle	1983-1990 (No award)
2012 Anne Carter	2002 Phil Hutchinson	1982 Jean Myles
2011 (No award)	2001 (No award)	

STUDENT AWARDS

STUDENT RESEARCH GRANT COMPETITION

The NAA first offered a competitive student research grant in 2013. This student research grant competition provides students – either graduate or undergraduate – with the opportunity to apply for funding for research that pertains to the archaeology of the Great Basin or American Southwest and has implications for the prehistory or history of Nevada. Beginning in 2018, NAA established a partnership with Am-Arcs of Nevada to expand the grant. Applicants are required to submit a cover letter; current vita; 1,000-word description of the proposed research, clearly documenting research questions or goals, materials, methods, and significance to archaeology in Nevada; a budget with narrative; and a letter of recommendation from the student's advisor, emphasizing the student's ability to conduct independent research. The awardee is required to present research findings at the following NAA annual meeting and at a future monthly Am-Arcs meeting (in Reno). The awardee is also offered an opportunity to publish in NAA's peer-reviewed journal, *Nevada Archaeologist*.

Congratulations to the previous NAA Student Research Grant Recipients!

Year	Name	Affiliation
2021	Elizabeth Kallenbach*	University of Oregon
2021	Stefania Wilks*	University of Utah
2020	Erica Bradley*	UNR
2019	Katelyn McDonough*	Texas A&M University
2018	Daniel Perez*	UNLV
2017	Sophia Jamaldin	UNR
2016	Anna Camp	UNR
2015	Andrew Hoskins	UNR
2014	Amanda Rankin	UNR
2013	Tim Ferguson	UNLV

*Joint NAA/Am-Arcs Student Research Grant Recipient

STUDENT PAPER AND POSTER COMPETITION

We love students, especially those who share their research with us! The NAA awards $150 to the top student paper and the top student poster presented at the annual conference. To be eligible, a student must be the lead author, but co-authored submissions are acceptable. If two or more students are co-authors, the prize money may be split. Best of luck to this year's competitors!

Steve Daron Memorial Student Travel Grant

The NAA and the Nevada archaeological community experienced a tremendous loss with the passing of long-time NAA member and former president Steve Daron. In honor of Steve's tireless support of students, the NAA has established the Steve Daron Memorial Student Travel Grant.

This grant serves two purposes. First, it allows the NAA to provide a limited number of FREE hotel rooms for students who are attending the annual meeting. Second, the grant funds travel costs for students who are awarded the NAA/Am-Arcs Student Research Grant to assist them in attending the next NAA annual meeting and a future Am-Arcs meeting (in Reno) at which recipients are required to present.

While we miss Steve dearly, we hope that combining encouragement of students with preservation of Nevada's cultural heritage will preserve and honor Steve's exceptional legacy in some small way.

NAA 2022 WORKSHOP AND PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Workshop 1:
Digitizing Cultural Sites and Artifacts for Purposes of Preservation, Research, and Edutainment

Daniel Fergus and Luka Starmer (@One Digital Media Technology of the University Libraries at the University of Nevada, Reno)

Daniel Fergus and Luka Starmer from the @One Digital Media Technology of the University Libraries at the University of Nevada, Reno will present on their project to 3D scan the Hidden Cave archaeological site in Fallon, Nevada. They will summarize the project objectives, outcomes, and partners. They will explain the various digitization techniques and how the project was ultimately optimized for virtual reality headsets. Furthermore, they will present on how archaeologists can experiment with 3D digitization on their own. After the presentation, Daniel and Luka will demonstrate the VR project, allowing audience members to experience and interact with the content.

Workshop 2:
Drink-and-Draw Lithic Artifact Workshop

Megan McGuinness

As an archaeologist, drawing lithic artifacts is an important skill to have in the field or in the lab. Drawing artifacts offers a level of detail that photographs cannot always capture. This workshop will focus on technical methods of drawing artifacts which will help train your eyes to see the finer details. By the end of this class, you will know the steps to trace, outline, and create depth of a lithic artifact on paper.

