

Year	Meeting Location	Meeting Number	Dates	Type	Last Name	Author First Name	2nd Author first name	2nd Author First Name	3rd Author last name	3rd author first name	other authors	Affiliation Author 1	Symposium	Title	Abstract	Affiliation Author 2	Affiliation Author 3	Affiliation Other authors
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	McLane	Alvin R.						Desert Research Institute	General	The Writing of B. M. Bower	B.M. Bower (1871-1940), a western novelist, was based at El Picacho in southern Nevada for six years. Eleven of her books contained locales in Nevada where she used real and imagined geography in her stories, sweeping across the landscape of southern Nevada. She wrote nine novels during the early 1920s in a cabin near Oak Spring on the present Nevada Test Site. The writing cabin is a wood framed building faced with native stone. Parts of two walls have fallen down, but the two-room house is in a remarkable state of preservation since full-time occupation 70 years ago.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	30 Min Presentation	Reno	Ron						University of Nevada, Reno and Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	Charcoal Technology in the Eureka District				
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	30 Min Presentation	Cuchine	Wally						Eureka Opera House	General	Eureka Sentinel and Courthouse Tour	An opportunity to briefly tour the Eureka County Courthouse and the Eureka Sentinel Museum will be available to those who have not otherwise had the opportunity.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	deLespinasse	Paula	Sims	Doug	Mundt	Jannine		Dames & Moore	General	Breaking the Cognition--The Ceramic Assemblage at New Fort St. Joseph (26CK3077)--A Test Case for the "Mormon Cognition"	The Muddy River Basin in Moapa Valley, Nevada, saw an influx of Mormon settlers during the years between 1865 and 1871. These early settlers intended to be structured and governed by what scholars call the "Mormon Cognition." This ideology called for economic self-sufficiency of Mormon communities in order to avoid outside influences of the non-Mormon society. This proved to be an impossible goal, especially in the harsh and rugged environment of the Muddy River basin. The breakdown of the ideology is evident in the ceramic assemblage which have pieces that have clearly been imported from non-Mormon sources.	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	McMullen	Robin E.						Dames & Moore	General	An Overview of Some Central Nevada Mining Camps	The second mining boom to hit Nevada occurred at the turn of the century. This boom created the communities of Tonopah and Rhyolite, among others, and generated renewed interest in Goldfield. These larger communities served as commercial centers to many outlying prospecting camps which transformed much of central Nevada within less than ten years. This paper takes a brief look at some of these smaller camps that were founded upon the hope of great discovery (and greed!) despite the bleak and unwelcoming terrain. That the evidence of their struggle still remains, negates the notion that they merely went bust; these sites linger as testimony that it is not only the end result, but the journey that is important in defining success.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Henderson	Mark	Cuchine	Wally	Moody			Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office	General	The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the Eureka Hospital: Dressing for Success	The old Eureka Hospital and surrounding 11 acres, abandoned for many years was recently purchased from Eureka County by a local Eureka family. The new owners propose adaptive reuse of the property as an RV Park, maintaining as much of the fabric of the existing buildings and setting as possible. This slide presentation will focus on the need for archeologists to become familiar with the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation of historic buildings to assist the owners of historic properties to prepare historic structures reports and save the best.	Eureka Opera House	Eureka	
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David						Bureau of Land Management, Tonopah Field Office	General	Archaeology from Thin Air	When the airplane was first developed, night flying was very hazardous. The U.S. Postal Service realized that the only way to make airmail work was to fly planes around the clock. Borrowing technology from the Bureau of Light Houses, the postal Service began constructing a series of lighted beacons, known as airways, to guide pilots flying in the dark or inclement weather. The first transcontinental airway ran from San Francisco to New York City through northern Nevada. Changes in technology resulted in the abandonment of airways, but some features and information are preserved in the archaeological record.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Farcomb	Melissa K.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Come Dig with Us: The Volunteer's Role in Archaeology	Archaeology in Nevada has, traditionally, been inaccessible to the general public. Either through denied access, lack of knowledge or failure to circulate archaeological reports, archaeology remains distant, aloof and segregated from the general public. This unfortunate situation must change for the benefit of both the public and archaeology. Despite the fact that archaeology, both contract and academic, relies on public support, with few exceptions archaeologists have been reluctant to include the public. This need not be the case. This paper investigates the volunteer's role in archaeology through three case studies and suggests a model for Nevada based upon these examples.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Moreno	Richard						Nevada Magazine	General	Making Tourism Work for Historic Preservation	While pot-hunters and scavengers have certainly destroyed substantial amounts of Nevada's historic and archaeological resources over the years, it's clear that ignoring the problem or attempting to hide valuable historic sites from the public is not the answer. Tourism education can be an effective weapon in the battle to preserve historic and archaeologically significant places. Through the appropriate use of travel media exposure, interpretive signage, and other tourism education vehicles, it's possible to expose the general public to sensitive sites and educate them about the importance of preservation.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Jones	Robert C.						Desert Research Institute	General	A Clovis Point on the Nevada Test Site	Recently, a third Clovis type projectile point was found on the Nevada Test Site. The previous two Clovis points were found along Fortymile Wash and the most recent find was in an area that drains into Fortymile Wash. Assuming that Paleoindians were hunting the Pleistocene megafauna and given the clustering of Clovis points on the Nevada Test Site, Fortymile Wash may have been a game route exploited by the Paleoindians of southern Nevada.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	DuBarton	Anne						Desert Research Institute	General	Water and NTS Subsistence Strategies: Investigations at Tub Spring	In the arid environment typical of much of the south central Great Basin, a reliable water supply is of preeminent consideration to prehistoric people. Yet little is known about the nature of archaeological sites found at water sources because most NTS work has focused on site specific compliance in areas away from springs. This report summarizes intensive survey and recordation completed at Tub Spring, located in the northeastern corner of the NTS. The variety and extent of prehistoric and historic occupational debris discovered at this site is summarized, the role of spring sites within NTS subsistence strategies is clarified, and the need to adequately sample all environments within a study area is emphasized.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Billings	Sally Lull						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	The Southern Paiute at Yama 4: A Pilot Study	The full impact and extent of the Numic spread into the Moapa Valley has not yet been fully defined. Debate over the date of their initial entry into southern Nevada is ongoing, with some researchers supporting a date prior to A.D. 1000, while others argue for a later date. At the Yamashita site in Overton evidence of puebloan and Southern Paiute occupation co-exist, the latter identified by the presence of brownware ceramics. Studies on artifact analysis and lithic procurement for chipped-stone tool manufacture from this site will be the focus of this paper.			

1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	D'Angelo	Jim					Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	The Easter Rock Art Site	This paper describes the Easter Rock Art Site, with 77 scratched rock art panels, located in the Shoshone Range near Battle Mountain, Nevada. The site is situated on a lineal basalt outcrop at an elevation of 1926m. The site is unique because none of the panels are pecked. such a site has not previously been found in Nevada. Panel elements consist of straight and curvilinear lines, cross-hatching, and chevrons. One panel contains a unique design that resembles a Greek "temple." Many of the panels are superimposed, and some are heavily patinated, suggesting considerable antiquity, while others appear to be more "recent." On several panels, there are over 1,000 scratched lines. Several basalt engravers were found in association with the petroglyph outcrop. The site was discovered on Easter Sunday, 1993 by Jim D'Angelo and survey crew while on a project with R.K. Vierra and Associates of Reno, NV. Continued research on the site has been conducted by D'Angelo, Vierra, and Alvin McLane. A jointly authored article on the site is in press.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Hastings	Jordan T.					Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	Paleo Great Basin GIS	ASI principals, in conjunction with the Desert Research Institute and the University of Nevada Department of Geography, are beginning construction of a comprehensive, top-level Geographical Information System (GIS) and Database (DB) of the Paleo Great Basin environment. Over the past 40,000 years. The intent of this GB-GIS is to provide a geographical index and integrating framework for the many on-going archeological, biogeographical, and geomorphological studies of the State, so that they can be correlated and visualized together. Existing hardcopy data and information sources (journal articles, mono- graphs, reports, and maps), as well as other computer DB and GIS projects will be referenced and where possible, directly accessed electronically. The effort is unique in its federated pluralistic approach. Anticipated users are the broad community of Great Basin scholars and policy-makers involved with cultural and environmental resource management. The GB-GIS is at an incipient, proof-of-concept stage. The NAA conference interactive demonstration incorporates archaeological material from the Railroad Valley, Nye County area. Comments and suggestions for improvement from the practicing archeological community will be welcome.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	McGonagle	Roberta L.					Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain	General	Visitor Use at Hickison Petroglyph Recreation Area	BLM has been collecting visitor use data at Hickison Petroglyph Recreation Area through the use of a Visitor Register since July 4, 1991. Data include State/Country of visitor origin, number of people in the party and general comments.			
1995	Eureka	24th	May 12-14, 1995	15 Min Presentation	Green	Eileen M.					Sierra Delta Corporation	General	Just Ahead of the Bulldozers	Archaeological sites are rapidly disappearing with the acceleration of residential and commercial development in Las Vegas Valley. Many small sites are not National Register quality, but they offer valuable information of scholarly and public interest. Two such sites were recorded during biological monitoring of flood control projects. One is a Gypsum point open site and historic military site on the Nellis AFB small arms range. The other is a series of rock rings on the Kyle Canyon alluvial fan above Tule Springs.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Davis	William C.					NAA member	General	Recordation of Historic Sites: Is Time Running Out?	In addition to its larger and more impressive historic sites, Nevada has a number of smaller and less visible sites. It is my contention that these small sites have been largely overlooked and/or bypassed in the literature and in their having been recorded for their historic documentation. I have thus attempted to reverse this trend in a small manner by concentrating on the recordation of small sites in Churchill County, Nevada. That these small sites should be properly recorded before their eventual disappearance is, it seems, of immediate concern for all of us. This paper will expand upon this concept.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	DuBarton	Anne	Beck	Colleen			Desert Research Institute	General	Wingfield Papers on Wahmonie Mining Company	<i>The development of the town of Wahmonie is intimately related to the fortune of George Wingfield, a prominent and notorious Nevadan during the early decades of this century. The Wingfield Papers, housed at the Nevada Historical Society, were consulted in an attempt to document Wingfield's involvement in the short-lived Wahmonie Mining Company. These papers chronicle his futile search for substantial ore deposits near the town of Wahmonie and his ultimate reversal of fortune resulting from the onset of the Great Depression.</i>			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Jones	Robert C.	Edwards	Susan R.			Desert Research Institute	General	Wahmonie: How Much Ore Could and Ore Producer Produce if an Ore Producer Could Produce Ore?	Mining has always been an integral part of Nevada's history. Abandoned mining communities dot the landscape in mute testimony to the aspirations of hopeful prospectors and avaricious speculators. The site of Wahmonie provides a twentieth century example of the boom and bust cycle typical of many western mining towns. For over sixty years, Wahmonie has been little more than a place name on geologic maps, but for a few months in 1928, Wahmonie was the place to be; Using historical and archaeological data, Wahmonie's brief but colorful past has been unearthed.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David W.					University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Pigeon Scratchings: Historic Native American Scratched Style Rock Art in the Sylvania Mountains	When Heizer and Baumhoff first described the Great Basin Scratched petroglyph style, they believed them to be recent, crude attempts to copy older elements. However, with most Native peoples denying any knowledge of rock art, and no reliable methods of dating the rock art itself, it was not known how late Scratched style petroglyphs were being produced. Recent discoveries of rock art panels near Pigeon Spring, Sylvania Mountains, Esmeralda County, indicate that Scratched style petroglyphs were being produced well-into the 20th century by native Americans.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Young	Bert					Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	The Infantry Comes to Goldfield: An Archaeological Inventory Uncovers Evidence of the U.S. Army's Field Camp During the Goldfield Strike of 1907-1908	In 1994, ARS conducted an archaeological inventory north of the town of Goldfield, Nevada. Research indicated that the survey area was a prime candidate for the site of the 22nd Infantry encampment during the labor dispute that shut down the mines and town during -1907 and 1908. Landforms observed in historic photographs matched those in the survey area, and more intensive examination of the area resulted in the discovery of a 22nd Infantry regimental pin, a dog tag belonging to a private in the regiment, parts of small camp stoves, and a military issue cartridge. The Goldfield boom represented a "high water mark" for radical unions attempting to organize the western mines. Both the			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Hoskowitz	Kathy					U.S. National Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	General	The Tecopa Charcoal Kilns: Rebuilding History One Brick at a Time	The Tecopa Charcoal Kilns were constructed in 1875 by Nehemia "Red" Clark and were used to manufacture charcoal to fire the smelters at Tecopa, California. In 1995, the USDA Forest Service began a project to stabilize and reconstruct portions of the lone standing kiln in order to save it. Since there was a limited budget, and few people have ever restored a charcoal kiln, the project presented itself as a challenge. The key to the project was public involvement. Through the Passports in Time Program, over 25 people donated 600 hours of time to complete reconstruction of 2/3rds of the kiln. In the process, each person learned more about the history of the area and the need to protect these resources. This paper will discuss the process used to stabilize the kiln, how the public was necessary to do the project, and where the project is headed.			

1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	Open Session								General	Open Session with NAA Founding Members					
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	McLane	Alvin R.						Desert Research Institute	General	The Cane Man Petroglyph, Esmeralda County, Nevada	The Cane Man Hill site contains a 1.5 meter high boulder with seven extraordinary, variously positioned anthropomorphs. The central figure is a horned human walking with a shoulder-length high cane. Immediately to the right is another cane-carrying figure. Petroglyph canes appear to be unrecorded elsewhere in Nevada, though they are found in other Southwest states. Canes, hooked sticks, and crooked staffs are some of the terms used to describe these curved sticks. Hooked sticks are of two lengths. The cane sized ones were used for pulling lizards and animals from burrows and taller shoulder length ones were objects of great power. This paper discussed crooknecked staffs described in the early ethnographic literature, those images found in rock art, and the recent description of canes found in archaeological contexts.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Winslow	Dianne Lynne						Desert Research Institute	General	NTS Archaeology and S.M. Wheeler	Over the months of February through May of 1940, Sidney Merrick Wheeler (not Sessions s. Wheeler or George M. Wheeler) conducted extensive survey and collection of twelve archaeological sites now situated within the boundaries of the Nevada Test site. This presentation will attempt to visually reconstruct this early reconnaissance utilizing both photographs taken by Wheeler in 1940 and photos taken by the author in 1995 and 1996 of the archaeological sites.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Moody F.	Pond	William A.				NAA member	General	A Postulated History of Mud Lake	The Pleistocene lake that occupied the common sump of Ralston and Stone Cabin valleys apparently was not climatologically caused. Precipitation entering the valleys appears to have drained out of the basin via groundwater underflow through a fault zone in the southern Klondyke Hills portion of the San Antonio Mountains until ground movement constricted the conduit. The blockage created a 118 feet (36 meter) deep lake. Subsequent erosion of parts of the blockage caused the lake's level to fall to four successively lower protracted stands. At its lowest stand, the lake barely covered the present hard mud flat. Paleoindians entered the area while the lake was at its lowest stand. These people exploited the shallow lake's shore and the marshes behind the still-prominent shoreline features created by the third and fourth protracted stands. For the purpose of processing plants growing in the shallow water, the Paleoindians built offshore work stations.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Clay	Vickie						Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	Sagebrush Smoke and Rabbit Tails: View from the Eagle Valley Prehistoric Winter Village, 26OR214, Carson City, Nevada	An archaeological inventory of the historic Raycraft Ranch in Carson City, Nevada, resulted in the location of one prehistoric site with an unexpectedly high number of projectile points and grinding stones on the surface. This site offers a unique snapshot into permanent winter village residential areas during a chronological period when a number of technological changes occurred in Washoe Territory. Archaeological investigations revealed 77 subsurface features including 26 probable habitations, and 50 hearth, storage, and roasting facilities. Radiocarbon analysis of charcoal from 18 features suggests site use peaked between 860-1210 BP (calibrated ca. AD 605-1290), with ten dates falling between 860 and 960 BP, placing the site on the cusp between the Early and Late Kings Beach phases. This era has been suggested as representing precontact Washoe lifeways. Evidence at Eagle Valley Village indicates that many Late Martis and Early Kings Beach characteristics may also persist into Late Kings Beach times.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Hohmann	John W.						Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.	General	Excavations Along the Eastern Edge of the Great Basin: The Testing of 16 Sites in White Pine County, Nevada	At the request of the Nevada Division of State Parks, the Cultural Resources Group of Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., undertook a set of Phase II test excavations at 16 prehistoric and protohistoric sites located within the Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Site in White Pine County, Nevada. These archaeological investigations found that the prehistoric components of these sites reflect the full range of human occupation believed to have occurred within that region. A single Pre-Archaic (western Pluvial Lake Tradition) deposit was examined, along with several Early to Middle Archaic sites. The most common prehistoric deposit encountered, however, dates to the Late Archaic (or ceramic period). Such later dating deposits usually reflect a Paragonah Phase (AD 1100 to AD 1200) Parowan Fremont association. This paper will highlight the material cultural differences evidenced between various time periods and inferred site functions, plus argue that later dating deposits reflect material assemblages characteristic of western Utah cultural associations, not Great Basin traditions.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	Barker	Pat	Ellis-Pinto	Cynthia	Valentine	David		Bureau of Land Management, Nevada	General	Looting at Elephant Mountain Cave	Between 1980 and 1985, Jack Harelson from Grants Pass, Oregon systematically looted the Elephant Mountain cave site in the Black Rock Desert. While looting this important site, Harelson excavated at least 500 cubic yards of stratified archaeological deposits and destroyed a major page from the history of Nevada. As reconstructed, the cave contained a record of human activity stretching from 10,000 years ago through ethnohistoric times. The deposits contained Fort Rock sandals, hafted projectile points, scrapers, atlatl shafts, arrow hafts, coprolites, floral remains, textiles, and the remains of at least five people. It also contained two bundle burials, dated to 2000 years ago, that suggest significant differences in social organization and lifeways compared to ethnohistoric accounts. After a trial in Oregon State courts, Harelson was sentenced to 18 months in prison, \$20,000 in fines, and two years supervised probation. He has also been served with a federal civil assessment of \$2,500,000.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	McGonagle	Roberta						Bureau of Land Management, Nevada	General	1995 Field School at Big Spring	BLM, in cooperation with California State University, Fresno, and NAA, sponsored an archaeological field school at Big Spring in Esmeralda County in June, 1995. Two sites were mapped and tested. Preliminary results indicate the presence of stratified deposits spanning 2000 to 4000 years.			
1996	Tonopah	25th	May 18, 1996	15 Min Presentation	York	Gigi	York	Robert				U.S. National Forest Service, Bighorn National Forest	General	Crescents: A Bridge Between Clovis and Great Basin Stemmed Points Traditions	Gigi York's recently completed thesis at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, inferred Pre-Archaic and Archaic settlement patterns in Long Valley, Nevada, based on analysis of lithics collected under the supervision of Robert York for the Nevada State Museum and Bureau of Land Management in 1973 and 1978. Among the significant findings of this research to be presented here, is a comparison of Long Valley crescents with a crescent reported from the Fenn Clovis Cache in southeastern Idaho, and crescents from Wyoming. Besides extending the range of known crescents, these finds appear to temporally link Clovis and other Plains lanceolate point traditions with the Great Basin Stemmed Point Tradition.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Valentine	David						Desert Research Institute	General	Chines Placer Mining in American Canyon, Pershing County, Nevada	From 1884 to circa 1906, American Canyon in the Humboldt Range, Pershing County, Nevada was the home of roughly 125 Chinese placer miners. Claims were leased from Euroamerican miners and subleased to individual Chinese by a small group of wealthy Chinese leaders. This leasing arrangement, coupled with available water and technology, resulted in an unusual pattern of placer mining that none the less reaped huge rewards for the Chinese.			

1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	DuBarton	Anne					Desert Research Institute	General	Hauling the Goods: Development of Transportation Systems in Response to the Early 20th Century Mining Boom in South-Central Nevada.	In response to the 1904 mining boom centered on the cities of Tonopah, Goldfield and finally Rhyolite a remote and almost trackless region of arid Nevada became accessible to the average traveler. Within a project area encompassing 14 different USGS Quadrangles, three different railroads converge, freight and early auto roads proliferate, and modern roads were developed during a time-span of only a few years. Using a model developed by Keith Myhrer, a region that includes several different mining districts was studied to understand the relationship between the needs of mining and the development of transportation systems. Myhrer's transportation model allows aspects of linear sites to be classified in them, but also as part of regional and national systems that may be affected by political and economic factors. Myhrer's approach is a good way to understand the development, use and abandonment of transportation systems.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	Symposium	Hardesty	Don					University of Nevada, Reno	Robinson District	Industrial Archaeology in the Robinson Mining District	The copper mining industry transformed the Robinson district after 1904. An industrial mining community with well-defined occupational, ethnic, and social classes soon emerged with distinct differences in architecture, wealth, power, and prestige. Archaeological studies of Riepetown, a satellite settlement growing up in response to paternalistic company towns, reveal some characteristics of industrial society and culture in the district.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	Symposium	Mires	Peter B.					Kautz Environmental	Ruby Hill	Historical Archaeology of the Ruby Hill Project, Eureka County, Nevada	This symposium presents the results of several seasons of archaeological investigations by Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. at the Homestake Mining Company's Ruby Hill Project situated northwest of the town of Eureka, Nevada. Although some prehistoric resources were identified and investigated, most of the research focuses on residential and industrial components related to the area's celebrated historic mining activity. This collection of papers offers a sample of some of the highlights of that research.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Morganti	Allen M.					Kautz Environmental	Ruby Hill	Site Proxemics of the Holly Mining Community	Archaeological inventory of the Holly Mine Shaft Mine Complex identified 98 individual features within an area in excess of 170,000 square meters. One of the challenges of the Ruby Hill Project was to sort this detritus of industrial and residential activity according to function and temporal affiliation. Although the palimpsest nature of the site hampered field investigations, feature sampling, unit excavations, and interview with a former Holl resident succeeded in identifying use of space at the site.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Mires	Peter B.					Kautz Environmental	Ruby Hill	The Ethnic Chinese Community of Hogpen Canyon	The sizable ethnic Chinese population of Eureka, Nevada during the boom years of 1870 to 1896 can be described as both industrious and circumspect. Typical of most Chinese enclaves in the American West of the late nineteenth century, this ethnic group contributed significantly to the tertiary (goods and services) sector of the economy. Regardless of this contribution, however, the Chinese were stigmatized by society at large. This paper describes the archaeological investigations of an ethnic Chinese site in Hogpen Canyon northwest of the town of Eureka. Also discussed is the relationship that existed between this satellite community and the population of Eureka's Chinatown and their mutual adaptive mechanisms.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Simons	Dwight D.					Kautz Environmental	Ruby Hill	Headframes and Hogmeat, Bullion and Beefsteak, Mutton and Miners, A Chicken in Every Pot, and Fish on Fridays: The Zooarchaeology of Ruby Hill	Several Ruby Hill sites have faunal assemblages providing data highlighting production, butchering, preparation, and consumption of meat in a central Nevada mining community. Of particular interest are faunal remains from site CrNV-63-6546m, located in Hogpen Canyon. These comprise two distinct archaeofaunas: one of which appears to have been produced by American Chinese workers; and the other by a Euroamerican restaurant or butcher shop. Data emanating from butchering patterns and taxon representation analyses conducted upon both archaeofaunas are interpreted in light of models concerning American Chinese butchering, preparation, and consumption of meat, and western mining foodways.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Kimball	Monque E.					Kautz Environmental	Ruby Hill	Riches of Ruby Hill: An Examination of a Mining District's Material Culture	Archaeological investigations at Ruby Hill have recovered more than twenty-five thousand historic artifacts. Most were associated with mining sites, such as the Holly and Williamsburg mines, or ancillary activity areas. This paper discusses the various analyzed assemblages and focuses, in particular, on those items associated with gender and age. The richness of this material in terms of its implications for social interpretations both complements and contributes to archival and oral history information. As a result, we have a more balanced and complete view of life in the Nevada mining frontier.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Reno	Ronald L.					Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	When Everything was not Ducky on Duck Creek: The Washoe Process Gone Awry at Butte Mill	The Washoe Pan Process, developed on the Comstock Lode, was the pride of the American precious metallurgy in the 1860s and 1870s. The process was transferred widely, often with little understanding or consideration of the conditions it was to be applied. Archaeological, documentary, and geochemical analyses are used to investigate details of a disastrous transfer of this milling technology to the Nevada Butte Mining Company mill in the Battle Mountain Mining District of Central Nevada in the 1870s.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	Symposium	Mehls	Steve					Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	Symposium	Heritage Conservation on the Robinson Project, White Pine County, Nevada	The papers presented reflect the diversity of heritage resources considered in re-mining ores on the BHP, Nevada Operations, in the historic Robinson Mining District. The complex ore body is a challenge to modern mine technology matched by a complex cultural situation which provokes contemporary applied archaeological, historic preservation, and anthropological efforts.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	McQueen	Robert W.					Kautz Environmental	Ruby Hill	Getting the Message to the Masses: Public Outreach from Eureka, Nevada	Every day across the county, from the inner city to extremely out of the way corners, archaeologists are making discoveries about our shared past. Usually these discoveries get put in a report and forgotten sometimes told to other archaeologists, but only rarely to the public. Yet public education is considered fundamental to performing archaeology in the first place. And how, exactly, does an archaeologist get the message to the desired audience? The Ruby Hill Project, a large archaeological investigation outside Eureka, Nevada provided an ideal opportunity to educate the public about Nevada's early mining heritage. Both direct and indirect methods were used to reach a broad base as possible. This paper highlights some of the means by which that objective was reached and discusses some of the difficulties encountered with public outreach.			

1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	Symposium	Stoner	Ed	Rusco	Mary			Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	Robinson District	Intersubjective Time in Native American Consultation: An Avenue of Effective Communication	Consultation with Native American groups fulfills a proponent's need to comply with laws pertaining to traditional and cultural properties. It also provides information to government agencies regarding their inventory of cultural resources. In order to truly communicate with Native Americans, anthropologists must avoid what Johanees Fabian (1986) terms "distancing devices" which are often present in anthropological writing. What consultation does, is take into consideration the Native American's knowledge of his other homeland. This results in an avenue to special information that tribal elders and others possess that cannot be provided by archaeologists. While anthropologists have often conducted consultations intuitively, utilizing standard participant observations techniques, we propose an explicit methodology. This entails an examination of what we are doing ahead of time in order to ensure that distancing devices are avoided. Such a methodology should allow us to recognize and be sensitive to distancing devices as employed by certain Native Americans as a function of identity politics.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Shaw	Christi					U.S. Forest Service	General	Passports in Time--The San Juan Historic Mining Inventory Project	During the summer of 1997, the San Juan Historic Mining Inventory Project included an inventory of three major drainages in the Toiyabe Mountain range in Central Nevada. The purpose of the project was to identify and record reported historic mining sites through these three drainages. Prehistoric sites were also encountered and recorded during the project. Eleven volunteers from the public were trained and then helped with the inventory. They were a valuable contribution to archaeology in Central Nevada. The presentation will focus on explaining the Passport in Time program, how it started, how long it has been in existence, what kinds of projects are out there, and how to get involved.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Pond	William A.					N/A	General	An Intermontane Malpais Site near Dickenson Well in Long Valley, White Pine County, Nevada	The location of an Intermontane Malpais (IM) site was predicted. Some propensities of IM sites are presented. Reason are given that account for the preservation and quantity of Lake Hubbs terraces. The probability of the site's use as a quarry by other peoples is minimized. IM artifacts exist at depth, especially at the Sunshine Well Locality.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Smith	Moody F.					N/A	General	An Intermontane Malpais Site near Eureka, Nevada	Based on study and interpretation of available topographic and geological information, the existence of an Intermontane Malpais (IM) site on the southwest flank of the Whistler Mountain was predicted. The at-hand tool stones were siliceous rock and flagstone; these were reduced by the use of only one type of bipolar breakage. The people exploited the area's stream and the nearby slough, and processed plants. Artifacts extend to depth.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	Symposium	Wheeler	Charles W.					Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	Robinson District	Horizontal Zonation, Function, and Regional Affiliation in two Upland, Multicomponent, Western Stemmed Tradition Sites near Giroux Wash, White Pine County, Nevada	Two Western Stemmed Tradition sites near Ely, Nevada were investigated after geomorphological analysis showed that there was no intact vertical stratigraphy. Data collection included point-plotting tools and the collection of artifact concentrations. Over 20 Great Basin Stemmed series points were recovered, including specimens comparable to Lake Mohave, Haskett, Cody Complex, Silver Lake, Parman, and Lind Coulee. Artifact Concentrations were collected from 1 x 1 m units within 10 x 10 m blocks. Each 1 x 1 m unit was scraped, often to a depth of 30 cm, to recover all possible lithic artifacts. This maintained spatial control of the provenience of artifacts within the concentrations. The site itself is located near a chert quarry, yet the percentage of debitage to tools shows that the manufacture of stone tools was of relatively little importance in terms of the range of behaviours conducted on the site. Chert was important in the assemblage for certain tool types, especially scrapers, but basalt and obsidian were preferred for projectile points. Sourcing of the obsidian indicated that the obsidian came from extreme eastern Nevada and western Utah, as opposed to Browns Bench source, in contrast to the source of obsidian found elsewhere in eastern Nevada. Analysis of artifact distributions indicated that horizontal zonation of the site was a result of discrete occupations.			
1998	Eureka	27th	March 13-14, 1998	15 Min presentation	Benson	Arlene					U.S. Forest Service	General	Monitor Valley Petroglyphs	In July 1997, 18 volunteers converged on Nye County, Nevada to record rock art at the Bald Mountain Wash and Barley Creek Sites. Red pigment was found on petroglyphs at both sites. The two sites typify rock art in the Monitor Valley and contrast with rock art in the surrounding areas.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	McGuckian	Peggy					Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca Field Office	General	Traditional and Contemporary Uses of the Stillwater Pinyon Forest	Local residents have for many years traveled to the Stillwater Range to cut wood and Christmas trees. The Winnemucca District BLM issues permits for these activities for a nominal fee. The Lovelock Paiute have traditionally harvested pine nuts in the Stillwater Ranger. They regard the area as having great cultural and sacred importance and feel that the wood and tree cutting activities are destroying significant Tribal values. This research paper presents ethnographic, and some archeological, data which support Native American traditional use of this area. The BLM's on-going efforts to resolve this conflict are also discussed.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Creger	Cliff					U.S. Department of the Navy	General	Early Historic Photographic Analysis of Assemblage Composition and Tasks of Indians of the Carson Desert				
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Leavitt	Robert C.					Am-Arcs and University of Nevada, Reno	General	Gin Jugs, Rum Bottles and Mineralwasser	From Sitka, Alaska to Capetown, South Africa quart-sized, salt-glazed, stoneware bottles appear in the excavations of nineteenth century sites. Both archaeologists and bottle collectors recognize them from the most cursory description. The recent discovery of more than three dozen in Virginia City emphasized the dearth of reliable information about these orange or brown bottles. This paper offers a look at the preliminary results of an on-going project to more fully document them -- their origins, construction, distribution, and uses. For one of the more common bottles, it presents an initial interpretation of makers marks and a proposal for narrowing the range of manufacturing dates. Attendees will be invited to offer data and suggestions from their experience.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Blair	Lynda M.	White	William G.			Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies	General	Waiting for the Prophet: A Treatment Summary of Four Mormon Homes at St. Joseph City, Nevada	In 1995 and 1996, HRC conducted research at St. Joseph City. Treatment at four house locations included extensive archival investigation which has demonstrated the futile existence of a short-lived community within the Muddy Mission of the LDS Church. St. Joseph City began and ended within a 13 month period. Misled by his advisors in the area, Church President Brigham Young insisted that missionaries build a great regional city. Many missionaries moved to the nearby Fort at New St. Joseph, but balked at locating on the sandy and waterless area of the planned city. There at the Fort, they waited for their Prophet to come to see the uselessness of the endeavor. When the Fort burned, they reluctantly ventured out onto the city property. When Brigham Young finally visited St. Joseph City, he was appalled at the location and conditions, and ordered the Saints to			

1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Rigby	Susan Alexander					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Salt for the Mills: The History and Industrial Archaeology of the Eagle Salt Works	Early quartz mills in Nevada used huge quantities of salt to extract precious metals from ore. The salt was mixed with water, mercury, copper sulfate or sulfuric acid, iron, and the pulverized ore. Initially, salt was imported over the Sierras from Alameda, California. The high price of salt, ranging from \$120 to \$180 per ton, stimulated the search for local, less expensive sources of salt in Nevada. Beginning in 1862, entrepreneurs began to extract salt from the playas to meet the demands of the mills. A number of salt works were built, dropping the price of salt. In 1870, Benjamin Franklin Leete built the Eagle Salt Works beside the tracks of the newly constructed Central Pacific Railroad near Hot Springs Station, just east of the present town of Fernley. Leete soon dominated the market, becoming the primary supplier of salt for the mills serving the Comstock. The Eagle Salt Works, in operation from 1870 until 1910, produced many different salt products for mining, domestic, and ranching use. This salt works, covering approximately 3800 acres was the largest in Nevada. The salt works went through several phases of development as it expanded. Over the years, there were many changes in both the way salt was produced and the technology used by the salt works. This technological evolution is apparent in the material remains of the salt works.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Reno	Ronald L.					Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	Digging Allowed <u>Only</u> in Sandbox: The Perils and Pleasures of Doing Archaeology in White Suits	One of the most unsettling legacies of modern times is the dramatic increase of hazardous materials in our environment. With increasing attention to historic sites, exposure to hazards has magnified compared with typical work on prehistoric sites. Archaeologists come to grips with these hazards on a regular basis but all too often we fail to take appropriate precautions. Archaeologists from Archaeological Research Services, Inc. have been working in the midst of one such hazardous site, the EPA mercury superfund site on the Carson River. Aspects of doing archaeology in these conditions are discussed, with implications for archaeological fieldwork in other potentially hazardous situations.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Mackey	Barbara					Archaeological Research Services, Inc.	General	Jackrabbit Tamales: A Recipe for Homesteading	Cultural ecology provided an appropriate theoretical orientation to interpret cultural change along the Eastern Sierra Nevada/Cascade Front. The environmental setting of an isolated, arid region that was part of the national dream during the late 1800s and early 1900s to make the country one of landowning, independent farmers forced the development of adaptive strategies to realize that dream. Homesteaders on the Madeline Plains, Lassen County, California employed diversified strategies to meet the federal land act requirements of residency, price per acre, and improvements. Sites in the project area were used to test the hypothesis that homesteads occupied for longer periods of time reflected greater adaptation, but were destined to fail because the reality of the environment was not considered in federal legislation.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Simons	Dwight					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	The Mythic V & T	The V & T (Virginia and Truckee Railroad) has assumed legendary status. When compared and contrasted to its voluminous archival records and numerous archaeological manifestations, perceptions of the "mythic" V & T have profoundly affected historically and archaeologically based "stories" concerning the railroad. Similar situations characterized other historical/archaeological treatments of "mythic" phenomena in the American West, with archaeological "storytellers" frequently recasting and elaborating "mythic" events.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Kimball	Monique E.					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Sojourners in the Sagebrush: Shifting Settlement Patterns Among 19th Century Ethnic Chinese	This paper will focus on Chinese settlements associated directly and indirectly with the Virginia & Truckee Railroad (V&TRR). Chinese laborers were hired to build the railroad during both phases of construction in 1869 (Virginia City to Carson City) and 1871-1872 (Reno to Carson City). Sites in direct association with the V&TRR are campsites established for brief periods of use during construction. These include recently excavated sites, as well as archival data on other campsites along both routes. Archaeological and archival data of post-construction Chinese communities and temporary habitation sites in the immediate region are discussed to illustrate the difference between the two basic types of settlements and to reflect on the attempts of the Chinese to establish a new home for themselves in northwestern Nevada.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Bowyer	Gary C.					Bureau of Land Management, Carson City Field Office	General	Digging Old Carson: Archaeological Excavations of a City Dump	Archaeological excavations were conducted on a historical dump in Carson City, Nevada. This paper presents preliminary results of this work. A report detailing the findings and site evaluation is expected by the end of 1999. BLM is required by law to identify and evaluate the dump, because portions of the dump site are buried beneath the former storage yard which is slated to be transferred out of federal administration. Only that portion of the dump on BLM lands is being investigated. The remainder of the site is denser and appears to be older, possibly dating from the 1880s. The excavation on the 4.48 acre parcel took place in July 1998. A pedestrian survey was conducted followed by the excavation of several 1 x 1 meter pits coupled with a series of backhoe trenches. Currently, the recovered items are being catalogued and historical research is being conducted.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	Field trip								General	Walking Tour of Historic Reno				
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	Keynote Address	Fowler	Catherine "Kay"					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Can We Reconstruct a Sense of Place?				
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	Ting-Perkins Award Bio									Don Hendricks				
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Kautz	Bob					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	An Alternative Economic Model for Precontact Truckee Meadows	Frameworks for thinking about precontact economies in the Truckee Meadows have been entirely derived from ethnographic sources. These models emphasize a rudimentary economic system dominated by direct access to goods most often consumed immediately within the context of the local task group or kindred. However, this simple and elegant model may not represent reality. Hints that the system may have been more complicated come from linguistic data, from ethnohistoric data, and most importantly (due to its vulnerability to testing), from information regarding the long-distance movement of goods. This latter data base has been generated independently by archaeologists intent on understanding prehistoric exchange, and the social, political, and economic relations that resulted. This paper will discuss the traditional model, offer an alternative, and suggest the data required to test each.			

1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Northrup	Jeffrey	Ataman	Kathryn			Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	A Compilation of Hydration Data for Paradise Valley Obsidian Projectile Points from North-Central Nevada	This paper presents the results of obsidian sourcing and hydration analyses performed on extensive collections from data recovery efforts in Humboldt, Elko, Lander, and Eureka Counties. Assemblages from all these sites contain significant quantities of obsidian from the geographically poorly defined Paradise Valley obsidian source located along the Little Humboldt River. The relative ages of projectile point types derived from this study are compared to Thomas's projectile point chronology for Monitor Valley. Additionally, a rate analysis performed for some data is presented as a tentative means to judge the rate of hydration rim development for Paradise Valley obsidian relative to other geochemical types.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Scott	David J.	Valdez	Sharynn-Marie			Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Acorns, Bedrock Mortars, and Seasonality	It has been the traditional view in California archaeology that bedrock mortars found in oak woodlands equate to the seasonal harvesting and milling of acorns. Perhaps we should consider the possibility that bedrock mortars relate to daily food processing, and not exclusively to a seasonal activity. It is our opinion that interpretations of bedrock mortar use should go beyond simple contextual correlations; and we should look at these and other factors holistically to determine site function and seasonality.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Stoner	Edward J.	Rusco	Mary K.			Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence and Mobility in the Great Basin Middle Archaic: A View from the House Pit Site, White Pine County, Nevada	Anthropologists find house forms interesting because they mirror both the technological knowledge and social organization of the peoples who occupy them (Pippen 1986). The discovery of two buried housepit features containing internal hearths and dating to the Middle Archaic period near Ely, Nevada is important and affords us the unique opportunity for direct insight into the specifics of domestic and subsistence practices as well as mobility patterns. This paper discusses the preliminary results of data recovery from site 26WP2353 as well as the potential for the discovery of additional buried features in similar archaeological contexts.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	DuBarton	Anne					Desert Research Institute, Quaternary Sciences Center	General	Stylistic, Technological, and Distributional Styles of Southern Great Basin Ornaments	Items of personal adornment are rare at central Great Basin sites although trade goods such as shell beads are occasionally found. Some studies suggest ornamentation may be associated with the social status of the individuals possessing these relatively rare and costly items of decoration. This paper presents data on style, raw material, technology, and location of ornaments in an effort to answer questions relating to the use of the southern Great Basin by various Native American groups. Stylistic and technological elements provide clues about ethnic identity while distribution studies help us to understand how these groups utilized the landscape. This work also provides information about exchange relationships among various southern Great Basin ethnic groups.			
1999	Reno	28th	March 19-21, 1999	15 Min Presentation	Seymour	Gregory R.					Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies	General	The Cultural Landscape at Big Springs	Cultural remains at the National Register Las Vegas Springs Site at Big Springs represent several important themes of prehistory and history. Although the most intensive transformation to the area occurred during this century, the springs have been the focus of human activity for as long as five thousand years. Recently surveyed, the area has been found to yield a great deal of information. Included on this 180 acre property are three archaeological sites comprised of 27 cultural loci, an extensive artifact scatter, and more than 180 prehistoric and historic features. Ongoing research focuses on the complexity of the cultural landscape and the connectedness of its historic attributes relating to natural resources present. As stewards of this important area, the Las Vegas Valley Water District has embarked on a plan to preserve and appropriately manage the cultural and biological resources of the Big Springs.			
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	Keynote Address	Chung	Sue Fawn					University of Nevada, Las Vegas History Department	General	Ah Kum Kee chautauqua	She performed a chautauqua, in which she portrayed Ah Kum Kee, born in Carson City in 1875. The presentation chronicled her experiences as she raised six children, assisted her husband in running a store, and farmed in Hawthorne and Reno.			
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Scarlett	Timothy J.					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Where's the Pots?: Building a More Complex Understanding of Social Economy and Technology in the Great Basin during the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries	Between 1848 and 1929, more than ten million earthenware pots were manufactured, transported, sold, used, and discarded in Utah and neighboring states. Considering the brisk volume of business, we know relatively little about the wares and nothing about the trade. Where are the pots? Precious few examples are curated in museums or private collections. Over sixty craftsmen labored with their families and workers in the industry, founding more than 25 potteries in at least eighteen towns and cities stretching from Logan to St. George, into Idaho and Arizona (and perhaps Nevada). The manufacture of pottery was enmeshed in complex webs of economic, environmental, social and ideological systems. The products ranged from storage jars to piggy banks, from flower pots to tea pots, from umbrella stands to chimney liners. They were traded and sold from the shop and through stores, by haul-wagons and peddlers, by railroad and reciprocity. The local potteries continued to flourish for years following the mock ritual of the golden spike. Only the death of these craftsmen halted the industry, which was concurrently transformed and reborn as an Art. Pottery, along with other brick and clay products, offers profound insights into the recent past. In order to harness the potential of this class of artifacts, we (the archaeological community) must prepare a consistent plan for data collection and recordation. What follows is a "modest proposal."			
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	Field trip								General	Northern Nevada Railroad Museum and McGill Historical Drug Store	The massive machinery involved in railroading is really quite impressive, and the Nevada Northern Railway Museum is a must for railroad buffs or anyone interested in the technical side of the human experience. The McGill Historical Drug Store is also an inspiring site to visit, with a wide range of artifacts and drug paraphernalia covering much of the 20th century.			

2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	Ting-Perkins Award bio	Hendricks	Don							General	Helen Mortenson	<p>I would like to nominate Helen Mortenson for the Ting Perkins award. Frankly, she should have been nominated a long time ago. Helen has done more than any other person to keep ArchaeoNevada as a going organization. In years when we have had trouble getting people to serve as officers, or on the board, she has always been willing to serve in whatever capacity she was needed. Her home has always been available for board meetings and even for membership meetings when needed. She has hosted at her home numerous Christmas parties and other social functions for ArchaeoNevada.</p> <p>In addition, she has represented ArchaeoNevada at numerous NAA meetings.</p> <p>Since Helen has been a member of Archaeo far longer than I have, I am not sure of all the projects in which she has participated in one way or another. Among the projects of which I have some knowledge are:</p> <p>Gypsum Cave: Recently she has been working with Anne DuBarton to get the Gypsum Cave artifacts (removed during Harrington's excavation) returned to Nevada. Earlier she had participated in cleanups at both Gypsum Cave and Gypsum Spring. She worked with Russ Avery on an engineering survey of the Gypsum Cave area in order to help determine ownership of the site.</p> <p>Mormon Fort: Over the past few years, she has participated in several of the excavations at the Mormon Fort preparatory to the reconstruction now going on. She also assisted in the flight of a tethered balloon at the Fort in order to obtain still and video pictures from above the site.</p> <p>Garnet: She participated in the recording of the Garnet (railroad camp) site a few miles north of Las Vegas.</p> <p>Shasta Ground Sloth: In 1990 Helen was one of three co-discoverers of the remains of a prehistoric Shasta ground sloth at Devil's Peak south of Las Vegas. A replicated skeleton of the sloth is now at the Nevada State Museum in Las Vegas.</p>			
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Woody	Alanah					University of Southampton	General	The Nevada Rock Art Database: Bringing Rock Art Research into the Future	<p>Most people love rock art, but in the past it has played a minor role in the modeling of prehistory. This is partly due to the current inability to date it directly, thereby relating it to other archaeologically documented activities. Reliable dating techniques are coming, but what can be done until that time to make rock art archaeologically useful? One step toward that goal is to make it a viable part of the record for researchers and land managers. By building a rock art database which is GIS compatible, patterns in distribution and relationships to other materials will become more evident.</p>				
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Henderson	Amy						General	Initial Investigations at the Mud Daub Site (CrNV 04 7711)	<p>The Mud Daub Site (CrNV 04 7711) is apparently a Fremont occupation site located in Lincoln County on a ridge in the pinyon-juniper zone above Ursine, Nevada. It is the first such site within a 50-mile radius to be systematically investigated. In cooperation with the Ely Bureau of Land Management archaeologists, volunteers and Great Basin College archaeology students completed a systematic surface collection and test excavation in the fall of 1999.</p> <p>Apparently undisturbed, the site is a surface scatter of ceramics, chipped and ground stone artifacts, and fist-sized pieces of fired, stick impressed daub. Artifact density averaged about two items per square meter over the entire site (approximately 20 meters by 12 meters). The highest density was ten artifacts per square meter. Linear stone arrangements on the surface may be wall remnants (but could be outcrops of andesite bedrock). Sherds, based on preliminary analysis, are primarily Snake Valley gray and Snake Valley black-on-gray. There are no corrugated or incised peies, though some have ground edges. Locally available material was used in chipped stone tool manufacture, although obsidian, more distantly available, was the preferred material. Excavation revealed a probable architectural feature, a wall remnant and burned "flagstone" (bedrock) floor covered with an ashy dirt fill. On the exterior there is no ash or burn, but the uneven surface there appears to be "melted" adobe (perhaps from a jacal wall). A stone ring (firepit?) was the only other feature uncovered. Subsurface dirt in the heart of the site is hard, clayey and burned black. Apparently a large, intense fire occurred at the site. Future work might expose more definitive architectural features and unearth dateable materials.</p>				
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	McLane	Alvin R.						General	The Star Burst Solar Site, Pah Rah Range, Washoe County, Nevada	<p>The Star Burst Petroglyph Site was located in 1986. Subsequent recordings did not interpret the site as a solar marker. The site was suspected to interact as a solar marker when visited on the early morning of November 6, 1999. The sharp tip of a shadow was seen just below a circle enclosing four dots. Visitations on December 21 and 22, 1999 revealed two panels that interacted at first light with sun and shadow. An asterism-shape or star element was intersected across the middle by the edge of a shadow. The circle enclosing the four dots limited the shadow tip as the sun rose above the horizon.</p>				
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation							Great Basin College	General	An Overview of the Geology and Agricultural History of the Area Near Meadow Valley Wash Near the Town of Ursine, in Lincoln County, Nevada	<p>I will briefly go over the geology, agricultural history, and mining history, as it pertains to the area bordering the Daub Site (CrNV 04 7711) located in the drainage area of Meadow Valley Wash, near the town of Ursine, in Lincoln County, Nevada. I will cover the annual rainfall, the average growing seasons, the most abundant edible native plants of the area, soil conditions, and the ability to farm crops, in correlation to early prehistoric habitation sites in the immediate area. I will also provide a list of the crops that were grown in the area and their success rates, to link the probability of the local early inhabitant's success in farming the region.</p>				
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Perry	Laurie						General	Pottery is an Artifact	<p>Pottery found in the Great Basin has yet to receive the respect it deserves. While lithic artifacts are described and classified in great detail, potsherds are often labeled as brown or gray or just as present. In the Southwest, the opposite seems to happen with a well-developed ceramic classification system and less emphasis on flakes and chipped stone tools. Applying some of the ceramic methodology used in the Southwest would greatly benefit Great Basin archaeology. The time has come to treat this pottery as a real artifact deserving real analysis.</p>				