15-MINUTE PRESENTATIONS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY FIRST AUTHOR)

Great Basin Sky Markers: Rock Writing

Frank Adams

The Great Basin covers almost the entire State of Nevada along with portions of Oregon, Idaho, and Utah. This area has been inhabited since at least 14,500 BC. Its inhabitants include Paleo-Indians, Early, Middle and Late or Desert Archaic Indians, Ancient Puebloans, Northern Paiute, Southern Paiute, Shoshoni, Fremont, Washoe and Patayans. Today these lands are still inhabited by ancestors of these peoples. Most of these ancient peoples left traces for their existence in the form of petroglyphs and pictographs. These people were also very aware of the things that occur in the sky above them. Many of these rock writing are depictions of the sun, moon, and stars. This class will expose the attendees to some of these rock writings and other sky orientations located throughout the Great Basin.

An Avocational Visit to the Great Murals of Baja California

David Book (Avocationalist)

Although relatively unknown, these murals and pictographs have been a United Nations World Heritage site since 1993. Located in the rugged, central, mountainous portion of Baja California, they are in a very remote location accessible only by mule back and when accompanied by approved guides. These pictographs were first noted by Spanish Missionaries in the 1700's but only began to be appreciated in the 1960's.

David Book will discuss his recent mule back visit (aspirin soup was served with most meals!) and include many photos and some semi-informed commentary. For an Avocational!

Archeological Condition Assessments of the North Unit of Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument

Tina Boruschewitz (Great Basin Institute – Research Associate for Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument)

Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument is an urban national park located north of Las Vegas. Although the monument is most known for the Pleistocene fossils it preserves, it has various archaeological resources ranging from the Late Archaic to historical times. The management areas within the monument are split into two areas. The South Unit borders residential developments with high visitor use from the local community. At the same time, the North Unit is more isolated and has been the location of illegal target shooting, off-roading, and other activities that are difficult to monitor. This paper talks about the Archaeological Condition Assessment project carried out in the North Unit of Tule Springs Fossil Beds, the challenges of preserving archaeological sites in the upper Las Vegas Wash, updating site forms, and locating areas that were documented anywhere from 5 to 40 years ago. The data gathered in the field, both new and old, are being used to help with future planning and management of Tule Springs Fossil Beds, helping to educate the local communities about these non-renewable resources and why they should be protected and researched.

Discerning Diachronic Change in Paleoindian Land Use Strategies at Pluvial Lake Hawksy Walksy, Nevada/Oregon

Erica Bradley (student)[1], Geoffrey Smith[1], Teresa Wriston[2], Megan McGuinness[1], Haden Kingrey[1], Richard Rosencrance[1], Nicole George[1], Derek Reaux[3], Denay Grund[4], Dan Stueber[5]

[1] University of Nevada, Reno

[2] Desert Research Institute

[3] Stantec

[4] Far Western Anthropological Research Group

[5] University of Victoria

With support from the NAA/Am-Arcs Student Research Grant, we recently renewed work at Hawksy Walksy Valley, a small pluvial lake basin on the Nevada-Oregon border. The basin contains a substantial Paleoindian surface record, including over 1,100 Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) points, concave-base points, and crescents. The presence of both shouldered and unshouldered WST types suggests that occupations spanned the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene, while the paucity of Paleoindian points on the valley bottom suggests that occupations coincided with the existence of a marsh or shallow lake. These findings provoke questions about the relationship between lake levels and Paleoindian occupations, whether we can develop a site chronology, and whether Paleoindian land use strategies changed through time. In this presentation, we review ongoing studies directed at answering these questions, including relative dating through projectile point seriation and obsidian hydration, geochemical characterization of the projectile points, and reconstructions of the lake history.

Unknown Title…

Sarah Branch (Broadbent & Associates)

Abstract...Maybe?…

Investigating the Source of Sand-Tempered Pottery at Pete's Pocket, a Virgin Branch Puebloan Site on the Shivwits Plateau, Northwestern Arizona

Haley Dougherty (student at University of Nevada Las Vegas) and Karen G. Harry (University of Nevada Las Vegas)

Virgin Branch Puebloan produced three kinds of ceramics: one of which is the Tusayan Gray Ware, Virgin Series, which is the focus of this paper. Traditionally, this pottery has light to medium gray pastes, with various combinations of quartz and multilithic sand tempers. Despite limited sourcing studies for these ceramics, generally, they are believed to have been produced west of Kanab Creek in areas where light firing clays and river sands appear. Where no such materials are present, such as on the Shivwits Plateau and in the vicinity of Pete's Pocket, their presence reflects trade. Recent excavations on the far southern end of the plateau there, however, have yielded a highly variable collection of sand-tempered wares exhibiting tan and brown pastes not typical of Virgin Series ceramics. More importantly, these ceramic pastes display variations in their angularity and mineralogical composition. This paper reports on the results of refiring experiments and discusses the implications of our findings for interpreting local and non-local production at the site for these ceramic assemblages.