2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Jensen	Eva						Lost City Museum	General	Exploring the Shivwits Production Zone: Progress Report for an Archaeological Ceramic Investigation of Ancestral Pueblo Contact and Interaction in Far Western Anasazi	The Shivwits Plateau is in the heart of the newly designated Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument. Connections between the prehistoric Ancestral Pueblo (Virgin Anasazi) sites on the Uinkaret Plateau of northwestern Arizona and the lowland sites of the Moapa Valley in southeastern Nevada during the Pueblo II period have been documented through previous archaeological ceramic research. The Shivwits Plateau is between the Uinkaret upland and the Moapa Valley River lowland. Both of these areas have archaeological remains indicating a substantial prehistoric occupation. The Shivwits Plateau is a logical travel route between the two areas. The Shivwits Plain is a ceramic type defined by Lynes in the Main Ridge report as a sherd-tempered plain and sometimes corrugated undecorated ware. The crushed sherds used as temper are predominantly the olivine tempered Moapa Gray. This research will test the hypothesis that the Shivwits Plain pottery was produced on the Shivwits Plateau and was then transported west toward the Moapa Valley. Evidence of production and the situation of sites along natural travel corridors are considered by this research. Five sites were recorded, and stratified random samples of ceramic sherds were collected for laboratory analysis. The preliminary indications of the recording and research are explored.			
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Ahlstrom	Richard V. N. Roberts	Heidi						General	Archaeology at the Apex: A Site Location Model in the Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, Nevada	In late fall of 1998 HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology conducted a Class II, sample survey of approximately 4,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land located north of Las Vegas. The project area included the rugged hilly, or upland, portions of a 14,000-acre proposed land exchange. The purpose of the survey was to develop a model for predicting the location of Native American sites in the steep, inaccessible regions of the Apex Land Exchange. This paper reports the multi-stage process used by HRA to successfully develop and test the Apex predictive model. Also discussed are analyses of chert procurement sites and data recovery efforts at two significant Native American sites.			
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Wilde	James D.						U.S. Air Force, Brooks Air Force Base	General	Baker Village, Nevada: A Planned Prehistoric Farming Community in Snake Valley	Baker Village was a prehistoric Fremont farming community on the western edge of Snake Valley. We found evidence that the general Baker Village area had been used for farming at various times starting as early as AD 1000, but that the community itself was occupied for a relatively short time between AD 1220 and 1295. The community of Baker Village comprised eight pithouses and eight surface structures. These were organized and oriented around a central point that corresponded to the central fire hearths of a large square pithouse and its overlying square surface structure. The locations, orientations, sizes, and axes of pit and surface structures in the village were all carefully planned around this central point. Why? We found intriguing evidence that Baker Village was planned and constructed to align with important horizon markers where sunrises and possibly sunsets occurred at significant times of the year. Comparisons with ethnographic evidence from Hopi and Zuni Pueblos suggest that one or more "Sun Watchers" at Baker Village held political power that allowed them to align the village according to a cosmic system. We think these patterns of alignments and sight lines corresponding to celestial events at Baker Village give us new glimpses of Fremont social and political organization and world view.			
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation									General					
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation									General					
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation									General					
2000	Ely	29th	March 10-12, 2000	15 Min Presentation	Lytle	Farrel	Lytle	Manetta	Ferris-Rowley	Dawna	Peter D. Rowley; Mark Henderson	Pioche resident	General	The Six Mile Site: Tinajas, Toolstone and Petroglyphs	This paper describes a site in Lincoln County, NV with quality rock art, a rock shelter, an array of tinajas and nearby micro-crystalline silicate (chert) and quartzite toolstone. Our observations at the site indicate that the site's location and season of use were patterned by the co-occurrence of three important environmental variables (1) the water storage capacity of the tinajas, (2) the presence of game animals during the winter months and (3) the proximity of quality toolstone sources. These relationships will be described in detail.	Pioche resident	National Park Service, Zion National Park	U.S. Geological Survey, Denver; Bureau of Land Management, Ely
2001	Logandale/Overton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Davidson	Nancy J.						Niguel Hills Middle School, Leguna Niguel, California/Volunteer, Lake Mead National Recreation Area	General	Split-Rock Trail Complex: A Foot in the Door of Time, Lake Mead National Recreation Area	As the door was closing on the twentieth century, a shift in theoretical paradigm was taking place in the field of rock-art research. Early work had focused on Eurocentric interpretations of data. Then, a fresh look was taken at the ethnographic accounts of similar and sometimes descendent populations to understand the contextual meanings for the data in question. Now, the origins of rock-art within the Great Basin has been strongly identified with the shamanistic nature of this hunter-gatherer culture. The entoptic petroglyphs at the Split-Rock Trail Complex exemplify this phenomenon. The Split-Rock Trail Complex covers approximately 1.5 square kilometers and is comprised of fifty-five sub-sites. Located in the southern portion of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the complex is a multi-use, multi-seasonal site, containing rock-art, one- hundred-sixty-one circular clearings, six possible hunting blinds, numerous trail markers, lithic workshops, and scatters. In its relatively pristine condition, it will open the door for a greater understanding of the Colorado River peoples for this area: Malpais, Patayan, Laquish, or Amacava.			
2001	Logandale/Overton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey R.						Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	A Proposed Classification System for Modified Santa Cruz Blasting Powder Cans Along the Sao Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad	During the summer of 1999, archaeologists from the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, mitigated twelve railroad-related construction camps along the former San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. Findings from the archaeological endeavors include a variety of secondary uses for twenty-five pound blasting powder cans, typically Santa Cruz brand powder cans produced by the California Powder Works. This paper presents descriptions of the modifications identified in the field, and a suggested classification system.			
2001	Logandale/Overton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Warren	Claude						University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Professor Emeritus	General	Church of Latter Day Saints Settlement	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): Dr. Warren discussed Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) settlements and how they reflected the values and beliefs of the Mormons.			

2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	McQueen	Robert					Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	A "most serious obstruction in the way of travel from coast to coast": Nevada's contribution to the Lincoln Highway	By the early decades of the twentieth century the automobile's popularity was creating a demand for improved rural road systems, whose existing condition was viewed as a serious hindrance to long range mobility by auto. Conceived by private interests in 1913, the Lincoln Highway Association organized with the maxim of creating a "Continuous Connecting Improved Highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific" for motorized vehicular traffic. The Detroit-based organization hoped that an improved and heavily promoted road would boost automobile tourism within the country. They encouraged citizens to "See America First!," and as such were the progenitor of both American automobile 'sightsseeing' culture and the American system of improved roads (the modern public highway system). The Lincoln Highway, modern U.S. 50, was the nation's first attempt at a transcontinental motorway, preceding any formal federal or state improvement programs. Historians and archaeologists have long recognized the significance of Nevada's 19th century trails, e.g. the Pony Express, Overland and California-Emigrant Trail, and the Old Spanish Trail. With the dawn of this new century, it seems appropriate to begin recognizing 20th century contributions to our transportation history. The Lincoln Highway serves as the backdrop for the development of Nevada's modern road system, the creation of federal and state highway departments, and the birth of American automobile culture.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Kolvet	Renee Corona	Ford	Victoria			Bureau of Land Management, Carson City Field Office	General	From Boys to Men -The CCC Experience in Nevada (1933-1942)	Nevada's low population and large percentage of federal lands made it a prime location for the services of the Civilian Conservation Corps. A series of droughts, floods, and Mormon Cricket invasions during the 1930s added to the predicaments faced by Nevadans during the Depression years. By citing the state's economic slump, aging reclamation projects, and the need to restore millions of acres of overgrazed rangelands as mandated by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the state's national representatives (Pittman, McCarran, and Scrugham) were instrumental in securing a proportionately large number of CCC camps. With so few eligible Nevada men, most CCC enrollees were recruited from crowded eastern cities - less than 10 percent were Nevadans. The "boys" were eager to enroll and received valuable training that helped them and their families, not only through the Depression years but later in life. In turn, Nevada ranchers, farmers, and businessmen benefited from CCC labor and the economic boost to their communities. In his oral history, Clarence Thornton, a UNR agriculture extension agent and CCC recruiter, described this New Deal program as "one of the best the government ever had." This paper summarizes the preliminary results of this study, partially funded by the Nevada Humanities Council and the BLM, including Kolvet's archival research and Ford's oral interviews with enrollees who served in this state.	University of Nevada, Reno		
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David					Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office	General	Hill, Alunite, and Science	The stereotypical view of the prospector is the crazed eccentric roaming the hills with his trusted burro, searching for the mineral-stained quartz vein that would lead to riches. This type of prospecting served mining well through the nineteenth-century, and many deposits of gold, silver, copper and other minerals were located. In the early years of the twentieth- century, however, many worried that all the surface deposits were found. In 1908, geologist Robert T. Hill began staking and buying up claims in the then remote location of Railroad Pass, Nevada. He was conducting a geologic experiment, one that he hoped would lead to the discovery of another Goldfield-type ore deposit-a deposit that was exceedingly rich, but with few surface indications. This experiment was based on the application of geologic science, and he hoped that his 'knowledge of faulting, bedrock mineralogy, and geochemistry would lead to hidden wealth. The experiment was a disastrous financial failure, but his efforts appear to have been the first time scientific geology was applied in large-scale prospecting effort to find buried ore deposits.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Rohde	Barbara					Nevada State Parks, Regional Information Center, Cathedral Gorge State Park	General	The Civilian Conservation Corps in Eastern Nevada 1934-1941	The Nevada Archaeological Association is convening this weekend (March 9-11 2001) near a location developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps: the Lost City Museum, Valley of Fire State Park, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Dennis McBride wrote a book in 1995 on the work of the C.C.C. at Lake Mead, which included sections on the Lost City Museum and excavation of the Site, and brushed on Valley of Fire. Nothing has been written on the C.C.C. in eastern Nevada, yet crews worked here for 8 years on various projects. Not only did they build facilities for the fledgling State Park units (Cathedral Gorge, Beaver Dam and Kershaw-Ryan), but they also built roads, flood control devices, ranching/grazing improvements and other structures. While the primary focus of this presentation will be on the work in the State Parks, I will also show facilities or structures built around eastern Nevada.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Lyneis	Margaret M.					University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Characterizing Communities at the Yamashita Sites, Logandale, Nevada	Investigations at the Main Ridge site, now on the edge of the Overton Arm of Lake Mead provided weak support for the proposition that it was a community of as many as 100 residents at about AD 1050-1100. The Yamashita sites are almost 8 miles to the northwest. They are part of a high-density zone of sites situated on Sand Bench, along the lowest terraces at the edge of the Muddy River's flood plain. Excavations tested the proposition that the sites along Sand Bench represent a compact, although linear, village-like community. Based on the information from the Yamashita sites and other excavated sites, Sand Bench was the setting for a dispersed community of largely independent households that relocated frequently along the bench.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	Lyneis	Margaret	Daron	Steve				University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Arrow Canyon Petroglyph Site/Main Ridge site	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): Two boat trips were offered to the Main Ridge site headed for what Harrington called "Pueblo Grande de Nevada."			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Griego	Gene J.					University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	An Analysis of Fremont Pottery from Oranjeboom Cave in Northeastern Nevada.	During the summer of 1999, 22 pieces of plain grayware pottery were recovered during the excavation of Oranjeboom Cave in the Pequoop Mountains of northeastern Nevada. Several methods of analysis were used to determine the mineralogical, morphological and functional characteristics of the pottery. The analysis also attempted to address how many vessels were represented by the sample, what pottery type it was associated with and where it may have come from. The results of the analysis suggest that the sherds were probably from at least two Great Salt Lake Fremont Grayware pots. The sherds were coated with a carbon residue, which was submitted for radiocarbon dating and residue analysis. The carbon residue yielded an AMS radiocarbon date of 1100 +/- 40 years before present, which is within the temporal time frame associated with Great Salt Lake Fremont Grayware. The report on the residue analysis is still pending.			

2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Eskenazi	Suzanne					University of Nevada, Las Vegas/Desert Research Institute	General	Excavations at 42Ws126, the Watchman Site	Excavations at 42Ws126, a small Virgin Anasazi architectural site overlooking the largest campground in Zion National Park, Utah, were conducted by high school teachers and students along with members of the Desert Research Institute, as part of an NSF funded teacher enhancement program. Artifacts and radiocarbon dates from the site suggest an early P1 and a later PIII component. Discussion will focus on those traits that identify the Virgin Anasazi in general, and on how 42Ws126 and Virgin Anasazi culture can be interpreted in the context of Zion National Park. Subsistence practices will be discussed as will a chronology of the site in comparison to other Virgin Anasazi sites in the region. Interpretation and education options for the site will also be proposed. The importance of public archaeology at Zion National Park will be emphasized.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Ahlstrom	Richard V.N.	Roberts	Heidi			HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	Excavations in the APEX Project Area, Southeastern Nevada	Between January and June, 1999, HRA, Inc., Conservation Archaeology conducted testing and data-recovery excavations at sites located on SLM-administered land in the Apex Project Area, on the Las Vegas Valley's northeastern margin. The project was sponsored by NECI of Henderson. Calibrated radiocarbon dates from three sites fall between AD 990 and 1660. The most substantial site, 26CK5712, was a rockshelter that was used a number of times for short- term camping. It contained several small hearths, as well as abundant fauna! and macrobotanical remains from the exploitation of desert tortoise and yucca pods/seeds. Pollen from two coprolites showed consumption of cactus flowers or mature flower buds. The deposits yielded both dart and arrow points. Radiocarbon dates from sites in and around the Apex Project Area indicate a period of use between AD 1300 and 1600 that is unlikely to be recognized based on artifactual evidence alone.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Woodman	Claudia C.					HRA, Inc., Conservation Archaeology/ University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Archaeological Investigations in the Western Half of Wetlands Park	Between October 16 and December 21, 2000, HRA, Inc. conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the western half of Clark County Wetlands Park. The Park boundaries include approximately 2470 acres of riparian habitat surrounding Las Vegas Wash. The survey resulted in the identification of 13 archaeological sites. The prehistoric sites identified include stone circle features on alluvial fans with moderately well-developed desert pavement and prehistoric artifact scatters overlooking Las Vegas Wash. Cultural deposits may underlie the stone circles. The prehistoric artifact scatters provide additional evidence for Virgin Anasazi and Patayan use of the Las Vegas Wash area; presence of a Gatecliff point and a stemmed point at one of the sites may indicate Middle Archaic use of the area as well.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	Workshop	Perry	Laureen	Seymour	Gregory			Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office	General	Ceramic Workshop		Las Vegas Valley Water District		
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Svinarich	Joseph					National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area	General	Opportunistic Quarrying Along the Lower Reaches of Las Vegas Wash	Lake Mead National Recreation Area initiated an arid land restoration program intended to rehabilitate areas impacted by off-road vehicle use. The program incorporates archaeological survey of project areas. Over twelve hundred acres have been surveyed north of Las Vegas Bay resulting in recordation of 27 chipped-stone artifact scatters where opportunistic quarrying occurred. The majority of these sites are small with 12 sites having an area greater than one acre. Examination of soil types at the larger sites revealed an association with alluvial fan remnants derived from sedimentary parent materials. These parent sources provide the various lithic materials opportunistically exploited at these sites. At the larger sites the artifact assemblages are more diverse including bi-directional cores, early stage bifaces, scrapers, and other informal tool types. Features at these sites include hammer and anvil reduction loci, and one site with two small geo-glyphs and an offering cairn. Thus, the larger opportunistic quarry sites suggest more than simple lithic procurement activity. These sites may reflect complex behavior related to travel towards the resource in the Las Vegas Wash basin.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Blalack	JoAnn	Robertson	Mary			Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, Tucson	General	Testing 1, 2, 3, A Section 110 Inventory of Withdrawn Lands near Overton Beach, Nevada	In the fall of 1999, Western Archeological and Conservation Center entered into an agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office, to conduct a Class III, non- collection cultural resource inventory of withdrawn lands west of Overton Beach, Clark County, Nevada. The Overton Beach project is both a Class III inventory and pilot study with several goals, including: 1) develop and test a format for collecting data from lithic raw material and reduction sites; 2) perform a Class III inventory of withdrawn lands; 3) collect data concerning site type, density, and location in relation to environmental parameters; 4) gather information concerning impacts that maybe occurring to the sites recorded; and 5) provide information pertaining to the prehistoric and historic-period utilization of the area. The project area has been occupied from the early Archaic period to the present. The artifact assemblages recorded during the 1999 field survey indicate that this area was being utilized primarily for lithic raw procurement strategies.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Rager	Hal B.	Seymour	Gregory R.			Las Vegas Valley Water District	General	Burnt Rock: The Archaeology of a Las Vegas Valley Spring Mound	Burnt Rock Spring Mound was one of several dozen artesian spring mounds in the Las Vegas Valley of southern Nevada. These mounds came into existence during the transition to the Holocene. Although rarely investigated by Archaeologists, several mounds and the associated fault-scarp systems have been studied by Geologists and Quaternary scientists in southern Nevada. During March of 2000, a multi-disciplinary team investigated Burnt Rock spring Mound. Preliminary results based on an initial suite of 14C dates, the mound stratigraphy, and a representative sample of the archaeological test excavation will be reported on.			
2001	Logandale/O verton	30th	March 9-11, 2001	15 Min Presentation	Woody	Alanah	Jensen	Eva	McConnell	Jack Holmes; Elaine Holmes	Nevada State Museum, Carson City	General	The Nevada Rock Art Documentation Project	The Nevada Rock Art Documentation Project (NRADP) held its first organizational workshop in Overton at the Lost City Museum on February 16-19, 2001. The group consists of professional archaeologists, land managers and committed citizens from all over the state and has a goal of recording rock art sites all around Nevada. A day of short presentations and round table discussions produced a priority list of endangered sites and guidelines for coordinating with land managers. The workshop was followed by field trips to Wildcat Wash (to be the first recording project), Lower Arrow Canyon, Black Butte and the Kibria Caves site.			

2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Thompson J.	Arriaza B.	Gallegos A.	S. Fawn Chung; V. Cassman; J. Conlogue; R. Beckett	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	A Preliminary Report on the Chinese Immigrants from Carlin, Nevada	In November, 1996, a small Chinese cemetery was discovered in Carlin, Nevada dating to the later 19th/early 20th Century, and the burials have recently become available for study. The purpose of this paper is to provide a preliminary report on these 13 individuals and highlight aspects of their health and cultural behavior by examining their skeletal remains and grave goods. There are still several avenues of research to be carried out, which will add to and broaden our current knowledge of the lifestyles and behaviors of these Chinese immigrants and provide a basis for comparison with other Chinese burials from the same period.	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	University of Nevada, Las Vegas; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Conlogue and Beckett, Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT; Conlogue and Beckett, Quinnipiac University, Hamden, CT
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Deis Richard	Dellert Jenny			EDAW, Sacramento	General	Lone Willow: A Mule Team Camp Near China Lake	Transportation of borax from Death Valley began in the early 1880s. Prior to the expansion of rail routes, desert freighting operations hauled up to 45,000 pound loads over 100 miles from the Eagle and Harmony plants to Daggett. The original 12-mule teams were quickly replaced with the famed 20-mule team freight operations. Camps were established 15 miles apart. During a recently inventory at NAWA, China Lake, portions of the original road and camp were discovered along a wash south of Panamint Valley. This stopover at Lone Willow provided water piped or transported by wagon from Lone Willow Springs in the Slate Mountains, a mile to the west. This paper discusses the camp remains and presents geomorphological evidence indicating that the water source was located at the camp.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Kimball Monique E.				Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Tin Cans: How to Tell One From Another, or Do I Really Need to Know This Stuff??	This presentation is not directed toward any particular site or locality. Rather it is a discussion of identifying selected tin can types, with brief histories and dates of manufacture provided. The need for this type of information is that there is a plethora of terms for different types of cans. Furthermore there is a misunderstanding as to what makes one can "sanitary" and another not, even though they have similar characteristics. Another issue is that we are in need of standardization of terminology with regard to tin cans that is not provided in the IMACS guide.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Furnis Lynn				Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	An Archaeological Glimpse of Life at Railroad Pass, Clark County, Nevada	Recent investigations of a 1930s-1940s squatter's camp has fleshed out a picture of life at Railroad Pass. Up front, oral histories were gathered from former residents of the camps near Boulder [Hoover] Dam. Extensive historical documents tell of the dam-building and World War II efforts that attracted camp dwellers. But detailed archaeological survey and excavation of the "East Camp" (site 26Ck1169) reveal that its use through numerous tent pads, small building pads, privies, roads, cache pits, hearths, garden features, and foot paths between major features and neighboring household camps. These are described as well as the results of floral and artifact analyses.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	Field trip	Bowyer Gary	Wheeler Candace			Bureau of Land Management, Carson City Field Office	General	Virginia City Cemetery Tour	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): Restoration and preservation efforts have brought local residents and the Bureau of Land Management together.	Comstock Cemetery Foundation		
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Miller Christina	McCabe Susan	DuBarton Anne		Bureau of Land Management, Carson City Field Office	General	Project Archaeology	Project archaeology is a teacher training program with a strong anti-vandalism message. It also addresses the increasing risk of loss of America's archaeological and paleontological resources from recreational and commodity use, natural processes, and vandalism and looting. The Nevada Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is nearing completion of a statewide curriculum for teachers using Project Archaeology's <i>Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades</i> . The lesson plans compliment the guide while giving a Nevada cultural reference throughout the state. Susan McCabe and Pat Barker are the main coordinators of the project. Project archaeology includes three integral components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intrigue of the Past</i> contains 28 classroom-tested lessons which use history and archaeology to teach science, math, history, social studies, art, language arts, and higher level thinking skills; • Project Archaeology Workshops bring archaeology to life through the expertise of professional archaeologists and teacher facilitators, site protection, and consideration of Native American perspectives on archaeological preservation; • Project Archaeology educators continue their professional development through printed updates, networking opportunities, and additional learning and teaching opportunities. (To obtain more information on Project Archaeology go to www.co.blm.gov:80/abc/projac.htm)	Bureau of Land Management, Carson City	Desert Research Institute	
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	Ting-Perkins Award Bio						General	Phil Hutchinson	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program)			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	Field trip	Hattori Eugene				Nevada State Museum	General	Nevada State Museum (Carson City) Tour				
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	Workshop	Martinez Joanne	Conway Florine			Washo Basketmaker	General	Washo Basketweaving Demonstration				
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	McLane Alvin R.	Lytle Farrel	Lytle Manetta	Nelson Lytle	Independent, Reno	General	Petroglyphs of an Extinct Pronghorn (Stoecoceros sp.?) and a Winter Solstice Sunrise Marker at the Rock City Site, Lincoln County, Nevada	A unique group of petroglyphs in the Hiko region portray four-pronged animals with a close resemblance to the <i>Stoecoceros</i> sp., an extinct Pleistocene pronghorn. Fossils show that this animal was about the size of living pronghorn but with four equal sized horns, two branching upward above each eye. They were common in the Southwest and the Mojave Desert. Dating of the animal, often in archaeological contexts, is between 11,000 to 13,000 BP, with one sample dating to ca. 7,432 BP. Near the animal petroglyph, but possibly unrelated, is an accurate winter solstice sunrise indicator. The solar petroglyph consists of a ticked and bisected circle 32 cm in diameter. When viewed from this panel, the winter solstice sunrise emerges from behind the top of a 30m high, white pinnacle, located 1.2 km to the ESE.	EXAFS Company, Pioche	Independent, Pioche	Independent, Pioche

2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Martin Cheryl							University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies	General	A Brief Overview of Tule Springs and Current Activity Related to the Site	The presentation reviews the archaeological and paleontological activities that have taken place at Tule Springs in the Las Vegas Valley from 1933 to present and provides an update on activities that will impact its future. Three studies took place in the area in 1933, 1955, and 1962-63. I will briefly review the artifacts and extinct faunal remains found at the site, as well as pollen analyses and dates obtained up until the most recent report written in 1967. The current status of Tule Springs will be discussed, including negotiations for a power line through the site, plans for a reunion of the 1962-63 team, and the results of a visit by Nevada's Resource Action Committee.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Watson James T.							University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies	General	The Importance Of Local Species Availability In Virgin Anasazi Diets	Over 1,500 faunal elements of varied species have been recovered to date from the Black Dog Mesa archaeological complex (26CK5686), a large Virgin Anasazi Basketmaker site located along the Muddy River northeast of Las Vegas in the Moapa Valley. The variety and abundance of species recovered from the site indicates the wide range of wild resources used by its prehistoric inhabitants. However, the greatest number of specimens were produced from two species in particular: the Desert Tortoise and Bighorn Sheep. These species were extremely important to the early inhabitants of the site because they are the high-yield species that are locally abundant. Sharp contrasts can be observed between the presence and abundance of faunal species in the archaeological record across the Virgin Anasazi region through differing local environments. A major determinant for defining high-yield species within a region is local abundance.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Dalton Jodi							University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies	General	Sourcing Moapa Gray Wares: Pottery Production on the Arizona Strip	The prehistory of the Arizona Strip is one of the most understudied topics in Southwestern archaeology. Subsequently, much of the database is disjointed, creating a murky chronology, and the inability to trace technological change, movements of peoples, and exchanges of ideas. Ceramics are a reliable source of data for investigating cultures however there is a general lack of knowledge of pottery in the Arizona Strip. In this paper I discuss the production and distribution of Virgin Anasazi Moapa Gray Wares throughout the Tri-State areas (southeastern Nevada, Southern Utah, and northwestern Arizona). I apply ceramic ecology, which like cultural ecology, starts with evaluation of the ceramic environment such as local resources used in pottery making, as well as describing ecological and climatological features that may have influenced the decisions of potters. I focus on the Mount Trumbull area of the Arizona Strip where three known olivine- rich xenoliths are located. Because olivine temper is one of the primary characteristics of Moapa Gray Wares, sites located on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon are speculated to be sources of pottery production. The intent of my examination is two-fold: 1) to generate a better understanding of the organization of pottery production in the Mount Trumbull area, and 2) to delineate the distribution system, focusing mainly on trade into the Moapa Valley. I offer some suggestions for future research that may allow for better resolution to existing information on exchange and social interaction between plateau and lowland groups.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	Workshop	Goebel Ted	Graf Kelly						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Sundance Paleoindian Workshop	Workshop includes a discussion of Paleoindian artifact typologies, surface sites and human behavior, followed by a hands-on exercise.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Lytle F.W.	Pingitore N.E.	Lytle N.W.				D. Ferris-Rowley; M.C. Reheis	EXAFS Company, Pioche	General	The Possibility of Dating Petroglyphs from the Growth Rate of Desert Varnish	Petroglyphs remain an enigma for archaeologists since no reliable dating methods have yet been developed. Without chronological ages, petroglyphs often cannot be assigned to specific past cultures, nor can their function or meaning be understood. Most petroglyphs were pecked or scratched into the layer of desert varnish (DV) which covers the exposed surfaces of rocks in dry climates. Chemical analysis shows that many elements particularly Mn, are very much enriched in the DV. Rock samples were collected from radiometrically dated (1,000-60,000 years BP) alluvial fans in Fish Lake Valley, NV. We used x-ray fluorescent analysis (XRF) of the DV to quantify the amount of each element as a function of DV age (subtracting the amount in the base rock). Analysis of the XRF data has produced a growth-rate curve for DV. This calibration curve can be used to date DV surfaces including petroglyphs. XRF also presents the opportunity for analysis of petroglyphs in the field with a hand-held portable instrument that will not damage the glyphs. (This research was supported in part by the USDI Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office, Grant No. 1425-99-FG-30-0026).	Department Of Geological Sciences, University of Texas, El Paso	Dow Corning, Midland, MI	Bureau of Land Management, St. George, UT; U.S. Geological Survey, Lakewood, CO
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Young D. Craig							Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	An Unexpected Village: Fish and Nursery Herds at Site 26Wa6872, Hungry Valley, Washoe County, Nevada	Recent archaeological investigations near the north end of Hungry Valley in conjunction with the construction of Tuscarora's Hungry Valley Lateral Pipeline, document a diverse assemblage of habitation, processing, and refuse features along with a rich, well-preserved fauna record. Although Hungry Valley is a generally dry basin with expected low resource-return rates, the studied assemblages from this site point to its important geographic position for seasonal resource extraction. Fish remains (3,843 analyzed specimens) show a predominance of large cui-ui (<i>Chasmistes cujus</i>), processed prior to transport to the site. Terrestrial fauna are represented by neo-natal artiodactyls. A suite of radiocarbon dates show site occupation spanning a period from 610 to 740 B.P. The site has direct implication for Late Archaic inter-group use of the Truckee River fishery and general land-use patterns in and around the Truckee Meadows.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Stoner Edward J. Jr.							Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Modeling Lithic Terranes in the Great Basin: An Eastern Nevada Example	The term "lithic terrane" (sic) was first used by Robert Elston (1990: 153-164) to refer to the knappable stone accessible to prehistoric populations in a region. Lithic terranes can be examined at different scales. A model of lithic procurement and toolstone use that explicitly applies these scales to lithic data from Great Basin archaeological sites is proposed. Plotting the known sources of various toolstones within a 6 km, 100 km, and greater than 100 km radius of a site or sites on geological maps, has the potential to inform us about the mobility patterns and technological organization including procurement strategies. In addition, depicting known sources of toolstone in relation to sites on geological maps informs us of the context (i.e., formations) in which we might expect certain material types to occur and has important planning and management implications. Elston, Robert G. 1990 A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Lithic Assemblage Variability. In <i>The Archaeology of James Creek Shelter</i> , edited by Robert G. Elston and Elizabeth E. Budy, pp. 153-164. <i>University of Utah Anthropological Papers</i> , No. 115, Salt Lake City			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	Field trip	Miller Christina							Bureau of Land Management, Carson City Field Office	General	Hidden Cave/Grimes Point Archaeological Area	A tour inside the cave revealed strata unearthed by David H. Thomas years ago.			

2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Perry	Laureen M.					Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder City	General	What Are We Doing With Prehistoric Pottery In Nevada?	Prehistoric pottery is found throughout most of the state of Nevada. In southern and eastern Nevada where pottery is found in larger quantities, it is taken more seriously and incorporated into reports. In other parts of Nevada where quantities are much smaller, pottery is treated more like an isolated find with little description included in reports. Archaeologists need to think of pottery in broader contexts and get more creative in using this valuable artifact. Archaeologists need a new perspective on this somewhat neglected artifact to develop analytical and interpretive methodologies that incorporate prehistoric pottery into research designs. We may actually know more about pottery than we think we do. Points to ponder based on past and present research will be presented in an effort to begin the process of revising and updating our current approaches.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	15 Min Presentation	Seymour	Gregory R.					Las Vegas Springs Preserve, Las Vegas Valley Water District	General	Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Strategies at Springs and Creeks in the Las Vegas Valley	Native peoples have used the water resources of springs and creeks in the Las Vegas Valley for thousands of years. Prehistoric ceramic analysis and other data suggest a difference among sites situation along the Las Vegas and Duck Creeks when compared to selected spring sites. Postulated reasons for this include divergent subsistence strategies, targeted patch foraging, and seasonality. A revised southern Nevada specific ceramic period culture chronology can be defined based on a re-examination of these combined resource data.			
2002	Carson City	31st	April 26-28, 2002	Keynote Address	Elston	Robert						General	Ongoing Research in China	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): He compared his work in the deserts of China with his years in the Great Basin.			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	Field trip	Adams	Paul					Boulder City Historical Museum	General	Historic Walking Tour				
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	Workshop	DuBarton	Anne	Edwards	Susan	Kimball	Monique	Contractor, Bureau of Reclamation and National Park Service	General	Can and Bottle Workshop	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): Workshop participants learned the attributes to look for on historic bottles and cans in order to determine their age and function			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	Field trip	Furnis	Lynn					Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Railroad Pass Squatters Camps				
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	Keynote Address	Schweigert	Kurt						General	Powerpoint presentation on the historical industrial landscape around Hoover Dam	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program)			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Bowyer	Gary C.	Wheeler	Candace			Bureau of Land Management	General	Easter in Nevada: The Resurrection of the Comstock Cemeteries	Numerous historic cemeteries lie within the Virginia City National Historic Landmark, also known as the Comstock. This Landmark is recognized for its significant contributions to the history of Nevada and for technological mining developments in the nineteenth century. The BLM administers more than half the lands within the Landmark, including many of the cemeteries. Currently, the cemeteries are threatened due to ongoing environmental and cultural impacts, and the lack of a comprehensive treatment plan. In 2001 the BLM along with its partner, the Comstock Cemetery Foundation, received a NPS Save America's Treasures grant. Funding and matching resources will pay for cultural resource activities, a treatment plan, the implementation of major infrastructure improvements, and interpretation. This paper provides details of tasks in progress and those activities to be completed in the future.	Comstock Cemetery Foundation		
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	Field trip	Valentine	David					Bureau of Land Management, Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area	General	Alunite Mining District				
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David					Bureau of Land Management, Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area	General	Brimstone On The Edge Of The Black Rock	Sulfur is a vitally important industrial commodity, primarily used to make sulfuric acid, gunpowder, medicines, fumigants, etc. In the early nineteenth-century, the United States had little or no native sulfur production, with most sulfur imported from Sicily. In the 1860s, a few sulfur deposits were discovered in Nevada, but these all proved to be small and uneconomical. In 1875, immense sulfur beds were discovered near Rabbit Hole Spring on the southern edge of the Black Rock Desert. Western mining entrepreneurs hoped that these Rabbit Hole sulfur deposits would allow the U.S. to reduce its reliance on imported sulfur. Discoveries of industrial materials generally do not generate much excitement, but the Rabbit Hole discovery initiated a mining rush, more akin to those associated with precious metals. Other notable events came about from mining, milling and transportation problems.			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	McGuckian	Peggy	Valentine	David			Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca Field Office	General	The Archaeology of the Making of the <i>Winning of Barbara Worth</i>	In 1926, Hollywood came to the Black Rock Desert. Movie producer Samuel Goldwyn had purchased the rights to Harold Wright's best-selling novel, <i>The Winning of Barbara Worth</i> . The story centered on how irrigation in the Imperial Valley "reclaimed" the desert and turned it into an agricultural paradise. Since the Imperial Valley was "reclaimed", it was not fit for a movie about its pre-irrigation days. Director Henry King scouted desert regions in the west for a location for the movie, eventually settling on the barren Black Rock Desert playa. To produce the movie, a false front town was erected on the playa. Recently, archaeologists from the Winnemucca Field Office recorded the remains of this "town." This paper presents the history of the filming and the preliminary results of our inventory.	Bureau of Land Management, Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area		
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Kolvet	Renee Corona					Bureau of Reclamation	General	The New Deal in the Desert: What the Boys Left Behind	After visiting a majority of the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) camp locations in Nevada and a majority of the projects that were built, similarities in construction materials and workmanship are apparent. This massive New Deal program employed over 2.5 million young men nationwide-and over 45,000 in the sparsely populated state of Nevada (ca.1930s). President Franklin Roosevelt pushed to have the CCC program in operation during his first 100 days in office-and succeeded. Army quartermasters ordered and distributed mass quantities of camp furnishings, dishes, and tools, and provided standardized plans for building the camps. CCC projects were guided by uniform specifications handed down by the National CCC Headquarters and Federal agencies including the National Park Services and Division of Grazing. Manuals showing how to build truck trails, picnic areas, troughs, dams, parapet walls, and cattle guards were distributed to camps across the country. Examples of various historic materials remaining in the Nevada desert are shared.			

2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Speulda	Lou Ann						U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	Fort Ruby: Long Story of a Brief History	In September 1862 Fort Ruby was established to protect travelers and the mail on Overland Stage Route. Fort Ruby was a rustic outpost, with rough log buildings and lacking a stockade fence or guard tower. Photographs taken of the post in 1868 provide the only documentation of the building arrangement. The Fort was abandoned in 1869 when the transcontinental railroad made the stage route obsolete. For the next 130 years, the Fort area was privately owned and used as a ranch and later as a trailer park resort. In 1961 two fort-era buildings were designated a National Historic Landmark. In 2002 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acquired the property and it is now part of the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. This presentation will provide an overview of the history of Fort Ruby and discuss the treatment plans currently being developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Plans include defining the Fort Ruby site boundary, clearing the site of burned modern remains, documenting the remaining archaeological evidence, and gathering information to interpret the site.			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	Ting-Perkins Award Bio									General	Farrel and Manetta Lytle				
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Goebel	Ted	Graf	Kelly	Hockett	Bryan S.	David Rhode	University of Nevada, Reno	General	Latest Pleistocene Human Occupation of Bonneville Estates Rockshelter, Elko County, Nevada	Since the summer of 2000 we have been conducting test excavations in Bonneville Estates Rockshelter, located in eastern Elko County. A major objective of our research has been to discern whether late Pleistocene cultural deposits are preserved in the shelter's sediments. During the summers of 2001-2002 we exposed a sealed cultural component with diagnostic lithic artifacts, associated faunal remains, and a hearth radiocarbon dated to about 10,100 B.P. This latest Pleistocene component (Stratum A1 8) occurs at a depth of about 140 cm below the modern surface. From an excavated area of less than 4 sq m, we have so far recovered a lithic assemblage containing three stemmed bifacial point fragments and biface reduction debitage, and a faunal assemblage dominated by cottontail rabbits, birds, and small-to-large-sized ungulates. Associated plant remains include small fragments of unburned shadscale as well as wood charcoal identified as pine and sagebrush. Our presentation describes these preliminary findings.	University of Nevada, Reno	University of Nevada, Reno	Bureau of Land Management
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Miner	Sandra							General	Recording of the Spanish Trail by Native Americans	Intrigued by Indian recordings of history, what we call Rock Art, yet it includes tipi painting, and basket weaving, pottery painting, etc., I recently came across two recordings that appear to be at the end of long histories of petroglyphs. One at Calico basin at Red Rock, recordings of the Spanish Trail, the other at Sloan Canyon the depiction of a man with a rifle. I would like to Investigate Rock Art sites along the Spanish Trail to coordinate, record and document the timeline of these events from the Native American			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Hafey	Robert							General	Archaeology of Sand Springs Valley: Source of Butte Valley Group B Located	This paper discusses the discovery of the source of Butte Valley Group "B" obsidian during site reconnaissance in Sand Spring Valley, southeastern Nevada. The existence of this material was first noted in 1988 by Richard Hughes, Charlotte Beck, and George T. Jones as present in their assemblages from Butte Valley, north of Ely, Nevada. Since that time, this obsidian has been discovered in a number of early assemblages throughout eastern Nevada and as far away as 250 miles. Reconnaissance of the area surrounding the source location further revealed three additional sites that contained this material. Obsidian source and hydration studies are reflective of a long time span of land usage and possible trading and hunting patterns within the Great Basin. With the discovery of this source location, many long sought after questions can be answered and many other questions raised.			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Roberts	Heidi						HRA, Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	Coyote Named this Place Pakonapanti	Under contract to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service HRA, Inc., Conservation Archaeology recently conducted an archaeological inventory of the Corn Creek National Register Site in the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Clark County, Nevada. The investigations included an intensive archaeological inventory of a 1000-acre parcel, the development of a history of the Com Creek Field Station by Dr. Elizabeth Warren, an ethnographic study prepared by Paiute Tribal representatives, and a geomorphological survey by Western GeoArch. This paper will explore the findings of these investigations, and describe the results of a subsurface testing program at one of the site's prehistoric middens.			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Ahlstrom	Richard V.N.						HRA, Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	Recent Archaeological Studies in Clark County Wetlands Park	The presence of readily available surface water was a critical determinant of Native American settlement throughout the Desert West, including the Las Vegas Valley. One of the valley's several "desert oases" is located on Las Vegas Wash in Clark County Wetlands Park. Projects conducted there by HRA, Inc. Conservation Archaeology and sponsored by the Southern Nevada Water Authority and the Bureau of Reclamation have included surveys, testing, data recovery, and analysis of collections from past excavations. These studies are uncovering new information on the use of this riparian habitat over the last 2000			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Hauer	A. Craig	Clay	Vickie				Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Bow Stave Trees: A Simple Predictive Model of a Threatened Archaeological Resource.	During recent data recovery conducted by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., for Sierra Pacific Power Company near Ely Nevada archaeologists discovered the first recorded bow stave tree in White Pine County. This tree is possibly associated with an adjacent ethnohistoric camp and other artifacts that date to this period. This paper presents this data and proposes a rough locational probability map for bow stave trees based on environmental zones. Also examined are destructive behaviors that have impacted bow stave trees.			
2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Neal	Lynn						SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Prehistoric Occupation of the Confluence Valley Between the Vermillion Cliffs and Short Creek: Archaeological Investigations of 16 Sites for the Hildale Wastewater Treatment Facility, Hildale, UT, and Colorado City, AZ	During archaeological construction monitoring of the installation of sewage pipelines and excavation of wastewater treatment ponds in Hildale, Utah from September 2001 to February 2002, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) identified 15 prehistoric sites. Data recovery at 10 of the 15 new sites and one previously recorded site (AZ A:4:28[ASM]) followed in March, April, and July of 2002. The five ineligible sites that were discovered during construction monitoring were undated prehistoric rock features in the proposed lagoon area, most likely associated with prehistoric floodwater agricultural practices. Data recovery resulted in the addition of three Basketmaker II habitation/temporary campsites, two multicomponent (Basketmaker II/Pueblo II period) habitation sites, three Pueblo II habitation sites, and two undated prehistoric campsites to the overall picture of prehistoric settlement of the area. Artifacts collected and analyzed during data recovery excavations comprised 2,958 pieces of flaked stone, 83 ground stone items, 5,610 ceramics, and 1,566 faunal elements. Forty-two flotation samples and 11 pollen samples were collected and analyzed for botanical information. Eight radiocarbon samples were collected and processed, and indicated two primary occupation periods: a Basketmaker occupation that lasted from 190 B.C. to A.D. 650, and a Pueblo II occupation that persisted from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1100 or slightly later.			