Treasures from the Vault: Inventory of a Tule Springs Legacy Collection

Erin Eichenberg (National Park Service, Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument)

From 1933 to present, the Tule Springs area has been a place of scientific discovery and intrigue for archaeologists and paleontologists. During early expeditions at what now is Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument (TUSK), artifacts and fossils found in association with one another sparked an interest to prove that Pleistocene fauna cohabitated the area at the same time as early peoples. Although this theory was found to

be unsubstantiated during the 1962-1963 Tule Springs Expedition, the artifacts and fossils that were collected can still provide important clues to the past environment and prehistory of the area. These legacy collections are often forgotten about, which hinders new scientific discoveries. This paper provides an example of the Tule Springs Collection inventory project at the Autry Museum of the West, and how this pilot project will enable TUSK to build a more comprehensive archive to better understand the archaeology of the Monument.

Great Basin Stone Circles and their Paleoecological Implications

Juan Carlos Jarquin (student at University of Nevada, Reno)

In the Great Basin, archaeologists have identified stone circles or rock rings of varying size and construction in many geographical settings (from lowlands to alpine environments). Some of the most well-studied examples of rock ring features include the house rings at Alta Toquima and piñon caches in Owens Valley. This paper explores stone circle architecture, delineating between storage features and house rings while focusing on geospatial analysis. First, I discuss the background of pertinent sites by highlighting ethnographic evidence of piñon caching in the Great Basin. Second, I examine three study areas: South Snake Range (east-central Nevada), Toquima Range (central Nevada), Pahute and Rainier Mesas (central Nevada), to demonstrate my analysis testing the degree of correlation between real-world and random points of stone circles and their distribution in the piñon-juniper woodland. Finally, future research should focus on the evaluation of piñon caches as a paleoecological proxy marking the historic piñon-juniper woodland before modern expansion (post-European colonization).

Rockin' at the Lake: Toolstone Use and Procurement Along Holocene Lake Ivanpah, CA

Kara Jones (student at University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

Lake Ivanpah is a Holocene dry lake located in the Mojave Desert along the California-Nevada border along I-15. Lake Ivanpah is well studied in segments through gray literature but has had little work done in the accessible realm of academic literature. My Master's thesis work is to create a synthetic document regarding the archaeology of Lake Ivanpah, focusing on toolstone use and procurement strategies employed by those who lived along the shores and on the playa of this lake. Recent research by Spaulding and Sims has revealed two new Holocene lakestands at Lake Ivanpah as well as one additional Terminal Pleistocene/ Early Holocene lakestand. I am investigating how these new lakestands and subsequent lacustrine environments may have impacted mobility and subsistence strategies of those who occupied or passed through the area. These factors can be investigated through procurement strategies including factors of material choice and the use of curated tool technologies. These theories are tested and interpreted through the synthesis of multiple site and project reports, as well as future GIS analysis. This study is ongoing and is subject to change as more data is analyzed.

Cordage and Netting from the Paisley Caves: Exploring Plant Selection for Technology in the Northern Great Basin

Elizabeth Kallenbach (student at University of Oregon)

Oregon's Paisley Caves textiles offer a unique opportunity to explore how people interacted with their landscape over time and what plant resources were culturally significant in manufacturing nets, cordage, rope, basketry, other textiles. Identification of plants used in fiber artifacts adds to an emerging picture of paleoethnobotany during the Early Holocene, and further defines plant use throughout the Holocene. Historically, Northern Great Basin peoples relied on steppe shrub and lakeshore marsh ecosystems for basketry materials. Bulrush, cattail, sagebrush, willow, cliffrose, and juniper were used for coarser rope, basketry, and clothing, while fine cords for sewing, fish lines, and nets were made from the softer fibers of stinging nettle, milkweed, dogbane, and blue flax. However, this diversity of plants has not been well documented in the archaeological record. This study establishes a baseline of known taxa of fiber artifacts from the Paisley Caves, with a focus on fine cordage and netting.