2003	Boulder City	32nd	March 14-16, 2003	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin					College of Southern Nevada	General	Archaeological Research in the Coyote Springs Valley of Southern Nevada	In 1990, a land exchange was executed between the federal government and Aerojet Nevada involving lands in the Coyote Springs Valley in southern Nevada. This land was later purchased by Coyote Springs Investment for development, and subsequently in 2001 a cultural resources survey was conducted by Knight & Leavitt Associates on a portion of the parcel, approximately 1365 acres in size. A total of ten (10) cultural resources locations were recorded. Eight (8) were newly recorded prehistoric lithic procurement sites, one of which also included modern military debris pertaining to maneuvers conducted in the area in 1964. The ninth site was an historic site, the 1880s road between Hiko and Muddy River Valley. The tenth site was a lithic scatter recorded by the MX missile surveys in the early 1980s. These sites are part of a larger lithic resource procurement system dating to the Archaic period of southern Nevada prehistory, and are capable of shedding light into the patterns of lithic resource procurement not only in the Coyote Springs Valley but throughout the southern Nevada region. This paper discusses the field procedures employed, the analysis of the sites, and presents directions for future research in the area.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Hafey	Robert L.						General	Restoration/Stabilization or Nature's Course	A description of the actual series of events that led to the emergency stabilization of the roof on the rock cabin at the Crescent Mill Site is presented. As part of the Site Steward Program, the stewards are given when available older copies of photographs of the site or sites that they are to monitor. From these older photos it is very important that a photo log be developed that shows comparative photos taken from the same angle in older photos to illustrate what changes have occurred over time. It is from these photos that decisions can be made as to 1. Stabilize the site in its current condition, 2. Restore the site to its original condition, or 3. Let nature take its course.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Stoner	Edward J.	Ringhoff	Mary			Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Urban Archaeology in "The Biggest Little City": Reno's Train Trench Project	To look at downtown Reno today is to behold an urban landscape very different from the one that stood 100 years ago. Parking structures, hotel towers, and casinos have so changed the breadth and height of the area as to make the envisioning of its historic appearance nearly impossible, even for those knowledgeable about Reno's history. However, depth is a dimension which, in some parts of downtown, has retained its historical attributes. Historic archaeology being conducted under the downtown of one of the West's best-known cities has produced new insights into what historic Reno was like. The construction of a 2.25 mile long depressed railway through the heart of town offers us a unique opportunity to identify and document cultural resources and to treat historic properties both known and unknown. Discoveries have included a basement room of the 1872 Masonic building; the archaeological remains of a bottling works, a meat packing plant, planing mills and other historic commercial enterprises; the basement of a historic African-American club; and infrastructure features such as redwood pipes and brick-lined cisterns. We have also documented railroad and early telecommunications-related features, along with evidence of two of the major conflagrations that leveled the townsite in the 1870s.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Flanigan	Tom					U.S. Forest Service	General	Shermantown Revisited: Results of the 2003 USFS Passport In Time Project	In June 2003, the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest conducted a Passport In Time project at the historic site of Shermantown, located in the White Pine Mining District. Shermantown was a classic boom and bust town that thrived for a brief two year period from 1868 to 1870. Once called Silver Springs, Shermantown functioned as a center for stamp mills and smelters processing silver ore from Treasure Hill and other White Pine District mines. The University of Nevada, Reno, conducted archaeological excavations in Shermantown from 1989 to 1991. UNR's work included a draft National Register Nomination. The only work left to complete the nomination was a map showing the spatial extent of associated features throughout Shermantown Canyon. Passport In Time volunteers made an intensive survey of the canyon and took GPS points of all newly identified features to complete the			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	Ting-Perkins Award Bio								General	Charles Brown	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): Charles Brown was presented with the Ting-Perkins Award for his many contributions to Nevada archaeology, including discovering Charlie Brown cave and turning over the baskets from it to the Nevada State Museum.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio								General	Mary K. Rusco	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): The new award was presented to Mary Rusco for her many contributions to Nevada Archaeology and Ethnography.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	Workshop	Fowler	Catherine "Kay"					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Basketry Workshop				
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Hafey	Robert L.						General	Computerized Documentation of Archaeological Features and Artifacts	One of the major problems confronting the archaeologist is that of clear, accurate and concise documentation of their findings. Records should be able to enable the reader to reconstruct with reasonable accuracy each step taken by the investigative archaeologists. Records from the field, lab and written results of analysis conducted on the finds should be a clear, concise and as simple as possible. Before the advent of computers all of this documentation was accomplished on paper, in field notebooks, and in some instances anything capable of being written on. Many times the writing is only legible to the person who is writing it. However, with the advent of computers it is now possible to produce multiple copies of the notes taken by archaeologists and the analysis of their finds conducted by them.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	Workshop	Drews	Mike	Ingbar	Eric	Baldrica	Alice		General	NVCRIS Workshop	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): Updated government and contract archaeologists on the progress of the State's archaeological site and inventory Geographic Information System.	Gnomon	Nevada State Historic Preservation Office	
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	Poster Presentation	Matovich	Jeanette					Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office	General	Where Environmental Protection Meets Archaeology: Working to Clean Up Nevada's Public Land and Conserve Its Heritage Resources	The Bureau of Land Management, Ely District, encompasses about 12 million acres of public land in eastern Nevada. Despite its remoteness, this area attracts thousands of tourists annually. Unfortunately, this isolated expanse of public land also invites illegal dumping of household trash and other solid waste. It is the mission of the Ely Field Office to locate illegal dumps on public land and properly dispose of solid waste. Two important land management issues are merging: the conservation and protection of heritage resources versus clean-up of the landscape. It is increasingly important for environmental technicians to have a working knowledge of archaeology so that historic materials are identified and documented before clean-ups occur. Archaeologists also need to be aware of the health and environmental concerns associated with historic mining areas and trash scatters prior to conducting archaeological inventories.			

2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Thomas	Nathan						Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office, Environmental Protection Specialist	General	How the Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office is Using GPS and GIS Technology to Streamline Cultural Resource Inventories	The Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office has found success in using ArcView GIS software, inexpensive Garmin GPS 's and the DNR Garmin Extension to help streamline cultural resource inventories. By using this technology, cultural resource inventories can be planned as to exactly where transects will be, thus eliminating guess work as to where to start, stop or the spacing between transects. This allows the inventory crew more time to inventory and less time on map reading. Another benefit of using this technology is the creation of maps that show exactly what was inventoried and if the entire project area was sufficiently or insufficiently inventoried.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Henderson	Amy						Great Basin College	General	Fire Cracked Rock I: A Preliminary Report on the Shape of Breakage	Two major uses of fire-heated rocks in the Great Basin are as heating elements in earth ovens (roasting) and when dropped into containers of liquid (boiling). Differences in breakage patterns resulting from these uses are predicted due to the different stresses involved: both uses exert heating stress on the rocks, but boiling also exerts rapid cooling stress. Being able to distinguish between roasting and boiling rocks contributes to a fuller interpretation of archaeologically recovered materials. A series of experiments using sets of fire-heated granite, quartzite, and basalt rocks in roasting and boiling contexts was carried out. The boiling rocks of all materials broke more rapidly than the roasting rocks. Granitic cobbles tended to crumble to sand, which leaves little hope of distinguishing boiling from roasting granite in archaeological assemblages. After ten events there is not yet enough breakage among the basalt cobbles to discuss. Quartzite cobbles broke most quickly, providing hundreds of discrete, sharp-edged pieces to examine. Spalls were characteristic of roasting. Boiling stones also produced spalls, but more usually broke into blocky pieces along jagged cracks on the cortical surface extending perpendicularly into the cobble. But it is the assemblage as a whole which must be considered, as any single piece could come from either use.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Lyneis	Margaret M.						University of Nevada, Las Vegas and Museum of Northern Arizona	General	Implication of the C-14 Dating Program at the Yamasuta Sites, Lower Moapa Valley	Twenty-six radiocarbon determinations indicate four occupations at the five sites excavated. The earliest dated use is Late Basketmaker II. The most substantial occupation occurred in Middle Pueblo times, about AD 1000-1050, when structures providing habitation and storage space were constructed. A Late Pueblo II site use yielded a very late C-14 date. Ten dates fall in Late Prehistoric to Historic times, and may be associated with Southern Paiute occupation. In addition, the context of several of the Late Basketmaker II dates indicates an earlier use of the site involving the digging and use of subterranean storage cists. Without C-14 dating, the Basketmaker II occupation would not have been detected, and the extent of the Late Prehistoric occupation would have been underestimated.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	Keynote Address	Goebel	Ted						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Continuing Excavations at Bonneville Estates Rockshelter.	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program): Dr. Goebel gave a presentation on his continuing excavations at Bonneville Estates Rockshelter. The rockshelter has well stratified deposits dating back to the Paleoindian times, and is yielding much information pertaining to Nevada's earliest inhabitants.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.	Wiltse	Travis				University of Nevada, Reno, Sundance Archaeological Research Fund	General	Paleoarchaic Archaeology of Moonshine Spring South and Moonshadow Spring, Black Rock Desert	We do not know if Great Basin Paleoarchaic populations were highly-mobile big-game hunters or broad-spectrum foragers tethered to resource-rich wetlands. New geologic source provenance and artifact analyses of two temporally discrete, "clean" Paleoarchaic sites in the Black rock Desert help to further our understanding of how early-period populations moved across the landscape. An understanding of mobility will in turn yield information about the adaptive strategies practiced by populations during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Lytle	Farrel	Ferris-Rowley	Dawna	Rowley	Peter	Xiomara Kretschmer, Marcos Delgado & Nicholas Pingitore	EXAFS Company, Pioche	General	Determination of the Age of Petroglyphs at the Land Hill Site by X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis	We have determined the age of petroglyphs by measuring repatination of the desert varnish (DV) on the glyph using a portable XRF instrument to determine the amount of Mn and Fe on the pecked surface of the glyph in excess of that in the base rock. We determined a calibration curve by accumulating DV data from a number of locations where the land surface, hence the DV, had been dated by radiometric techniques. These data provided a calibration curve of Age vs. accumulation of Mn + Fe against which petroglyph measurements of unknown age could be compared. The technique is totally non-destructive and quick (two minutes per measurement). The PXRF is carried to the field and the measurement unit held gently against the glyph. The technique is simple in concept and execution: (1) Measure the Mn+ Fe on the petroglyph, (2) Subtract the Mn + Fe concentration in the base rock with no DV, (3) Read the age from the calibration curve. The corrections for the texture of the surface and self-absorption by the DV layer are intrinsic within each measurement. A survey of glyphs at the Land Hill site near St. George, UT produced ages from 500 to 4,000 years. There was a change in the style of glyphs with increasing age. The ages of glyphs grouped at archaeological significant periods. The absolute accuracy of the technique may be about ± 50% and will improve as additional cosmogenic age determinations of rock falls are added to our database. The relative accuracy of measurements at the same site is considerably better. This research was supported in part by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office, Grant No. 1425-99-FG-30-00026 and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Application of Science Grant No. 00251.	Bureau of Land Management, St. George Field Office	Geologic Mapping, Inc.	University of Texas El Paso, Department of Geological Sciences; University of Texas El Paso, Department of Geological Sciences; University of Texas El Paso, Department of Geological Sciences
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Ahlstrom	Richard V.N.	Roberts	Heidi				HRA, Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	Excavation of a Prehistoric Pithouse in the Las Vegas Valley	During the summer of 2003, HRA, Inc. excavated the remains of a fifth-to-sixth century, preceramic pithouse in Clark County Wetland Park in the southeastern corner of the Las Vegas Valley. HRA carried out this work under contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The pithouse is one of only a few structures of its kind identified in this area. Construction of a pithouse would have required a greater investment of time, labor, and materials than a more ephemeral structure. This kind of investment suggests an intention on the part of the builders to stay in this location for some time or, if their settlement system included seasonal movement among resource areas, to return at a later date. What was the attraction of the Wetlands Park Area for this kind of settlement? The first hypothesis is that people settled on the floodplain to cultivate maize and perhaps other domesticated crop plants. The second hypothesis states that people settled there not to farm, but to exploit the local wetland resources, particularly those found in marches.			

2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Murphy	Tim						Bureau of Land Management, Elko Field Office	General	Fire-Cracked Rock II: Color Changes and Recognition of FCR	Recognizing and distinguishing culturally fire-cracked rock from naturally occurring broken rock has been problematic in the Great Basin. Color change in the rock itself, usually reddening, is often presumed to be a significant characteristic of culturally fire-cracked rock. This presumption was experimentally tested on 39 quartzite, granite and gneiss cobbles. Results show that, while not definitive, the presence of pink to red tones is often an attribute of heat-exposed rock. Yellow or tan coloration shifts to reds so presence of yellow tones is almost certainly an attribute of unfired rock. Red rocks are eye-catching, and those seen during survey should be further examined for other signs of fire-exposure (i.e. distinctive breakage or sooting) as FCR is sometimes the only marker of previous cultural activity.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Perry	Laureen M.						Bureau of Reclamation	General	Fremont Snake Valley Pottery in Nevada: An Old Approach to an Old Problem	The prehistoric Parowan Fremont culture is identified archaeologically by distinctive pottery known as Snake Valley types. Snake Valley types include both plain and corrugated gray wares and black-on-gray painted wares. While similarities between the characteristics of Snake Valley pottery and Anasazi pottery are commonly noted, the analytical techniques applied to the two varieties of pottery differ, tending to ignore the usefulness of the Fremont pottery as an artifact with the potential to help answer important research questions. A comparative approach adopted from Anasazi pottery analytical approaches is applied to Snake Valley pottery found at several small sites in eastern Nevada. This simple approach provides useful information on relative chronological placement of Snake Valley pottery types based on surface treatments.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	Flanigan	Tom						U.S. Forest Service	General	Fuels Reduction Survey: A Boon to the Archaeology of the Ely Area	During the course of the 2003 field season, the Ely Ranger District performed a cultural resource inventory of an area slated for a fuels reduction project near Ely, Nevada. The survey identified many new archaeological sites. These sites have the recurring pattern of existing on long low ridges that stretch down from the Egan Range into the White River Valley in the interface between pinyon and sagebrush ecotones. The patterning of sites within the area reminds one of work done by Thomas and Bettinger in the Upper Reese River Valley of Central Nevada. Many of the sites cover relatively large areas and are surface manifestations containing many different lithic raw material types. Artifacts found on these surface sites include late period projectile points, Shoshonean pottery sherds and manos; features include stone rings, averaging around 1.5 to 2 meters in diameter, and hearths. The area has great potential for future research into prehistoric land use in eastern Nevada.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	Poster Presentation	York	Robert	York	Gigi					General	The Missile Casting Sling: The Other Ancient Projectile Weapon in the Pacific and the Americas	Most are familiar with the role the sling played in the Bible story of David vs Goliath, but other than that likely know little of the importance of this weapon in the prehistory and history of the Pacific and the Americas. The sling was the primary projectile weapon of Pacific Islanders prior to European contact—the bow and arrow was mostly viewed as a "toy." Hunting and combat use of the sling was also common in the American west, yet this fact has become lost to archaeological view. The oldest known slings north of Mexico were recovered from Lovelock and Humboldt Caves, Nevada. Robert and Gigi York are seeking information on possible slingstones/missiles that may be "hiding" (often under such terms as sinkers/net weights/charmstones/cooking stones/lemon stones/unidentified stone/clay objects) in Great Basin archaeological collections.			
2004	Winnemucca	33rd	April 16-18, 2004	15 Min Presentation	McGuckian	Peggy						Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca Field Office	General	The Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway: A Journey through Time	The Lovelock Cave Back Country Byway is the result of a cooperative effort between the Winnemucca Field Office of the BLM and a number of state, local and regional entities. The byway starts at the Marzen House Museum in Lovelock and ends at Lovelock Cave, a National Register listed prehistoric rock shelter. Along the route, the history and prehistory of the local area and Lovelock Cave has been interpreted through a museum exhibit, interpretive panels and self-guided driving and walking guides. This paper discusses the project and the various stages of its development.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Poster Presentation	Edwards	Susan R.	DuBarton	Anne				Desert Research Institute	General	Structuring Their Own Future: Culture Contact and the Persistence of Traditional Practices	Relatively few Great Basin archaeological sites have been attributed to contact period (post-1849) ethnographic occupations. Researchers often interpret sites with both prehistoric and historic artifacts as separate occupations - one by native people and another by Euro-Americans. However, the spatial organization and nature of both structures and artifacts at ethnographic sites is very different from those found at Euro-American sites. The amount of contact between these two groups was a key factor in adoption of non-traditional lifestyles. Intense and prolonged contact profoundly disrupted established cultural patterns. In remote areas where interaction was limited traditional subsistence practices survived despite the incorporation of Euro-American material goods and technology. The Ramada Inn Site, an early 20th Century Shoshonean campsite in south-central Nevada, exemplifies the second pattern. The site's artifact assemblage and structural remains demonstrate the creative use of new materials and technologies to maintain traditional lifeways.	SWCA Environmental Consultants		
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Poster Presentation	Perry	Laureen	Slaughter	Mark	Hicks	Pat	Renee Kolvet	Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office	General	Lower Colorado River: Too Thick to Drink, Too Thin to Plow	Researchers along the Lower Colorado River have viewed the area as a crossing of cultural boundaries, used by people from the east, west, north and south. Current research and reviews of ethnographic literature indicate the river was a "core" area--the source of valuable resources in an arid environment. Although different cultural groups lived along the river, they are tied together by extensive trail systems, earth figures, rock art, and traditional ceremonies. This poster presents an overview of cultural resources found along the Lower Colorado River.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Poster Presentation	Hartwell	William T.	Edwards	Susan R.	Green	Kellie		Desert Research Institute	General	Archaeological Investigations at Wallace's Stagecoach Station Along the Austin and Reese River Company Toll Road, Central Nevada	In the mid-1860's, citizens of Austin, Nevada became aware that the town's role as a major supply center to central Nevada mining camps was threatened by construction of the Transcontinental Railroad well to the north. A company was hastily formed to raise funds to construct a toll road connecting the town to the railroad. Archaeological reconnaissance during the summer of 2001 located several traces of this toll road and associated features, including the site of what is believed to be Wallace's stagecoach station. This poster presents results of archaeological investigations conducted at the stage station in the summer of 2004.	Desert Research Institute	U.S. Forest Service, Austin	
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Poster Presentation	Jones	Robert C.	Hendricks	Donald				Desert Research Institute	General	Historic Rock Cabins: Vernacular Architecture in Southern Nevada	Rock cabins have been constructed in the southern Great Basin since the late 1800s. Cabins have been associated with mining, transportation, and ranching activities. Many of the cabins represent the last indicator of cultural occupation in their areas. Although these structures are durable and withstand many forces aimed at their destruction, some have been lost due to unforeseen events. Destruction of the cabins before they can be documented may result in a loss of information vital to the understanding of this period of Nevada history.	Independent Researcher		

2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Jensen	Eva					Lost City Museum	General	St. Thomas Nevada 1865-1938-2005 Part I: The Ebb and Flow of History	Mormon colonists established St. Thomas, Nevada in 1865. Today it is a Nevada "ghost town" with a slightly different twist. Throughout the intervening 140 years it has a unique history of comings, and goings that include; floating state boundaries, disease, tax protests, mining boom and bust, government intrusion, and drought in the desert. While this sounds like many Nevada histories, St. Thomas' past is linked inextricably to water. The waters of Lake Mead have inundated the town since 1938 and it periodically resurfaces with the whims of weather and the ebb and flow of the mighty Colorado River.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Heindl	Alex	Wedding	Jeffrey			Marjorie Barrick Museum, Las Vegas, Nevada	General	The Crossroads Site: Desert Training or Desert Strike?	In the earliest days of World War II, the War Department realized that troops trained under harsh desert conditions would be needed to withstand the rigors of battle in areas of similarly rugged terrain and inhospitable climate in North Africa and the Mediterranean. Thus, the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC-CAMA) was created in 1942. This simulated theater of operation—the largest military training ground in the history of military maneuvers—functioned until late 1943. Much of the same area was reused during the May 1964 Operation Desert Strike, a joint-branch combat simulation during the height of the Cold War. A small, previously undocumented Nevada archaeological site within the former DTC provides a testing ground for distinguishing between deposits left during the two separate training episodes.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Field trip	Tour of the Tonopah Mining Park						Tonopah Mining Park	General	Tour of the Tonopah Mining Park	Tour of the Tonopah Mining Park			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	DuBarton	Anne					SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Tonopah's Skyscraper: The State Bank and Trust Building	As part of the City of Tonopah's efforts to revitalize its downtown area, the city sought Transportation Enhancement funding from the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT). NDOT contracted SWCA personnel Anne DuBarton of SWCA Las Vegas, and Jim Steely of SWCA Phoenix to evaluate the historic buildings along Main Street prior to sidewalk construction. During this historical and architectural research, we discovered some interesting facts about Tonopah's "Skyscraper", the State Bank and Trust Building. The State Bank & Trust survived as a prime business location from 1907 through the 1980s, but has recently fallen on hard times. The ghosts of central Nevada's movers and shakers now occupy the posh offices, elegant gentlemen's clubs, and lavish barbershop that once occupied the building. If creative ways cannot be found to revitalize and reuse the building, it's future is uncertain.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Thomas	Nathan					Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office	General	Woodland Resource Depletion at the Ward Historical Mining District (1872-1888)	For many years, Public Land managers, forester and the public have thought that woodland resource depletion around the 19th century mining boomtowns in Nevada (including Ward) was devastating. Laner's estimation sparked this perception when he stated that woodlands for 50 miles around Eureka, Nevada were clear-cut for mining in 1880 (1981:125-128). However, Zeier notes that tree cutting was still occurring close to Eureka near the end of the charcoal industry in 1880 (1987:95). Thus showing that Laner's estimation was not correct. Even today, people in the communities neighboring Ward believe that all trees for twenty miles around Ward were cut down to supply the charcoal ovens. The source of this estimation is unknown. This paper will provide a more reliable estimation of woodland resource depletion and the effect to the landscape in the Ward Historic Mining District.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Daron	Steven					National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area	General	St. Thomas Nevada 1865-1938-2005 Part II: Inundated by the Hand of Man, Resurrected by the Hand of God	The ongoing drought in the Rocky Mountain west has caused a drop in the water level in Lake Mead. The dropping water level has exposed the remains of the town of St. Thomas, Nevada. Because of the exposure of the town, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation have had to deal with several unanticipated management issues. This paper examines the management issues related to the emergence of St. Thomas and what the agencies have responded.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Poster Presentation	Speulda	Lou Ann					U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	Jack Longstreet Cabin Rehabilitation Project	Jack Longstreet was a legendary gentleman outlaw, arriving in Nevada in the 1880s. He built a cabin in Ash Meadows (now Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge) and lived there from about 1896 to 1899. By 2003, the cabin, a historic property, had deteriorated significantly. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with a grant through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act is working to restore the cabin to its original appearance. This poster documents the progress to date.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Rohde	Barbara					Nevada State Parks, Cathedral Gorge State Park	General	A Grave Matter	Historic cemeteries exist in every state. In more populated areas, they are cared for by various organizations, but in Nevada, many of these historic cemeteries are located in or near "ghost towns" or abandoned ranches. This talk (slide presentation) will discuss the history and practices of early cemeteries or graveyards, show examples of some of the historic cemeteries in Nevada, and suggest ways to preserve and protect them, or to document what is there.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Workshop	Harmon	Mella	Ossa	Rebecca				General	Historic Architecture Workshop				
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	McCoy	Suzy						General	Babysitting a Ghost Town	Protecting, preserving, and recording Rhyolite, Nevada, one of the most visited Ghost Towns in Nevada, is a daily challenge. Tom Kelly's Bottle House, the Las Vegas Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad Depot, along with the skeletal ruins of this dying giant, is being loved to death by increasing numbers of visitors. A town of over 8,000 people in 1908 has devolved into ruin, artifacts and tourists! Thousands and thousands of visitors. The attempt by caretakers in the town and BLM to preserve history is sometimes comical, sometimes heartbreaking, but always interesting.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	Ting-Perkins Award Bio								General	Oyvind Frock	(Taken from In Situ write up, not program)			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Phillips	George					Cultural Site Stewardship Program Project Manager	General	Southern Nevada Cultural Site Stewardship Program	The University of Nevada Las Vegas Public Lands Initiative named George Phillips to manage its Cultural Site Stewardship Program. The CSSP is focused on conserving and preserving historical and cultural sites in Clark County. Phillips is a third generation Nevadan with an extensive knowledge of the Mojave Desert environment and history. He is presenting an overview of the structure and development of the program in Clark County established through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act of 1998.			