Residue Analysis of Early Holocene Ground Stone from the Northern Great Basin

Haden U. Kingrey (student)[1] and Geoffrey M. Smith[1]

[1] Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada Reno, Reno, NV, USA

The Pleistocene-Holocene Transition was a time of considerable environmental and technological change in the northern Great Basin with ground stone being one such shift. Recently, researchers have started to reconsider the role of ground stone in archaeological assemblages. The Little Steamboat Point-1 rockshelter in Warner Valley, Oregon provides an opportunity to explore the adoption of ground stone in the early Holocene. The site contained a robust early Holocene cultural deposit that included many ground stone and leporid fauna, but few economically important seeds. The working surfaces of early Holocene ground stone underwent starch grain analysis and protein residue analysis to identify potentially utilized plants, such as geophytes or seeds, and/or the presence of leporid protein residue. The use of these methods creates a better understanding of when, how, and why indigenous people adopted ground stone and will allow us to evaluate longstanding assumptions about traditional subsistence regimes.

The Goldfield Petroglyphs: A Slide Show

Eva La Rue (Avocationalist)

In this paper, I will discuss several as-yet unrecorded petroglyphs located near Goldfield, Nevada.

Archaeology Beyond the Numbers

Joey LaValley (Logan Simpson)

The 2020 Numbers Fire burned 18,380 acres of Washoe homelands in the Pine Nut Range of western Nevada, including 5,833 acres of BIA-managed tribal allotments. Post-fire rehabilitation efforts required prior Section 106 compliance. Archaeological inventory was conducted by Logan Simpson and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California under the guidance of the BIA Western Regional Office. A total of 74 sites were documented within 495 acres. Resources spanning the entirety of Washoe history were encountered including numerous rock ring features. Those features now easily visible from roads will be disguised to prevent further vandalism and damage. Additionally, pinyon will be re-planted in suitable areas to insure future pine nut harvests. Overall, this project took place on Washoe land, comprised a majority Washoe crew, and directly benefits the Washoe community. It is with projects like these that archaeologists can amplify Indigenous voices and interests while utilizing our skills and knowledge to advance Indigenous sovereignty.

A Nevada Cross-section: Preliminary Results from the Greenlink West Project

Joey LaValley (Logan Simpson)

NV Energy's proposed Greenlink West Project (GLWP), a future renewable energy corridor between Reno and Las Vegas, is currently in review by the Nevada BLM and the associated EIS efforts are ongoing. To streamline the NEPA process, Logan Simpson is conducting the cultural resources survey along 474 miles of proposed transmission line right-of-way. To date, we have completed inventory of nearly 50,000 acres of the Direct APE, resulting in the documentation of more than 900 sites. This paper introduces the project, highlights unique sites and archaeological landscapes encountered, discusses Tribal participation, and establishes future avenues of research.

Disease, Diet, and Thorny-Headed Worm in the Great Basin

Katelyn McDonough[1], Taryn Johnson[2], Ted Goebel[2], and Karl Reinhard[3]

[1]Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno
[2]Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University
[3]Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska at Lincoln

Thorny-headed worms (Acanthocephala) are endoparasites that use arthropods as intermediate hosts in their multihost lifecycles. Here we present a new case of thorny-headed worm infection from a directly dated coprolite at Bonneville Estates Rockshelter in eastern Nevada. We consider the paleoepidemiology of thorny-headed worm through the first combined review of paleoparasitological, ethnographic, and archaeological records. Based on this review, we hypothesize that practices of entomophagy would have increased the risk of thorny-headed worm infection and may help explain regional patterns of parasitism. Refining our view of timing, geographic extent, and mode of human acanthocephaliasis is important for developing a more holistic understanding of disease and diet in the past and is relevant to modern health issues as insects are increasingly farmed for sources of food and feed.

Over Uplands and Across Valleys: A Test of Ideal Free Distribution of Human Settlement During the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene in the Northwestern Great Basin, USA

Megan A. McGuinness (student at University of Nevada, Reno; Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit)

I explore human settlement patterns in the northwestern Great Basin during the terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene (TP/EH) (~16,000-8300 cal BP) using the Ideal Free Distribution (IFD) model. I rank four basins using two suitability proxies: (1) a caloric resource abundance estimate; and (2) a resource return rate estimate. Both are based on common plants and animals found in the Great Basin. The settlement chronology for the region comes from time-sensitive Western Stemmed Tradition (WST) points. The results indicate that access to sagebrush steppe and upland environments were the environmental zones most influencing habitat suitability at the scale of prominent basins, even though most WST sites are found in wetland and riparian zones. These contrasting findings provide evidence that there may have been division of labor among hunter-gatherers in the northwestern Great Basin as early as the Younger Dryas and into the early Holocene.

Nevada Archaeological Association Turns 50: A Look Back

Sean McMurry (SWCA Environmental Consultants) with contributions by Mark Henderson, David Valentine, Jean Myles, and Jeffrey Wedding

The Nevada Archaeological Association (NAA) was founded in 1972 “to assist and coordinate archeological, historical and anthropological endeavors by amateurs and professionals in the State of Nevada; to encourage public interest in preservation of archeological and historical sites; to publish a journal to disseminate results of research to be called the Nevada Archaeologist; and to encourage and assist amateur collectors and treasure hunters to record their finds for the benefit of future generations” (NAA Articles of Incorporation 1972). This paper looks back at the NAA’s beginnings and traces its development through the past fifty years into the organization that we know and love today.

Fluorspar Mining within the Bare Mountain Mining District, Nye County, Nevada

Sean McMurry and Andrew Hoskins (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

In 1919, miners working in the Bare Mountain Mining District in Nye County, Nevada, extracted the first fluorspar in Nevada (Lincoln 1982:168). Fluorspar, or the crude material mined or milled for fluorite (calcium fluoride), was

and is used in the production of metals (particularly in steel and aluminum), ceramics, and plastics as well as in chemical applications. The Bare Mountain Mining District's dominance of the state's fluorspar production continued until about 1927, although extraction of the material continued into modern times. This paper will provide an overview of fluorspar mining within the Bare Mountain Mining District and discuss the implications for the extraction of this material for the broader history of Nevada.

Lincoln, Francis Church

1982 [1923] Mining Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada. Reprint edition. Nevada Publications, Las Vegas.

An Ass-Kicking Trail in the Cortez Mining District

Robert McQueen (Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.)

North-central Nevada's Cortez Mining District was a silver camp discovered in 1863. The initial discoveries were in Mill Canyon on the north face of 9,200 ft. Mount Tenabo. It was here that miners established the first town (1863), and the first mill (1864). However, richer mineral discoveries on the south side of the mountain quickly gained prominence. Connecting the two sides of the mountain became an important consideration, especially the delivery of ore from the south facing mines to the mill in the north canyon. The only reasonable wagon road had to circumvent the mountain, a 10-mile route. A significantly shorter but much more arduous choice was to go through the mountain via Arctic Canyon, which cut the travel in half but was only capable with mule teams, not wagons. Historic accounts indicate that both travel routes were built and used extensively until the 1880s when Mill Canyon was finally abandoned. The mule trail was largely forgotten until 2015 when archaeologists started systematically recording mine ruins in Arctic Canyon. The mule trail turned out to be a surprising piece of early transportation engineering in the Cortez District and this paper presents on that discovery.

The Curious Case of the Slavic Satellite Settlement of Bohunkville, Nevada

Jackson C. Mueller (student at University of Nevada, Reno)

Between 1911 and 1915, Lahontan City, in Churchill County, Nevada, housed workers and families during the construction of Lahontan Dam - then the largest earth-fill dam in the United States. The community was home to a variety of nationalities including people from Japan, Germany, Wales, etc. Downstream, however, was a separate community called Bohunkville, home to a collective of Bulgarians. Here, I explore how the historic context of Slavs in 1910s United States and how Bohunkville falls within that narrative.

Using Previously Collected Data and Artifacts for Modern Research: Red Springs and the Collections at the Las Vegas Natural History Museum.

Kevin Rafferty (College of Southern Nevada, Professor Emeritus)

In recent years several papers and books (MacFarland and Vokes 2016; Stone 2018; Schiappacasse 2019; Childs and Warner 2019) have advanced arguments for more extensive use of existing curated artifactual collections in furthering archaeological research. Using the Red Springs material as a case study, this paper will exam the benefits and pitfalls of using older data (in general any material dated prior to the 1980s) in research into the prehistoric archaeological record in southern Nevada. The paper will conclude with a quick discussion of several site collections stored at the Las Vegas Museum of Natural History that could be employed in research for students in Master's and Doctoral programs.