2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Paleoarchaic Mobility in Northwest Nevada: Preliminary Data from the Parman Localities	Considering the ways hunter-gatherers procured, used, and discarded lithic tools has recently been identified as a potential means for reconstructing the mobility of prehistoric groups. This approach is particularly appropriate for use in early-period research in the Great Basin, where surface lithic scatters dominate the archaeological record of the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene. This paper presents preliminary results of analysis of two common lithic tool forms, bifaces and unifaces, and illustrates that far-ranging early-period hunter-gatherers provisioned themselves with lithic tools manufactured from local raw material while at the Parman Localities ca. 11,500-7,500 BP.				
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Lytle	Farrel	Lytle	Manetta	Lytle	Nelson		EXAFS Company, Pioche	General	Petroglyph Solar Interactions With and Without Shadows	Solar-petroglyph interactions often depend upon shadows cast by an object in front of the glyph or a solar "dagger" shining through a crack that illuminates the glyph in some dramatic fashion. The effect as the sun moves the shadow or dagger across the glyph can be both amazing and beautiful. We have been impressed at the observational skill of the glyph makers who constructed the glyphs precisely on the rock in order to create the effect. However, we have found a number of sites that interact with the sun without using a shadow or sun dagger. Some of these sites are even more dramatic. This paper will illustrate a few sites with both types of interactions. The two different types of sites often used the same glyphs as the locus of interaction or as a marker to indicate the spot where one must stand to observe the effect. The most frequent markers for either effect are spirals and sun glyphs. Other, more creative glyphs were sometimes used, such as the elongated neck of a sheep or the profile of a stylized man. At one site a simple, caricature glyph directs the eye to a spiral that marks the magic spot. Another glyph shows exactly how to stand to see the effect. A simple story except, different glyphs in the sequence were made over a period of 1000s of years. Someone discovered the interaction and made the spiral long ago. Much later someone rediscovered it and judged that it was so important everyone should see it. The directions were good enough so that even we could follow them, if we only knew what was so important.			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Huddleston	Loren	Ross-Hauer	JoEllen			Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	The Watched Bucket Never Boils: Experiments with Roasting and Boiling Rocks	Within archaeology, cooking and heating features have the potential to yield a substantial amount of behavioral information. An often overlooked byproduct of these features is fire-cracked rock. Previous research into the effects of heating and cooling on various rock types has shown that breakage patterns differ (Murphy, Henderson, Jackson). In the spring and summer of 2004, fire-cracked rock experiments were conducted with 188 rock samples collected from 11 sites during the course of the Falcon Project. This paper presents experimental data addressing the effects of heating and cooling, intensity of heat, and material type on breakage patterns.				
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Quinlan	Angus	Woody	Alanah			Nevada Rock Art Foundation/Summit Envirosolutions	General	Circular Elements in Nevada Rock Art: A Contextualist Approach to a Universal Element of Symbolism	Circular forms are found throughout Native North America from settlement archaeology (mortars, house rings, hunting blinds etc.), to ritual structures and symbolic systems. The circle therefore informed the experience of daily and religious life for many Native American peoples, sometimes functioning as a core symbol. This paper explores the role of circles as a motif in the rock art of Nevada and addresses the challenges posed by the archaeological interpretation of long-lived symbolic schemes that are expressed through universal motifs.	Nevada Rock Art Foundation/Nevada State Museum			
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin					Community College of Southern Nevada	General	The CCSN Valley of Fire Field School: Results and Potential	In 2003, the CCSN Survey field school inventoried an 800 acre portion of Valley of Fire State Park, recording 17 isolated artifacts, 16 prehistoric sites, and a single historic site. Two sites contained significant and complicated petroglyph panels. The prehistoric sites ranged in age from the Lake Mojave (ca. 10,000-7,000 B.P.) to historic Paiute (ca. 650-100 B.P.) periods. These sites have the potential to yield data on a number of important areas of research in southern Nevada, including chronology, settlement/subsistence patterns, and petroglyph interpretation. In addition the park served as a valuable training ground for future archaeologists in the CCSN Anthropology AA degree program.				
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Prehistoric and Historic Occupations at the Hawthorne Army Depot, Walker Lake Valley, Nevada	A recent Class III survey by ASM Affiliates, Inc. at the Hawthorne Army Depot identified 42 archaeological sites including prehistoric lithic quarries, small to large lithic scatters, and a variety of historic deposits. Analytical results pertain to several major research themes, including regional patterns of prehistoric lithic procurement, historic period transportation, and pre-military Euroamerican settlement and land-use.				
2005	Tonopah	34th	April 15-17, 2005	15 Min Presentation	Seymour	Gregory R.					Las Vegas Springs Preserve, Research Manager	General	A City at the Crossroads: Past and Present	Located in the heart of the Las Vegas metropolitan area is a place almost untouched by the twentieth century. Just three miles west of downtown Las Vegas, the Springs Preserve site is distinguished by having provided water to Native Americans, Euro-american explorers, traders, settlers and for commerce. Realizing the importance of the Las Vegas Springs Site and the need to retain its natural and cultural resources for future generations, the Springs Preserve is responsible for stewardship of the resources. In that capacity, a preserve is being established, where citizens will experience the feeling and setting of where the City of Las Vegas was first begun. Museums, research facilities, walking trails, gardens and educational facilities will provide opportunities for the visitor to learn sustainable concepts and about southern Nevada's cultural and natural history. Recent archaeological research will be discussed as well as the plans and status of the project.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Harper	Christopher	Eskenazi	Suzy			HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	Early Historical Paiute Occupation of Coyote Springs Rockshelter (26CK2954)	As Euroamericans expanded into the North American Great Basin in the early to mid 1800s, contact with Southern Paiute bands increased and ultimately influenced their traditional lifeways. Coyote Springs Rockshelter (26CK2954) is located near abundant springs in the upper Moapa Valley, Nevada. A major transportation corridor through the area intensified Anglo/Paiute interaction during this time period. Excavation of the rockshelter indicates that a short but repeated occupation occurred during this period. A late prehistoric assemblage was found to be in direct association with historic artifacts that date from approximately the 1830s to the 1870s.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey					Harry Reid Center, University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Preliminary Results of Phase 1 Excavations at a Historic Homestead Along Mormon Green Springs, Clark County, Nevada	Site 26CK7053 is an historic homestead with structure foundations but a minimal surface artifact scatter. The surface debris recorded at the site during Class III survey investigations did not provide a good chronological indication for occupation at the site, as most of the material appeared to have been dumped or dropped at this locale post-abandonment. In November 2006, HRC began mitigation work, utilizing a combination of archaeological excavation, archival research, and architectural comparisons to add new data to the investigations at 26CK7053. This presentation will chronicle the initial phase of excavation and will discuss preliminary findings.				

2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Schmidt	Ryan						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Two Northern Nevada Chinese Cemetery Populations: A Bioanthropological Assessment	Two human skeletal populations from cemeteries in northern Nevada are assumed to be of Chinese origin. A population from Carlin has been confirmed Chinese through historic documentation and artifact recovery, but a Carson City population has not yet received final confirmation. The Carlin population (n=13) is well preserved and buried in coffins, allowing for cranial and postcranial material to be studied and researched. The Carson City sample is smaller (n=6) and poorly preserved, and can only be treated as an isolated assemblage. The importance of investigating historic cemeteries to uncover issues of health, disease, and biological variability is central to the current study. This presentation will explore the concept of combining historical archaeology with osteological analysis, and will review the implications of new information about a population that has been, for the better part of academic inquiry, invisible.			
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	Workshop	Ayres	James	Majewski	Terri					General	Telling Time with Historic Artifacts				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Lytle	Manetta	Bruggeman	Suzette (Lytle)	Lytle	Farrel		None provided	General	Below the Surface	There are several old mining towns circa 1890s to early 1900s along the border between Lincoln County, Nevada and Utah. There is little to see now, just a few stone foundations, mine dumps, and usually a cemetery. Fay, Nevada was a boomtown from 1898-1920. Now it is a ghost town with only a cemetery and memories that will soon pass with the last of whom knew the people. The Fay cemetery is hidden in a canyon overgrown with juniper and pinyon, truly one of the loneliest spots on earth. There are a few sunken, unmarked graves - one feels this quiet record of heartache, especially for the small ones - and just two graves marked by headstones. From family histories, interviews, an historian's thesis, and census records we have learned something about two men; who they were, where they came from, how they came to be in Fay, and how they died. Who was Giacomo Pagliero, born in Italy and died so young? How came the Spanish American war veteran, Charley Raffety, to be buried at Fay? What was his involvement with the notorious Tempa T. and Henry D.? We take you on a journey in time and space from DeLamar, Nevada to Stateline, Utah, to the cemetery at Fay, and finally to two graves at Modena, Utah and tell a love story that could only have happened in the old West: "Love's Longest Wait".			
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Risse	Danielle						Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Rediscovering Carson City's Chinatown	During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Carson City attracted the largest overseas Chinese population in Nevada, boasting over 800 Chinese in 1880. Recent results of data recovery efforts by Kautz Environmental Consultants (KEC) at Carson City's Chinatown (260R199) provide insight to urban Chinese living in Nevada and the American west. Abundant documentary evidence by way of the Nevada State Census database, historic Sanborn and Assessor maps, and newspaper articles have allowed KEC researchers to make connections between the people and the artifacts, always the goal of a good archaeologist. Results offer perspectives on ceramic analysis and the Chinese pecked ceramics that are so common to urban Chinese sites.			
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Ringhoff	Mary						Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	National Problems, Local Solutions: A Reno Bottling Plant Adapts to the Dry and Depressed Years	During the 2003-2005 construction of a lowered railway through the heart of downtown Reno, archaeologists discovered the remains of the Frank Brothers Bottling Works. This successful local enterprise operated for more than thirty years (ca. 1906-1939) on the industrial margin of the downtown business district. During its early years, the bottling operation primarily bottled and distributed nationally produced beer, liquor, and mineral water to wholesale and retail businesses; National Prohibition prompted a shift to soda bottling and expansions into the distribution of other non-beverage products. The day-to-day operations of the Frank Brothers business represented distinctive local adaptations to national economic and social forces, including direct responses to the pressures of Prohibition and later the Great Depression. Archaeologically and historically, these responses are represented by a shift to soda bottling, changes in advertising and distribution patterns, and the intensification of the standard bottle return-refill-reuse model typical of early 20th century bottling.			
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Seymour	Gregory R.	Merkler	Douglas (Griswold)	Merkler	Lois F.		Las Vegas Springs Preserve	General	Counting Sheep: One Family's Story in the Building of Nevada	The livestock industry is an important part of the history of Nevada and the west. Sheep were found to be ideally suited to Great Basin environments, and were easier to husband than cattle because they could be moved over rough, dry landscapes without much effort. Chauncey W. Griswold arrived in the Elko area in 1877 when he was ten, and later established one of Nevada's most significant ranching families. Morley Griswold, Chauncey's son, was the 16th Governor of Nevada. Gordon Griswold, another son, was the Director of the National Advisory Board Council to the U.S. Grazing Service, and carried on the family tradition in the sheep industry. For the winter, the Griswold sheep trailed south 300 miles to their southern headquarters near Cave Valley. The Griswold family cabins at this location are an example of rural vernacular architecture, woven into a landscape quickly disappearing in modern Nevada.	U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Conservation Service	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio									N/A	Margaret Lyneis	See Summer 2006 In Situ for full nomination. (From In Situ; not included in program): The 2006 NAA Lifetime achievement award was presented to Dr. Margaret Lyneis, Professor emeritus of UNLV. Her nomination was drafted by five of her former students who are among numerous others who have benefited from her excellent training and mentoring during our careers as students and professionals. Congratulations and many thanks to Dr. Lyneis.			
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	Ting-Perkins Award Bio									N/A	Jack and Elaine Holmes; Darrel and Teri Wade	See summer 2006 for nomination information. Information not included in conference program.			
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Henderson	Amy						Elko County Chapter of the Nevada Archaeological Association	General	The Form of Site Monitoring--A Modest Proposal	Site monitoring is a non-destructive way to do archaeology by recording natural and cultural transformations in the archaeological record. Resulting data can better our understanding of the archaeological record, help protect archaeological resources, and improve strategizing for future (but often more destructive) research. Site monitoring on federal lands is carried out under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. At Petrified Forest National Park, park employees and researchers monitor sites using a one-page form that combines checklist and fill-in-the-blanks entries with open-ended descriptive commentary. A list of terms facilitates completion of the form and serves as a reminder of things to look for. The form is best used in reference to site reports and previous monitoring reports when assessing physical changes to archaeological sites.			

2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Woody Alanah						Nevada Rock Art Foundation and Nevada State Museum	General	Medicine, Power, and Rocks in Nevada	A few places in Nevada are known as "Medicine" or "Power Rocks." Some have the power to heal illnesses, others to dispense good luck. Still others have less clearly defined power, but contrary to common belief not all have rock art associated with them. It is more likely that the power is actually contained within the rocks themselves at their location. When associated with rock art, the latter may simply have read as an index of power. In this paper, I describe known "Medicine" or "Power Rocks" and their contexts, and discuss possible sources of their power.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Winslow Diane L.						Harry Reid Center, University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Picnicking with the Virgins, the Virgin Anasazi That Is...Results of Recent Field Investigations Within Logandale Trails	Over the past several years the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies (HRC) has been conducting archaeological research for the Bureau of Land Management in support of the Logandale Trails ATV Systems. The project is associated with various all-terrain vehicle trails, commonly referred to as Logandale Trails. As a result of this work, HRC has been given the opportunity to work within an extraordinary natural environment and essentially work within the realm of the prehistoric Virgin Anasazi who dominated the region. This paper provides a brief overview of the archaeology of Logandale Trails.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Roth Barbara	Yoder David	Toney Elizabeth				University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Prehistoric Land-Use in the Piute Valley of Southern Nevada	Results of a recent survey of a small part of Piute Valley, on the Walking Box Ranch property, have led to the development of a model for prehistoric land-use in the region. We see the valley as serving as a major travel corridor for groups who moved seasonally from the Colorado River to pinyon-juniper woodlands in mountains surrounding the valley. We present our model and discuss its implications for reconstructing prehistoric adaptations in this portion of the Mojave Desert.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani Mark A.						ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	The Prehistory of Mesquite, Nevada--A Brief Overview	This paper summarizes the prehistory of the area surrounding Mesquite, Nevada, based largely on archaeological patterns identified during a 13,500-acre survey and excavation project conducted by the author in 2001. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates imply at least 4000 years of occupation, examined sites testifying to use of the area by Archaic, Anasazi, and Southern Paiute people. Taken together with survey data from Anasazi sites along the Mesquite Reach of the Virgin River, available information reflects a complex and perhaps interrelated series of adaptations along the Virgin River and in the uplands north of Mesquite.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Malinky Barbara E.						Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. and University of Nevada, Reno	General	Plainware Ceramics in Eastern Nevada: A Petrographic and Geochemical Analysis	Ceramics from surface sites in the Goshute Mountain area of eastern Nevada have been analyzed using both petrographic and geochemical analysis. While both Internountain Brownwares and Fremont Plainwares were recovered, they are undated, and their relationships to each other are unknown. Petrographic analysis and the ICP-MS were utilized to understand the relationships of the ceramic sherds both to each other, and to the landscape, in hopes of making inferences about mobility and spheres of interaction during late prehistoric times in eastern Nevada.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty Kevin						Community College of Southern Nevada/Knight and Leavitt Associates	General	An Archaeological Survey of a Land Exchange Project in Sandy (Mesquite) Valley, San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, California	In August of 2002 Knight & Leavitt Associates of Las Vegas, Nevada conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory of a 3,747-acre federal land sale in Sandy (Mesquite) Valley in San Bernardino and Inyo County, California. A variety of resources were encountered in the inventory. A total of 14 prehistoric isolates and seven prehistoric sites were recorded. These dated late in the southern Great Basin chronology sequence, being Virgin Anasazi (Saratoga Springs Period ca. 1500-800 B.P.) and Paiute/Patayan (ca. 850-100 B.P.) in age based on surface artifacts. All of the prehistoric sites were determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition 11 historic isolates and nine historic sites were also recorded. These foundations, dumps, and debris scatters appear to be related to early 20th century homesteading activities in the area, most post-WWI. The historic sites were also determined to be NRHP eligible. Mitigative data recovery work is being planned for the near future to shed additional light on the role of the prehistoric sites within the larger prehistoric settlement/subsistence patterns of the southern Great Basin and investigate the Sandy Valley Homesteading trend in the early 20th century.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Kautz Bob	Simons Dwight					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	The Archaeology of Bald Mountain, White Pine County, Nevada	The systematic analysis of the archaeology contained within an area embracing 220 square miles representing the historic Bald Mountain Mining District located in northeastern Nevada has resulted in a more complete understanding of land use within a marginal upland environment. Mostly as a result of modern mining by Placer-Dome Mining Company's Bald Mountain Mine, fully 15%+ of the project area has been surveyed for cultural resources compiling a total of 732 archaeological sites. A corpus of this information has been compiled and analyzed using Access, SPSS, and ArcGIS software. The purpose of this large project is to characterize the nature of the prehistoric and historic archaeology within a relatively homogeneous environmental province.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Stoner Edward J.						Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Nine Thousand Years of Mining in the Egan Range, White Pine County, Nevada	Human beings have been drawn to the mineral resources of the Egan Range for at least 9,000 years and possibly longer. Large dacite and rhyodacite cobbles were mined from alluvial fans during the Pre-Archaic and cherts extracted from limestone blocks, were reduced, and heat-treated and provided toolstone to Archaic period peoples. Nineteenth century prospectors sought gold and silver and by the early 20th century, copper was mined from open pits at an unprecedented industrial scale. This paper provides an overview of archeological investigations conducted in the Robinson Mining District near Ely since the early 1990s and discusses the importance of the findings in the context of ongoing mining activities.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Raymond Anan						U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	Pictographs and Signatures in the Rockshelter at Cave Creek, Ruby Valley, Nevada	Cave Creek bursts forth from a hole in a cave at the base of the Ruby Mountains at Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Native Americans marked the walls of this powerful place with pictographs. The cave also attracted 19th century white emigrants, military personnel, and settlers. They signed their names. The pictographs and signatures at Cave Creek are small but potent emblems of pre-contact Indian culture and of the White-American incursion into Ruby Valley.				
2006	Mesquite	35th	April 7-9, 2006	15 Min Presentation	Ford Bob	Spendlove Dixon	Spendlove Cody				David Maxwell; Gordon Hutchings; Farrel Lytle	Southern Utah University	General	Waterglyphs: An Ancient Navigational System	For the last ten years, a small team of private researchers has been gathering data on a single petroglyph type identified as a "waterglyph". These glyphs are more than 48" in length, 24" in width, and cut 1" deep into mesa rim rocks, occurring within an area of more than 7,000 square miles across Utah, Arizona, and Nevada along the Arizona Strip.	Southern Utah University	Southern Utah University	Southern Utah University; Southern Utah University; the EXAFS Company

2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin						Community College of Southern Nevada	General	The Arrowhead Trail: An Early Transportation Corridor In Southern Nevada	The Arrowhead Trail, which ran through what is now the Valley of Fire State Park, is one of the earliest travel routes between the Las Vegas Valley and Muddy River Valley settlements of southern Nevada. Although formal construction of the route began in 1912, archival research reveals that a variant of the Arrowhead Trail may have been in use as early as the late 1880s. This route, the physical evidence for the trail, and its history will be discussed along with potential future avenues for research.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Winslow	Diane L.	Wedding	Jeffrey R.				Harry Reid Center, University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	One of Ely's Finest - S. M Wheeler: Not Sessions, Not George, but Sidney Wheeler	As this special session is to honor Alvin McLane, another of Nevada's finest, we chose to talk about Mr. Wheeler's colorful life as it is a topic close to our hearts, as it was to Alvin's. In 1992 Alvin contributed an article regarding Mr. Wheeler to Volume 10 of the NAA's <i>Nevada Archaeologist</i> . Sidney Wheeler was not only an Ely resident, but one of Nevada's first state archaeologists. He, along with his notable wife Georgia Wheeler, investigated such important Nevada archaeological sites as Black Dog Cave, the Baker Site, and Spirit Cave.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Annette "A.J."	Riddle	Jennifer	Wedding	Jeffrey	David C. Smee (Illustrator)	Harry Reid Center, University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Playing with Parts: Fragments of Children's Toys from Railroad Pass	During the summer of 2006, the Harry Reid Center (HRC) conducted an archaeological data recovery project in Railroad Pass, located between Henderson and Boulder City, Nevada. HRC investigated several loci around the 1930s-1940s period Railroad Pass Schoolhouse, and found considerable evidence of children within the historical artifact assemblage.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Slaughter	Suzan F.	Wedding	Jeffrey	Smee	David C. (illustrator)		Harry Reid Center, University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	The Cliquot Club: Sodas and Song	During the summer of 2006, the Harry Reid Center conducted an archaeological data recovery project in Railroad Pass, located between Henderson and Boulder City, Nevada. A one-quart soda bottle found there has led the authors to an interesting story of ginger ale, sparkle, pep, barking dogs, and jingle bells with a crew of smiling Eskimos. In the 1920s through the early 1930s, broadcast advertising was incorporated into the radio program itself, rather than as the ads and jingles we are familiar with today. One of the earliest nationally sponsored radio programs featured the Cliquot Club Eskimos dance band. The Cliquot Club Eskimos, so-named to promote ginger ale, performed on the radio for ten years between 1925 and 1935. We explore the use of images and music in advertising during the early decades of the 20th century.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Barna	Ben						University of Nevada, Reno	General	First Impressions of the Rabbit Hole Springs Project, Pershing County, Nevada	In the 1930s, several hundred men, women, and children sought relief from the Great Depression by working placer gold deposits in the Rabbit Hole Mining District outside Nevada's Black Rock Desert. These miners arrived from all corners of the country and, despite many lacking mining experience, adapted their prior knowledge to the demands of dry-placer mining, desert living, and resource scarcity. In doing so, they created a "material culture of making-do" that reflects the tenacity and creativity of a society confronting geographic remoteness and hard times. This paper discusses preliminary interpretations based on fieldwork conducted by an archaeological field school at the University of Nevada, Reno, during the summer of 2006.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Pappas	Efstathios I.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Scales: A Nevada Railroad Section Camp	The site of Scales was an early 20th century railroad section camp just south of Gold Hill, Nevada. Located on the Virginia and Truckee Railway line to Virginia City, the camp was built in 1900 for the purpose of track maintenance. Camps like this one provided a unique encounter between peoples of varied backgrounds. They were ideological borderlands between multiple identities such as capital and labor, industrial and pre-industrial ideologies, socially defined gender roles, and industrial/agrarian landscape schemes. Section camps became loci for discourse and negotiation between persons, ideologies, and schemas. This paper will examine preliminary research findings from fieldwork conducted during the summer of 2006.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	Keynote Address	Pitts	Sean						East Ely Railroad Museum Director	General	Rails to Ely: An Evening of History and Lore				
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Lytle	Manetta	Bruggeman	Suzette (Lytle)	Lytle	Farrel		None Provided	General	Below the Surface	There are several old mining towns circa 1890s to early 1900s along the border between Lincoln County, Nevada and Utah. One of these - Fay, Nevada - was a boomtown from 1898 to 1920. Now it is a ghost town with only a cemetery and fading memory that will soon pass with the last few who knew the people. The Fay cemetery is hidden in a canyon overgrown with juniper and pinyon, and is truly one of the loneliest spots on earth. There are a few sunken, unmarked graves, and just two graves marked by headstones. From family histories, personal interviews, an historian's thesis, and census records we have been able to learn something about two men of Fay - who they were, where they came from, how they came to be there, and how they died. Who was Giacomo Pagliero, born in Italy and died so young? How came the Spanish American war veteran, Charley Rafferty, to be buried at Fay? What was his involvement with the notorious Tempa T. and Henry D.? We take you on a journey from DeLamar, Nevada to Stateline, Utah, to the cemetery at Fay, and finally to two graves at Modena, Utah, to tell a love story that could only have happened in the old West: "Love's Longest Wait".			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Seymour	Gregory R.						Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	Archaeology at the Top of Nevada: Geodetic Surveys of 1878-1895	Starting in 1878, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey's expedition of the 39th Parallel began construction of triangulation stations in Nevada. Twenty-three stations were built between San Francisco and Salt Lake City encompassing 2500 miles of arcs. Of the "Great Hexagon," eight sites were on peaks in Nevada. Wheeler Peak at 13,063 feet above sea level, Nevada's highest mountain, was the hexagon's central point. John Muir acted as guide for the expeditions on both Troy and Wheeler Peaks. We will see some of the remaining trails, roads, and buildings of this great pre-turn of the last century expedition resulting in the quadrangle maps we use today.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	Poster Presentation	Clay	Vickie	Furnis	C. Lynn	Obermayr	Erich	Sarah Branch	MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.	General	The Graham Alley Privy, 1885-1906: A Microscopic View of the "Back Side" of Ely before the Copper Boom	The construction of a fiber optic junction box manhole near the corner of Murry and Clark Street caused quite a stir in the summer of 2002. Public archaeology had a fine hour in downtown Ely, as the fire lane and deliveries to the back of Aultman Street businesses were curtailed for three days while archaeologists recovered the remains of a privy dating between 1885 and 1907. A well coordinated excavation by BLM and fiber optic archaeologists provided an opportunity for public education with Ely citizens, and even the mayor and fire chief got on board to support the downtown dig. The analysis of over 6,000 artifacts and completion of project reporting have identified a number of exciting finds related to the butchering, drinking, and drugstore habits of late 19th century Ely, as shown by a back-alley privy in the core business district.			