Creating a Chronology of Organic Technologies at Cougar Mountain Cave, Oregon

Richard L. Rosencrance (student)[1], Thomas J. Connolly[2], Christopher S. Jazwa[1], Katelyn N. McDonough[2], Elizabeth Kallenbach[2], Dennis L. Jenkins[2], and Geoffrey M. Smith[1]

[1]Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno
[2]Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon

Organic technologies are without a doubt the most underrepresented aspect of people's material culture in the past. These delicate remains are well represented in the Great Basin where arid rockshelters provide protection from the elements. One of the most robust and continuous organic artifact records in the region comes from Cougar Mountain Cave, located in central Oregon's Fort Rock Basin. Excavated by an amateur in the 1950's, the organic record had until recently remained understudied and minimally dated. In this paper we introduce a collaborative project centered on Cougar Mountain Cave and present a new series of radiocarbon dates from organic items spanning the late Pleistocene to last few centuries. Our results provide direct dates on late Pleistocene and Early Holocene-aged leather and fiber items, two Great Basin sandal types, atlatl darts, a bow and arrow, a possible rabbit-skin blanket, and basketry, among other things. We conclude with an updated view of the site's chronology and our research goals moving forward.

Finding the Point: A Collaborative Traditional Technology Workshop Between the Burns Paiute Tribe and UNR's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit

Geoffrey M. Smith (University of Nevada, Reno)

Under my direction, UNR's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit (GBPRU) has conducted fieldwork within the traditional territory of the Burns Paiute Tribe since 2010. During that time, the political landscape of Great Basin archaeology has changed, as has the nature of my consultation with the Tribe. What started as indirect communication mediated by Federal agency archaeologists has shifted to emails, texts, and phone calls between me and the Tribe's Director of Culture and Heritage and current Chairperson, Diane Teeman. Though our views about how to best study Oregon's cultural heritage remain different in many regards, we have committed to finding areas of shared interest. In this presentation, I describe a weeklong workshop co-hosted by the Tribe and GBPRU last summer. It took place on the Tribe's Reservation in Burns, Oregon, featured UNR graduate students and tribal cultural technicians, and was taught by renowned traditional technologist Dan Stueber. Students and tribal members learned to make, use, and interpret stone tools. More importantly, we discussed how Western archaeologists and Indigenous communities view the archaeological record differently and how UNR staff and students might work more closely with the Tribe.

BLM Nevada's Plans for 800.8 (NEPA Substitution)

Madeline Ware Van der Voort (Bureau of Land Management, State Office)

BLM Nevada is moving away from the standard Section 106 process throughout the state and beginning to use the regulations at 36CFR800.8, or NEPA substitution, for large projects. This process will allow us to integrate cultural resources into the project planning process earlier and provide greater consideration for impacts to these resources. The 800.8 process allows greater flexibility in timing and sequence of the steps required by Section 106 which we can leverage for a more thorough analysis of a project's effects (or impacts) through NEPA. The requirements at 800.8 require inclusion of Tribes and the public earlier and provide more opportunities for them to participate in alternatives development, selection, and proposed treatments to Historic Properties. Additionally, adopting this process will enable us to comply with Secretarial Order 3399: Department-Wide Approach to the Climate Crisis and Restoring Transparency and Integrity to the Decision-Making Process, issued by Secretary Haaland on April 16th, 2021.

Fire in the Kitchen: The Influence of Burning on Groundstone and Starch Residue

Stefania Wilks (student at University of Utah)

Modern wild fires destroy everything in their path, including archaeological sites. Prehistorically, archaeological sites were regularly and intentionally burned. In what ways does burning affect those sites? With increased wildfire activity, research has begun to describe the effects of fire on archaeological materials through post-fire and experimental observation, yet, little is known about the effects of fire on microbotanical remains, such as starch granules. Although there are some studies that address the impact of fire on starch-rich foods, there is virtually no research on the fire effects of starch granules embedded in ground stone tools. The current study examined changes in the morphology of starch residues embedded in ground stone tools before and after exposure to flame combustion. Intact and identifiable starch granules were recovered from all of the treated samples, however, fewer intact granules were found as tools were exposed to higher temperatures for longer periods of time.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS (SATURDAY AFTERNOON)

Why Nevada Archaeology Kicks [Butt]

David Hurst Thomas (American Museum of Natural History)

Great Basin archaeology rocks!

I'm a curator at the largest natural history museum on the planet and (like so many Great Basin archaeologists) could work almost any place in the world. But I keep coming back to Nevada archaeology because that's what keeps me awake at night. How come?

Great Basin caves are legendary. I'll tell you about my excavations at the 40-foot-deep Gatecliff Shelter in Monitor Valley—still the deepest archaeological rockshelter in North or South America. I also dug at Hidden Cave (near Fallon), where we had to crawl inside to an open space big enough to host an NBA game (with fans!).

And there's still plenty to discover out there. Let's talk about Alta Toquima, where Western Shoshone families dug 31-pithouses into the alpine hillside at 11,000 feet (the third highest spot in the State of Nevada). When we stumbled on Alta Toquima, it was the highest American Indian village ever recorded. What's it doing up there?

So, as (nearly) a son of the Silver State, I've spent half-a-century doing Nevada archaeology, and keep coming back. It turns out that in Great Basin archaeology, it's not what you find, it's what you find out.

3-MINUTE PRESENTATIONS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY FIRST AUTHOR)

Title?

Sarah Branch (Broadbent & Associates)

Stuff will be said…

201: What Did You Just Say to Me?

Andrew Hoskins (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

An advanced course in common fieldwork slang to impress your shovel-bum friends! Will include a refresher on the introduction course from 2020.

Overview of NAA Conference Program Database

Sean McMurry (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

NAA members have worked hard to archive previous issues of the annual conference program and develop a searchable index for them. We will briefly explore this exciting new research resource. NAA also needs your help because a few are missing! Can YOU save the day by providing old programs?

Jackson and the Lacunanauts: A Mini-Odyssey at the Ghost Town of Farrell, Nevada

Jackson C. Mueller (student at University of Nevada, Reno)

If records of ghost towns are scant,
Refrain from proclaiming "I can't!"
When tasked with Phase 1
The fun's just begun
In reviewing a mine camp's extant.

At Farrell, we learned of, in verse,
Of a pool where the miners immersed!
But with boots on the ground
Not a hint could be found
Of this swim hole (for better or worse).

Recognizing the Presence of Children at Early Great Basin Sites

Geoffrey M Smith, Richie L Rosencrance, and Katelyn McDonough

We discuss evidence of children in terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene assemblages in the Great Basin, including a toy.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY FIRST AUTHOR)

Records of Younger Dryas Life at Connley Caves 4 and 5, Oregon

Katelyn McDonough and Richard Rosencrance (Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno)

Ongoing interdisciplinary research at the Connley Caves (35LK50) is illuminating new aspects of life during the late Pleistocene. This poster presents the Younger Dryas cultural chronologies of Caves 4 and 5, which include stratified archaeological surfaces containing activity areas and combustion features with associated tools and food debris. Although less than 10 meters apart, the materials preserved within these shelters demonstrate very different records of site use that include a possible sewing camp, plant and animal processing, and retooling activities. As such, the Connley Caves are providing unique insights into early life in the North America.

NAA Gets with the Program! 25 years of NAA Programs, 1995-2020

Sean McMurry (SWCA Environmental Consultants) and Dave Valentine (Independent Researcher)

The NAA annual conference program has been an essential part of NAA since the organization's early years, but it has not been archived until recently. In this poster, we analyze content digitized from NAA programs between 1995-2020 to reveal trends in topics and presenters.

Excavating the Archives: A Re-Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from Catclaw Cave

Emily Swett (student at University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

In 1949, a Master's student at the University of Arizona, Barton Wright, undertook the first salvage excavation project in anticipation of the construction of Davis Dam. The assemblage recovered from Catclaw Cave by Wright and his team remains one of the best persevered dry shelter collections recovered from the region. The purpose of this research will be to re-analyze artifacts recovered from Catclaw Cave to better determine use and habitation of the Lower Colorado River Valley prior to contact with Europeans, utilizing museum-based archaeological approaches that promote collaboration between indigenous and descendant communities, researchers, museums, and Federal Agencies.

LCAI Mormon Mountains

Sara Rickett (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

In SWCA proposed to conduct survey, site evaluation, and testing within the Mormon Mountains Wilderness Area (MMWA) to investigate prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterning. The research aims of the project are focused on refining the chronology of Western Virgin Puebloan occupations in the uplands of southeastern Nevada.

SWCA proposed to conduct work for this project in two phases (Years 1 and 2). This poster presents the results from Year 1, during which SWCA conducted a sample inventory of the MMWA. The survey area consists of 6533 acres across seven noncontiguous irregular units, which were selected based on density of previously recorded prehistoric sites, accessibility, and geography.

51st NAA annual meeting to be held April 14-16, 2023, in…. Fallon!