2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Gray	Amie					Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	The Aultman Mine and Mill Traveling Exhibit: An Examination of Process and Development	The Aultman Mine and Mill site is representative of the earliest copper ore extraction and processing in the Robinson Mining District near Ely, Nevada, which was organized in 1868. The recalcitrant nature of the ores from the Aultman Mine led to the eventual abandonment of the mill, which has since been largely lost from local memory. The site was recorded by WCRM in 1996 and 2001, and has been determined a National-Register eligible property. Reconstructing the history of the Aultman Mine and Mill required extensive archaeological, archival, and documentary research. As a result, a traveling exhibit commemorating the importance of the site, in terms of early mining technology in the United States, its role in the national economy, and its association with influential Eastern capitalists (including President William McKinley) has been created. This paper addresses the process by which the traveling exhibit was developed.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David					Bureau of Land Management; Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	The Author was an Archaeologist: George R. Stewart and the Black Rock	George R. Stewart was a professor of English at Berkeley, and is known to many as the author of <i>Ordeal by Hunger: The Story of the Donner Party and The California Trail</i> . In 1951, he published a novel called Sheep Rock. Sheep Rock was inspired by a 1941 trip to Black Rock Hot Spring where Stewart found artifacts and features associated with the Applegate Trail, prehistoric habitation and historic homesteading attempts at the hot spring. The archaeological finds brought him back to Black Rock several times accompanied by specialists who provided information on the area's natural and cultural history for use in the novel. This included a party of anthropologists who visited the site with him in the late 1940s. Although the information was used in a work of fiction, this was probably the Black Rock's first interdisciplinary study involving professional archaeologists.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Munkres	James					University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Decomposition and Decay in Arid Southern Nevada	The rates and factors affecting the decomposition and decay of human bodies in temperate environments have been well studied. However, little is known about the taphonomic processes and variables involved in the decomposition and desiccation of human remains in an arid/hyper-arid environment. This project is designed to address that deficit. Using adult pigs as analogues for humans, the manner of deposition, depositional surface/medium and arid-climate specific variables (temperature, water, insect activity, weathering, pH levels, and soil characteristics) will be examined. Human activity and animal scavenging variables will be controlled for. Data to be collected includes decomposition and decay phases and their associated taphonomic processes that occur over the course of two months. Analysis of this data will assist in determining postmortem intervals for remains in modern contexts, inform judgments made concerning mortuary habits and techniques in archaeological contexts, and will improve our knowledge of taphonomic processes in arid environments.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Frock	Oyvind					None provided	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	Alvin's Landscapes	Anyone who has been in the field with Alvin knows how intrigued he was with his surroundings: the hills, roads, cliffs, historical features, rock outcrops, etc. While always on the lookout for petroglyphs and pictographs, he also had a strong interest in locating and recording rock alignments such as circles, cairns, and geoglyphs. In this presentation, photographs of some of the geoglyphs he and I recorded will be shown and related anecdotal information offered. Hopefully, the photographs will emphasize the importance of rock alignments that people have walked over through the years. Let's keep our eyes open as more site recordings are needed.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Thomas	Nathan	Beck	Colleen			Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office	General	Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative	The Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) is a BLM program that supports archaeological projects in Lincoln County on federally administered lands. Funding is provided by revenue from land sales conducted under the Lincoln County Land Act. The program was initiated in Fall 2006 with the establishment of archaeological project priorities and the solicitation of project nominations. This presentation will review the LCAI process, the status of Round 1 project nominations, and the time frame for Round 2 submissions.	Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas		
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio		Slaughter	Suzan					N/A	Richard and Sheila Brooks	See summer 2007 for nomination information. Information not included in conference program.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	Presentation session	Woody	Alanah	White	William			Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	A legend in his own time, Alvin McLane was a Nevada archaeologist with many talents and interests that ranged from petroglyphs and pictographs to geoglyphs, from historical trails and personages to history in general, to cave spelunking and mountain climbing, naming just a few. His contributions to the professional field of archaeology in Nevada are many. The presented papers reflect just a few of Alvin's various interests and pay humble tribute to a colleague and friend who is greatly missed.	Statistical Research, Inc.		
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Woody	Alanah					Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	Opening Comments				
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Quinlan	Angus R.	Woody	Alanah			Nevada Rock Art Foundation and Summit EnviroSolutions	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane		This paper describes the results of research and documentation of rock art sites in southern Nevada, carried out by the Nevada Rock Art Foundation. Rock Art throughout the state is threatened by development, increased public visitation, and intentionally malicious acts such as looting and vandalism. Mitigative measures to counter these threats are discussed in relationship to the sites documented. Last, we discuss the relationship of the documented sites to current knowledge about the rock art of southern Nevada and popular interpretive theories of rock art function and meanings.	Nevada Rock Art Foundation		

2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.						Desert Research Institute, Reno	General	Preliminary Results from Investigations at Paiute Creek Shelter, Black Rock Desert, Humboldt County, Nevada	Recent investigations at Paiute Creek Shelter (26Hu147), a small rockshelter in the mountains of Nevada's Black Rock Desert, have revealed a rich record of human occupation spanning several millennia. Based on the results of lithic and fauna analyses, it appears the site primarily served as a residential base camp where groups produced and maintained large numbers of projectile points, procured and processed animal and plant resources, and carried out other day-to-day activities. Occupation of the shelter was primarily restricted to the Late Holocene (ca. 4500 B.P. to Euro-American Contact), a trend that has frequently been observed at other archaeological sites across the western Great Basin. This pattern of late occupation may be related to environmental and/or			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Page	Dave						Desert Research Institute/University of Nevada, Reno	General	Early Basalt Use in the Bonneville Basin of Eastern Nevada and Western Utah	The identification of lithic sources is central to the understanding of toolstone use by prehistoric hunter-gatherers. The distribution of archaeological lithic materials, relative to the locations of geologic sources, creates a spatial pattern of use that varies through time. These patterns of distribution, in conjunction with analysis of technological organization, can be used to infer human behavior and especially levels of residential mobility. This paper presents the results of a wide-scale lithic sourcing study, describes newly identified and characterized basalt sources, and discusses the geochemical analysis of more than 600 basalt artifacts from Bonneville Basin of western Utah and eastern Nevada.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Cole	Clint						University of California, Davis	General	Potential Chipped-Stone Tool Sources of Upper Meadow Valley Wash, Eastern Nevada	Recent archaeological surface surveys in eastern Nevada's Upper Meadow Valley Wash (UMVW) identify potential local sources for prehistoric chipped-stone tool production. Igneous and cryptocrystalline silicate sources (mostly variations of quartzite and chert) are readily available, yet 76% of 254 projectiles recorded during survey are made from obsidian. Similarly, 67% of 779 bifaces are also volcanic glass. The influence of local Modena (a.k.a. Panaca Summit) obsidian and other obsidian sources on toolstone selection is discussed. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) obsidian source results and preliminary obsidian hydration rind data on selected samples are also presented.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Haynes	Greg						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Current Research at the Virgin Anasazi "Lost City" Community near Overton, Nevada	The Lost City community refers to a group of Virgin Anasazi sites located on the floodplain of the lower Muddy River in southeastern Nevada. With the current recession of Lake Mead, Puebloan sites that have long been isolated by the lake are now accessible. The University of Nevada Las Vegas, in partnership with the National Park Service, is conducting new investigations at this important archaeological locality. An archival component includes an interpretive summary of past research and a concordance for artifact collections and burials recovered prior to the inundation of Lake Mead. A field component includes survey around the receded shoreline and household excavations that focus on extramural locations. Results of these interrelated studies will be presented.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Estes	Mark B.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Paleoindians in Jakes Valley: A Report on Recent Investigations in Eastern Nevada	In 2003, the Sundance Archaeological Research Fund (University of Nevada, Reno) sponsored a small inventory survey in Jakes Valley, eastern Nevada, to locate and record Paleoindian sites. The discovery of several new fluted and stemmed point sites prompted the need to examine high potential areas, and in the summer of 2006 Sundance crews surveyed more than 2,300 additional acres in Jakes Valley. Over 35 new sites were recorded, spanning Paleoindian through Late Prehistoric times. This paper reports on the 2006 findings, with an emphasis on discussions of Paleoindian materials.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Coffman	Samuel	Noyes	Gary				University of Nevada, Reno	General	Variations in Fluted and Concave Base Projectile Points from Pleistocene Lake Tonopah and Mud Lake, Nevada	Certain aspects of Paleoindian lithic technologies in the Great Basin remain largely unknown, specifically with regard to the origins and ages of fluted and concave base points. It is uncertain if these points should be classified as Clovis/Folsom in origin or if they deserve more specific regional designation. A morphometric analysis of Gary Noyes' collection of fluted and concave base points from Pleistocene Lake Tonopah and Mud Lake is enabling us to address this issue. In addition to helping refine the classifications of these point types, this analysis may offer insight into the toolstone procurement and settlement mobility patterns of Great Basin Paleoindians.	Independent Researcher		
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Estes	Mark B.	Coffman	Samuel				University of Nevada, Reno	General	A Comparison of Great Basin Fluted Points from Jakes Valley, Lake Tonopah, and Mud Lake, Nevada	This paper examines possible morphological variation in fluted points from Jakes Valley, eastern Nevada, and from the Lake Tonopah and Mud Lake areas, south-central Nevada. Nine fluted points from Jakes Valley and 40 points from the Lake Tonopah and Mud Lake areas were morphometrically analyzed. Resulting data for the morphometrics of all analyzed fluted points have implications for the origins of fluted points in the Great Basin, variation in fluted point morphology, and toolstone selection among Great Basin			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	McLane	Alvin R.	Frock	Oyvind	Stever	Keith	Manetta Lytle; Farrel Lytle		Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	Another Kind of Glyph: The Sunflower Mountain and Indian Campground Geoglyphs in Lincoln County	Alvin did literature and map reconnaissance to locate these two geoglyphs and led us to them. The Sunflower Geoglyph (Kane Springs Wash drainage) is a curved line of red-brown tuff boulders ~140 m long oriented generally NE-SW placed on white tuff. The boulders alternate between elongated columnar blocks stood up on their tips and smaller rocks, which makes for interesting shadow play at sunrise. From a sighting circle of stones located near the bend in the glyph it was determined that the first stone in the glyph marks the point of summer solstice sunrise. Interesting artifacts were located and will be described. The Indian Playground Geoglyph (Upper Meadow Valley Wash, 26LN158) has been described (and misplotted, which caused a very long hike for us) by Fowler and Sharrock (1973). This is a complex ~100 x 50 m array of lines, avenues, curves and dead ends marked by red-brown tuff boulders on level, white-tuff bed rock. Some walls are 3-4 courses high. "Something wonderful happened here." Surprisingly, artifacts of any kind are very scarce.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Lafayette	Linsie M.						ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	A Use-Wear Study of Great Basin Stemmed Points	The use of Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene stemmed points of the Great Basin has been largely unknown. The goal of my research was to determine whether the stemmed point types Cougar Mountain, Haskett, Parman, and Windust were used as projectiles, for other purposes, or for a combination of both. In order to accomplish this, I conducted use-wear experiments with replicas of the above stemmed point types and compared them with prehistoric stemmed points. This presentation reviews the results from the experiment and the use-wear analysis of the replica and prehistoric stemmed points.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	Workshop	Duke	Daron						Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	Lithic Analysis				

2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Stoner	Ed					Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	26WP4629, A Heat Treatment and Projectile Point Manufacture Site Near Ely, Nevada: The Rosegate Type Site	As early as 1961 it was recognized that Eastgate type projectile points formed a continuum with the Rose Spring type. By the late 1970s, Thomas (1978) concluded after his extensive review of Great Basin point types that Rose Spring and Eastgate points tend to intergrade, and in 1981 he proposed that the two types were the same and placed them under the single term "Rosegate". While the type site for the Eastgate type was Wagon Jack Shelter and the type site for the Rose Spring type was the Rose Spring site, there is not a "Rosegate" type site. I argue that 26WP4629, a site containing 299 Rosegate projectile points and eleven features radiocarbon dated to the approximate midpoint of both Eastern and Western Rosegate intervals, and located at the interface of the Eastern and Western Great Basin near Ely, Nevada, should be considered the Rosegate type site.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	Poster Presentation	Fuller	Jerry					Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office, Volunteer	General	An Evaporation Timeline to Predict Paleoindian Occupation Surfaces in Spring Valley, White Pine County, Nevada	This poster uses the hydrographical glacial Lake Spring recession to predict most likely locations for Paleo-Indian occupation surfaces in the 13,500-6,000 BP timeframe. It also demonstrates through a small series of in-field tests that artifact types located on predicted Paleoindian surfaces are consistent with those that would have been in use in the timeframe of interest. Discussions show that a more fine-grained prediction of Paleoindian surfaces can be developed, based on different ecological and hydrographic principles, relative to methods that have controlled for more recent surface archeological manifestations. The advice and assistance of Dr. Colleen Beck (Desert Research Institute) in developing this project and presenting results is gratefully acknowledged.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Pendegraft	Signa					None provided	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	Alvin McLane and the High Basins: Sunshine and Starbursts	Alanah Woody directed me toward the High Basins as archaeological surface finds pointed toward occupational and economic associations in which I was interested (and others were interested in hearing about). Then she gave me Alvin's phone number and told me to call him. I did, and was lucky enough to go on many explorations with him as he generously gave of his smile, knowledge, and arguments! Alvin was always bending over and announcing, "AHA! Looks like a solar marker..." to which I would reply, "But you move your head an inch and things don't align anymore!" So with twinkles in our eyes, we would debate, and share our thoughts. I'd like to discuss reasons why a hunter-gatherer group might like to know when seasons change, and look at the High Basins' motif analysis-at things that look like sun symbols. Plotting around the dry lakebeds, I'll discuss what could be a sun-symbol, associated archaeology at the sun-symbol areas, the differential repatination, and what I think any relationships between archaeology and motif might point toward.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Harman	Jon					None provided	Presentation Session in Tribute to Alvin McLane	Alvin's Last Road Trip: Pictograph Sites in the Snake Range	In October 2006, I accompanied Alvin McLane on a trip to the Snake Range in eastern Nevada. Alvin wanted to locate some sites he had missed before and try out DStretch enhancement on sites he had documented many years ago. The DStretch enhancements brought out much new information. I will compare the images with Alvin's published drawings for the Baker Creek pictographs and present images from other sites we visited.			
2007	Ely	36th	April 20-22, 2007	15 Min Presentation	Jensen	Eva	Valentine	David			Lost City Museum	General	Travel Nevada's Past	Travel Nevada's Past invites you to explore images and information collected for the Archaeology Awareness and Historic Preservation Month poster and web page. Following traces and trails through archives and special collections, we put together an eclectic, but by no means comprehensive, glimpse of transportation. Whether coming for hunting, trapping, trading, mining, ranching, divorcing, or gambling, people have traversed the deserts, basin, and range of Nevada using a variety of conveyances and a myriad of routes. Through exploring, mapping, surveying, blasting, plowing, and grading, we have made our way to the Nevada of today. Sandals and mule shoes, steamships and reed boats, coaches and ore cars, trails and roads, planes, trains, and automobiles are all part of the story that carries people through Nevada's past. This eclectic vignette is a piece of our journey.	Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca		
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean					University of Nevada, Reno	General	A View of the West: Community and Visibility Analysis in Depression-Era Rabbitohole Springs Mining District, Pershing County, Nevada	To mitigate the Great Depression's economic hardship and rampant unemployment, and to combat the desert's isolation and environmental challenges, residents of the Rabbitohole Mining District in northern Pershing County, Nevada bonded together to form a tightly knit community. A viewshed analysis can provide important information about the nature of this community. Using approaches from community and landscape archaeology and visibility studies, this paper analyzes viewsheds from the Double O Mine Site. Results show that residents interacted with people within and outside the mining district in many different ways, leading to complex expressions of identity and feelings of community.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Heffner	Sarah					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Technology of the Combination Shaft, Virginia City, Nevada	The Combination Shaft is located in Virginia City, Nevada and is one of the deepest vertical shafts in the United States. Built in 1875 as a joint venture of the Chollar-Potosi, Hale and Norcross, and Savage mining companies, the Combination Shaft with its associated pumping and hoisting mechanisms constitutes one of the greatest engineering feats of the late nineteenth century. Also known as the Requa Shaft, the Combination Shaft was outfitted with "first-class" machinery including a double-line of Cornish pumps, a large hoisting engine, and several hydraulic pumps with the capacity to lift over 5,000,000 gallons of water a day. Using data from a variety of historical documents, photographs, newspapers, and mining records, this paper provides a detailed overview of the technology used at this important mining site.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Daugherty	Caine	Stever	Eric			Great Basin Institute	General	Aurum, Nevada	In the fall of 2007, the USFS Ely Ranger District began the process of implementing a district-wide Travel Management Plan. A necessary component of this plan is an archaeological survey of all roads that will be added to the USFS road system. During the inventory of roads in Silver Canyon, located in the North Schell Creek Range, numerous mining and residential features were located near the historic townsite of Aurum. In the Silver Canyon Mining District, the Blue Bell Mine, along with the remnants of a tramway system, a residential area, and a road leading from the tramway loading platform to the Aurum Mill, were identified and recorded. This presentation will present our findings, provide a description of mining activity in Aurum, and discuss the Travel Management Project and its effects on sites like Aurum.			

2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	Poster Presentation	Obermayr	Erich	Reno	Ron				MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.	General	Two Recent Interpretive Projects: "Ely- Forging the Link" and "Silver and Borax: The Wadsworth and Columbus Freight Road"	Too often, even the most intriguing CRM projects have produced just a few copies of technical reports that are read only by a handful of researchers. This has changed over the past few years, as new interpretive panel technologies and publishing software have made possible the creation of richer and more appealing products for public interpretation. MACTEC has recently completed two such interpretive projects. "Ely - Forging the Link" is a Nevada State Historical Marker that will be installed this spring in downtown Ely. It serves as partial mitigation for the Silver State East Fiber Optic Project. "Silver and Borax: The Wadsworth and Columbus Freight Road" is a web-based article explaining the historic significance of the 1870s freight road linking the Columbus Mining District to the Central Pacific Railroad. It serves as mitigation for Vulcan Power Company's Salt Wells geothermal project and is posted on the BLM Carson City website.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Speulda-Drews	Lou Ann						U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	Building Wildlife Refuges: The WPA and CCC in Nevada	The year 2008 marks the 75th anniversary of the New Deal, legislation that created the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). This paper commemorates the efforts of the WPA and CCC on three of Nevada's national wildlife refuges between 1933 and 1941. These federal relief programs, aimed at putting men back to work, contributed to building refuge headquarters, improving habitat, and constructing infrastructure such as roads, dikes, and water control facilities. Today, the unique features of the New Deal programs are clearly visible at Sheldon and Ruby Lake NWR's, as well as Desert NWR.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Thomas	Nathan	Henderson	Mark	White	William	Bob Clabaugh	U.S. Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	General	Protection and Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) at Eberhardt, White Pine County, Nevada: Before, During and After the Cathedral Fire, 2007	In 2007, the Cathedral Fire swept through the historical silver mining and mill camp of Eberhardt (ca. 1870-1880s), White Pine Mining District burning large sections of the former camp and International (Eberhardt) Mill sites. The first part of this presentation will focus on the actions taken by the US Forest Service to prevent wildfire damage to the mill and steps taken after the fire by the BAER program. Part two of the presentation will provide a brief historical overview of the Eberhardt Mill, a British stockholder-owned operation, and the results of an archaeological data recording along with the recovery of archaeological artifacts .			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Haggar	Jenny E.						U.S. Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	General	Closing Abandoned Mines on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	This paper describes work by U.S. Forest Service archaeologists in 2007-2008 directed to closing abandoned mines on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Closures have been completed or are proposed for about 50 open mine shafts and adits in the historic Reese River and Birch Creek Mining Districts, located in the Toiyabe Range near Austin, Nevada. The mines date to the late nineteenth century, the Great Depression, and the 1950s, and once targeted gold, silver, copper, and uranium. Sites vary from 20-foot adits to several hundred feet of interconnected workings, and several are under consideration for new exploration. This project illustrates the complexity facing any Section 106 work conducted in an area with over 140 years of mining history.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	Poster Presentation	Creger	Cliff	Slaughter	Suzan	Dickey	Elizabeth	Shane Fox	Nevada Department of Transportation	General	Three Dimensions are Better Than Two: Documenting Historic Structures with Lasers	The use of three-dimensional laser scanning in the historic preservation field is an exciting new tool for extremely accurate documentation of historic structures and landscapes. In this poster we explore how LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) can be used to augment traditional means of resource documentation. LiDAR works similarly to sonar, using pulses of light rather than sound waves. Millions of light pulses emanate from a single point, shoot out in a straight line, strike a solid object and bounce back to a high-speed data recorder. LiDAR creates a three-dimensional, manipulatable "scan world" of any structure, object or landscape it its path. LiDAR provides resolution and accuracy previously impossible to attain, and its innovative applications for historic resources are limited only by the imagination. This poster will illustrate the application of this technology with three examples where NDOT used LiDAR to document historic structures:			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	Keynote Address	Kolvet	Renee Corona							General	A New Deal in the Desert: The Civilian Conservations Corps in Nevada	The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was one of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's pet projects and a most popular New Deal program. In contrast to the Work Progress Administration's (WPA) "make work" image, Americans generally embraced the program that restored hope to a generation of young men. In the wake of the Dust Bowl, its conservation focus appealed to Americans who were struggling to make a living off of the land. Nevada went all out by marketing its natural resources in hopes that increased tourism would stimulate commerce and augment its tax base. But true to form, Nevada has always been unique and so was its CCC program. The state had a disproportionate share of problems due its massive federal holdings, long neglected rangelands, several years of drought, insect infestations, and aging irrigation systems. Even so, it's per capital funding was the highest of all states thanks to strong representation in Washington. With its sparse population (barely over 30,000 in 1930) and a limited number of young men, most enrollees initially came from east coast inner cities. The number of Southerners and Midwesterners increased midway through the program although Black enrollees were consistently absent. Thanks to the President, Senators Wheeler and Howard, and especially Indian Commissioner John Collier, a CCC program to help Native Americans on Reservations was added. The Indian Division (CCC-ID) was administered by the Office of Indian Affairs (now Bureau of Indian Affairs). Although the types of work projects were similar to the regular CCC, the age limits and living arrangements were far less restrictive. Within the Carson Indian Agency jurisdiction, California and Southwestern Indian enrollees were often brought in when quotas could not be met, or when Nevada Indians were "cowboying" off the reservation. The CCC left an indelible legacy. Enrollees learned marketable skills and became contributing citizens and important players in a recovering American economy. In the CCC's nine years, dramatic improvements were made to Nevada's federal holdings. The program did not, however, end the Depression or quell poverty on Reservations. Despite significant strides made to the land, the nation's conservation momentum abruptly ended with the onset of World War II. Over a decade would pass before America regained an interest in public lands. This presentation will discuss the history of the CCC, the CCC-ID, and share examples of			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Munkres	James						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Arid Climate Decomposition and Desiccation: A Taphonomic Study Using Swine	This taphonomic study documents the early decomposition and desiccation of three pigs in the climate of the northern Las Vegas Valley. Reported observations are limited to the first three months following death from early December through early March. The manner of deposition, the depositional surface/medium, and arid-climate specific variables (temperature, water, insect activity, weathering, pH levels, and soil characteristics) are examined .			

2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Quinlan	Angus						Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Closing Remarks				
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Fowler	Don						Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Opening Comments				
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Winslow	Diane L.	Wedding	Jeffrey R.	Smee	David C.		University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Stretching the Horse: DStretch Images of a Pictograph Site	At the 2007 NAA memorial session honoring Alvin McLane, Jon Harmon presented a paper regarding the DStretch Plugin developed for ImageJ and its application in enhancing pictograph photographs. HRC archaeologists had the opportunity to use the technique at a pictograph site just across the Nevada/California border. We had just begun sharing our results with Alanah at the time of her passing. It is fitting we present these results as part of her memorial session.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Charest	Andreas P.						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Where Did Maize in Southern Nevada Originate?	Current models for the diffusion of maize agriculture into southern Nevada suggest that maize may have arrived in the area from either of two directions, from the east through Colorado or from the south through Arizona and the Lower Colorado Basin. Recent evidence indicates that maize was grown in southern Nevada as early as 300-400 BC, and that maize was more widely cultivated in southern Nevada than once thought. Current perspectives on phenotypic plasticity present a different picture of maize varieties, in that morphological characterizations of types or varieties may not be valid for use in identifying specific ancestries of maize. The use of genetic data is a better resource for determining the origins of maize that was brought into southern Nevada. Results of this study imply that maize was probably moved from southern Arizona to Nevada and then into western Utah.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Anderson	Sharlyn						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Vessel Function as a Means of Understanding Ceramic Trade During the Mid-PH Period in Moapa Valley	Information gained through the examination of archaeological ceramic assemblages can prove critical to inferences about past cultural dynamics. Most ceramic collections consist solely of sherds and offer a limited amount of information as compared to the examination of whole pots. This study focuses on the examination of complete vessels recovered from archaeological excavations at Lost City in Overton, Nevada, with the purpose of discerning the correlation between ceramic ware and vessel function. The Lost City assemblage is unique in containing a large number of complete vessels and a wide variety of ceramic types that were transported over a great distance from the Upland Virgin Anasazi region on the Shivwits Plateau. Data gained through this analysis can be used to identify possible motivating factors behind the demands of ceramic trade in the Moapa Valley during mid-PH times.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Haynes	Gregory M.						University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Public Lands Institute	General	Cross-Cultural Implications for Ancestral Pueblo Agriculture along the Lower Muddy River in the Mojave Desert	Both historic and prehistoric Pueblo Indians alike relied on floodwater and dry-farm agriculture to produce their crops. The arid conditions that characterize the Muddy River in the northeastern Mojave Desert would have necessitated irrigation by the Ancestral Puebloan populations who once lived there. The range of agricultural techniques used by these populations - most notably the large community of Pueblo Grande de Nevada - remains uncertain. This paper reviews cross-cultural information from societies that practice agriculture in very arid settings. While small-scale canal irrigation was undoubtedly used by Ancestral Puebloan households dispersed along the flood plain of the Muddy River, I argue that inundation-style agriculture was critical to the development of the relatively large, resident, kinship-based population at Pueblo Grande de Nevada. A cross-cultural review has implications regarding the kinds of constructed agricultural facilities, socio-political organization, and the demise of the Pueblo Grande community.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Neal	Leticia A.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Beyond Boundaries: Rock Art and Population Diasporas	Rock art in archaeological context provides insight to population dispersals and the cultural interactions of past peoples. In the boundary area between the Fremont and Ancestral Puebloan cultures near Moab in southeastern Utah, there is evidence for population movements, interaction, and use of the same landscapes by these two populations. The archaeology of southeastern Utah reflects influences from Virgin Kayenta and Mesa Verde Puebloan traditions, as well as the Fremont. Although Fremont rock art is generally found north of the Colorado River, some of its themes and motifs occur south of the Colorado River and often in association with Anasazi rock art. The blending of Fremont and Anasazi traditions may reflect cultural interaction and not just consecutive use of the same landscape, though the spatial extent and timing of each rock art tradition is of considerable debate.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Beth P.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	A Comparative Analysis of Crescentic Stone Tools in the Great Basin and California	Crescentic flaked stone tools, commonly known in the Western U.S. as crescents, are generally documented as a component of Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene sites in the Great Basin and California. Crescents are typically (but not always) bifacially worked, and occur in lithic assemblages that contain stemmed points. The earliest and most well-known examples come from Central Nevada, but crescents can be found regularly in lithic assemblages located near pluvial lakeshores and other bodies of water throughout the region. In this study, specific discrete populations of crescents are examined through a cross-comparison of their raw material composition, production technology, and local environment; results of this examination may reveal a more specialized function for these tools.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Gilreath	Amy J.						Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Preliminary Notes on the Rock Art at Gold Butte	About 40 sites with rock art are known to exist within the Gold Butte area, containing on the order of 150 panels. Rather than being scattered throughout this immense landscape, the markings are concentrated in the small island of red-rock sandstone that accounts for less than 5% of the study area. Different motifs, styles, degree of weathering, and superpositioning indicate the panels were made by the different cultural groups that made use of the Gold Butte area over the last 4,000 years. Local patterns that distinguish the rock art at Gold Butte are first described, then, characteristic that show its affinity to different regional stylistic patterns are highlighted.			

2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah	Hauer	A. Craig	Clay	Vickie L.		MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	A Tale Told on Tufa: Recording the Rock Art at Dynamite Cave, Churchill County, Nevada	Dynamite Cave (26CH49/CrNV-03-542) is a large rock shelter with extensive rock art at the western foot of the Stillwater Range. The rock art consists of red pigment pictographs on the tufa ceiling and basalt walls. In the fall of 2007, as part of a BLM Class III survey, MACTEC archaeologists documented over 500 individual examples of rock art within the shelter. Because the three dimensional "cauliflower-like" nature of the tufa ceiling was used to full benefit, the recordation of this site posed special challenges. This paper will discuss the methodology used in recording this complicated site as well as present the range of images found within the shelter.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Hockman	Aaron	DuBarton	Anne				Newfields Environmental Planning and Compliance, Inc.	General	Digging From Here to China: Small Rockshelter Yields Big Information	Rockshelters in mountains bordering eastern Las Vegas Valley provide information pertinent to research questions concerning prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence practices over a long time period. These same mountains contain extensive toolstone quarries that provided an important resource to local populations. Excavations at what appeared to be a small shelter in the River Mountains has provided new insights to Late Prehistoric occupations in the Las Vegas Valley. The site lies adjacent to a 4-wheel drive road and within an active drainage, and was seen as unlikely to contain a substantial cultural deposit. Excavations at other rockshelters in the area, including the Basic Site, also implied the River Mountains shelter would not contain more than 40 centimeters of deposit. As we dug, and dug, our excavations unearthed a 1.3-meter deep cultural record that can be used to test forager-collector models and theories regarding ethnic group interactions during the later periods of Southern Nevada prehistory.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	White	William						Statistical Research, Inc.	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Pahranagat Representational Rock Art Style	A unique style of rock art exists that is spatially limited to the Pahranagat Valley and its surrounding environments. The representational style is based on two anthropomorphic elements, Pahranagat Man with its two basic variants and the patterned body anthropomorph whose internal designs are numerous. This presentation outlines the defining attributes of both iconic elements as well as explores how the designs might have functioned within the culture.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Stoner	Edward J.						Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Trend Surface Analysis of Sites in the Robinson Mining District Near Ely, Nevada: An Examination of Middle to Late Archaic Continuity and Economy	Any analysis of the spatial distribution of artifacts from archaeological sites must address two issues before behavioral interpretations can be made. First, the distributions must be shown to be relatively intact, and not a result of post-depositional processes. Second, the distributions must be shown to be a result of human behavior. This paper discusses trend surface analyses done on intact quarry, heat treatment, and temporary campsites within the Robinson Mining District near Ely, Nevada. These studies have resulted in the identification of activity areas and explanations of human behavior based on middle-range theoretical models. The use of such analyses and models demonstrates there is a great deal of continuity between the Middle and Late Great Basin Archaic in how hunter-gatherers judged costs and benefits in order to lessen risks and losses and increase payoffs from lithic procurement, production, and subsistence.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Burke	Tom						Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Cooperative Visions: An Overview of the Nevada Rock Art Foundation and Its Work on Lands of Nevada BLM	The Nevada BLM benefits greatly from the services of volunteers. This is especially true for cultural resources, where the public's fascination with the past finds outlets through various volunteer projects. Rock art is a particular focus of public interest and productive volunteerism in Nevada as a result of a long-term relationship between the Nevada Rock Art Foundation and the BLM. This presentation reviews NRAF-BLM projects statewide that reflect intersecting visions of need, possibility and cooperation.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Raymond	Anan						U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	Repairing Shaman Cave, Desert NWR, Nevada	Shaman Cave is a sacred cultural site within the traditional and historic homeland of the Las Vegas Southern Paiute. Today the cave occurs on lands owned and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Desert National Wildlife Refuge. In the 1990s rock climbers pioneered extreme climbing routes at Shaman Cave. The climbers desecrated the place, damage including the installation of hundreds of climbing bolts and related hardware in and around the cave. The FWS responded with a ban on rock climbing and in 2007 cleaned the climbing hardware from the cave. Issues surrounding Shaman Cave and the removal of climbing hardware are briefly discussed.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	Poster Presentation	Stearns	Steve	Bunch	Jim				Nevada Department of Transportation	General	Finding Traces of Paiute Habitation Sites in Lincoln County, Nevada	Over the past few years we have conducted archaeological surveys in southeast Nevada and found several sites attributed to Southern Paiute occupation. In most cases, cultural identity is assigned by brownware pottery associated with them. For the most part these sites are similar in that they all contain rock alignments, outlining a remnant structure. In most cases many of these features are either very difficult to detect or lie in unexpected areas. Because of this, several earlier archaeological surveys were unable to identify many of these features. In this poster we describe and discuss five types of Southern Paiute remnant structures that we have identified.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Hattori	Eugene M.						Nevada State Museum	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Washoe Basketry: Origins and Development	Coiled basketry appeared in the western Great Basin about 4200 years ago and continued, largely unbroken, to the ethnographic period with Washoe coiled basketry. Current research into western coiled basketry includes AMS dating, isotope analyses, and hypotheses for major stylistic and technological changes during the historic period.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Underwood	Sali A.						Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Site Stewardship Coordinator	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	Site Stewardship in Nevada: Building Partnerships	The Nevada Site Stewardship Program consists of two active programs, the Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program and the Clark County Cultural Site Stewardship Program, each of them forming a true partnership with landowners throughout the state. Working with the various outspoken and established landowners makes for challenging, engaging, and sometimes wonderful interactions, but often such interactions are not so easy. Patience and education are the keys, and Alanah understood this when she first set out to place stewards at some of the most amazing rock art sites in Nevada. Without Alanah's tireless determination to make stewardship a statewide priority, the programs in place today would not be as successful as they now are. Some of the most enthusiastic, dedicated, and diligent stewards are Nevada Rock Art Foundation members who had been active long before official stewardship programs were enacted. Site stewardship and Alanah Woody will always be thought of as one and the same.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	Session	Fowler	Donna	Barker	Pat				Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody		Alanah Woody single-handedly rescued Nevada rock art from the mystics and pop interpreters and brought it back to the Nevada archaeological community. Along the way she created a volunteer army to record rock art sites and organized them into the Nevada Rock Art Foundation - her enduring legacy. She never lost sight of the beauty and grandeur of the art and inspired all with her enthusiasm and joy at being with rock art or just talking about it. The presentations here pay tribute to a colleague and friend who was prematurely taken from us and is greatly missed.			

2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Bennett	Ralph	Bennett	Cherlyn				Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	The Alanah Chronicles: Working with Alanah in the Northern Nevada	We will remember Alanah with stories about working with her at Lagomarsino and High Basins in Northern Nevada.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Holmes	Elaine	McConnell	Anne				Nevada Rock Art Foundation	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	The Alanah Chronicles: Working with Alanah in Southern Nevada	Alanah's legacy was not only her zeal for rock art but also her love of people. We will remember her through collected stories from a wide array of friends.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Holmes	Elaine	Carter	Anne				Nevada Rock Art Foundation	General	The Dynamic Duo	Pahranagat rock art in southern Nevada provides its own "dynamic duo," the so-called "Pahranagat Man" and the "Patterned Body Anthropomorph". In the general media it is very easy to distinguish which action figure is the hero (Batman) and which is the associate (Robin); but establishing which is the leader and which the comrade is not as easy in rock art. Because Pahranagat Man is such an arresting, eye-catching motif, many researchers have emphasized this figure and mentioned his sidekick, the Patterned Body Anthropomorph, only in passing. This paper argues that such an emphasis might be misplaced.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Roberts	Heidi						HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology	Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	The Archaeology of Ash Meadows	Between June and December of 2007, HRA conducted an archaeological survey of Fish and Wildlife's Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge located in Nye County, Nevada. The survey resulted in the identification of over 250 prehistoric and historic sites. Although the report of these investigations is still in progress, in this paper I will review our preliminary findings and describe our plans for additional studies.			
2008	Minden	37th	April 11-12, 2008	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David							Presentations in Tribute to Alanah Woody	NRAF in the NCA	In 2000, the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area was established. The area, along with some associated wilderness, covers some 1.2 million acres in northwestern Nevada in Pershing, Humboldt, and Washoe Counties. Very little of this area has been inventoried, but a few rock art sites have been identified. The NRAF has been working with the NCA to record, evaluate, and protect the regions rock art, which includes glyphs that may date to Paleoindian times up to inscriptions left by early Euroamerican emigrants.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.	Barker	Pat	Berg	Adam	Andrea Catacora; Kelly Manske	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	A Persistent But Forgotten Place: Fort Sage, Nevada	Ancillary research stemming from a pipeline project in Dry Valley, roughly 30 miles north of Reno, led us on a search for the elusive Fort Sage. This was a small outpost supposedly built by Euro-American settlers in the late 1860s-early 1870s, during a brief period of renewed conflicts between Whites and Native Americans. Hints to the fort's location have been published since the 1950s but have been so few and so vague as to leave the former site a mystery until now.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Heffner	Sarah						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Archaeology In Virginia City, Nevada: Preliminary Findings From The 2008 Field Season	This paper presents the preliminary results from an archaeological field school conducted in Virginia City, Nevada, from July 14 to August 14, 2008. Students from the University of Nevada, Reno, Department of Anthropology and local volunteers investigated several sites dating to the 1860s and 1870s. Participants explored the location of the earliest businesses, residences, and entertainment houses. The goal of this project is to learn more about patterns of gender, ethnicity, and class in the historic mining boomtown of Virginia City.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean						University of Nevada, Reno	General	No Bones About It: Why Are There Almost No Fauna/ Remains At Rabbithole Springs, Nevada?	Three seasons of archaeological survey and excavation near Rabbithole Springs in northwestern Pershing County, Nevada, have yielded a wealth of information about the area's Great Depression-era miners, but faunal remains produced by this group are almost non-existent in the archaeological record. What is the cause of the dearth of faunal remains? Oral history, archaeology, and historical sources elucidate the eating habits of the 1910s miners, and provide some insight into the lack of Rabbithole faunal remains. Other possible explanations, including taphonomic and methodological, are also explored.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Mueller	Jackson C.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Language And Ethnic Groups In Lahontan City	In 1911, the Bureau of Reclamation began construction on the Lahontan Dam. Funded by the Newlands Reclamation Act of 1902, the dam was completed in 1915, and to this day provides the Fallon area with a reliable source of irrigation water and hydroelectricity. During the dam's construction a series of ethnic and linguistic groups, including Chinese, American and Slavic, lived and worked out of Lahontan City, a temporary company town located to the northeast of the dam site. A satellite camp consisting of Bulgarian workers was located directly east of the dam, separated from Lahontan City by the Carson River. This geographical isolation, combined with medical and photographic records, seems to suggest that the builders of Lahontan Dam organized themselves by language, rather than by ethnicity.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Seymour	Greg						SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Fishing For Necessity To Fishing As Leisure: A History Of The Endeavor In Nevada	Fishing has been a means of subsistence for thousands years in Nevada. Native Americans and then early settlers relied on the protein that our state's fisheries provided. Before the turn of the 19th century, native fish populations in our streams and rivers were decimated by increasing pressure. In response, the Fish Commissioner of Nevada began a program of fish stocking. Later, local ranchers and the Civilian Conservation Corps also contributed many of the species now present. Carp, sunfish, bass, and most trout are transplants from other areas. Today, in the more than 500 small streams throughout Nevada, most of the species we fish for are remnant populations from many of these early attempts. Recently however, partners such as agencies and the Goshute Tribe have begun propagation and revitalizing native fish populations in Nevada.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Sigler	Jennifer	Ringhoff	Mary				Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	A Nineteenth Century Borax Mining Site In Churchill County, Nevada	While Nevada is better known for gold, silver, and copper mines, at one time it was the world's principal supplier of borax. Before the richer deposits in Death Valley were discovered in the 1890s, borax was extracted from mines in the Columbus Mining District in the Candelaria Hills northwest of Tonopah and later in the Salt Wells area east of Fallon. In 2008, archaeologists from Western Cultural Resource Management recorded one of several 1870s borax processing facilities whose remains are located on Eightmile Flat south of Salt Wells. This paper describes that site and places it in the wider context of 19th century borax mining in Nevada.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Haynal	Patrick	McGuckian	Peggy	Valentine	David		Bureau of Land Management	General	Sacred Sites: Now You See Them, Now You Don't	In 1912, the USGS published a bulletin on U.S. nitrate deposits. Included in the manuscript was some discussion of the Lovelock area, where the local Indians licked nitrate salts from a point of rocks on the east side of the valley. The Native Americans claimed medical benefits from the salts, and referred to the site as "Medicine Rock." The USGS also described a burial cave in the vicinity. Early archaeological work in the area confirmed the burials and also reported the presence of some pictographs. Oddly, the site seemed to disappear-misplotted, confused with neighboring features, or who knows what? The site was relocated in 2006, but still seems to come and go. What is the medicine and mystery of this site? Informed speculation on these questions will be offered.	Bureau of Land Management	Idaho Power	

2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Lytle	Farrel	Lytle	Manetta	Stever	Keith			General	How Accurate Are Petroglyph Dates Measured By XRF Analysis?	Petroglyphs are created by pecking or scratching away desert varnish to expose lighter-colored base rock underneath. The varnish is a waste product of bacteria that live on dust fall on the rock's surface. In this study, X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectra of glyphs and base rock were measured with a portable spectrometer. Subtracting the spectrum of the base rock from that of the glyph isolates the varnish elements, most of which increase with apparent age (primarily Mn). The age of the varnish (and by inference of the petroglyph pecked into it) is determined by reference to a calibration curve of Age vs. Mn XRF intensity. We estimate petroglyph age accuracy of ±30% 1 sigma for multiple (at least 3) measurements on non-flaking rock (e.g. non-vesicular volcanic or cemented sandstone). Measured dates are consistent with glyph subject matter and other independent archaeological data.		The EXAFS Company	Maturango Museum; Caltrans
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Yoder	David T.					University of Nevada, Las Vegas		General	Plain- Weave Puebloan Sandals (Not So Plain After All)	Plain-weave pointed- and rounded-toe sandals made by the Anasazi of the American Southwest have received only limited attention by archaeologists in the past century. This paper presents the results of a recent study that analyzed 226 plain-weave pointed/rounded-toe sandals from 33 archaeological sites or localities. The temporal and spatial distribution of this sandal type is established based on 21 new AMS radiocarbon dates and mapping of multiple specimens. These data are then combined with experimental reconstruction, stylistic theory, and statistical analysis to discuss cultural boundaries, group interaction, and population movement in the western Anasazi world.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Lyneis	Margaret M.					University of Nevada, Las Vegas and Museum of Northern Arizona		General	Pueblo Pottery In The Eastern Mohave: A Suggestive Case Study From Ash Meadow	Three pottery-making traditions are represented at Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge: Great Basin Brown Ware, Pueblo coil and scrape, and paddle and anvil-thinned brown ware. Preliminary analysis shows that all three were made in the vicinity of Ash Meadows, including part of the Pueblo assemblage. Well-made but local corrugated pottery indicates that women raised in Pueblo society were present at Ash Meadows. They may have been part of Pueblo families in residence at Ash Meadows, adding another possibility to our ideas about mobility and social and economic relations in the eastern			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Estes	Mark B.					University of Nevada, Reno		General	Paleoindian Investigations From Eastern Nevada	Investigations by Sundance Archaeological Research Fund crews from the University of Nevada, Reno discovered, recorded, and collected nearly 20 Paleoindian occupations within a small valley in eastern Nevada during the 2002, 2003, and 2006 field seasons. Collections consist of both Western Fluted and Western Stemmed Tradition diagnostic artifacts and related tools and debitage. Research concentrated on the identification of settlement systems, mobility patterns, landscape use, and raw material provisioning strategies of each group. Results indicate that, while Western Fluted and Western Stemmed Tradition groups share similar settlement systems, marked differences exist in other aspects of these early hunter-gatherers' lifeways.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Neal	Leticia A.					University of Nevada, Reno		General	Footprints And Sandal Tracks: Material Culture And Rock Art Along Mill Creek, Southeastern Utah	There are approximately 50 rock art sites in Mill Creek and surrounding areas, these sites exhibit a wide range of stylistic affiliations. The cultures that created these images ranged from highly mobile hunting and gathering peoples of the Archaic period, to the Ancestral Puebloan farmers who occupied sizable villages in the Moab Valley. The archaeological materials located in Mill Creek and surrounding areas of southeastern Utah indicate a primary cultural affiliation with Mesa Verde Anasazi, with a lighter Fremont signature, and a very light signature for the Kayenta branch Anasazi. This area provides a unique opportunity to examine the nature of interactions across cultural boundaries by exploring rock art images in their archaeological context.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Lechner	Theresa M.	Giambastiani	Mark A.			ASM Affiliates, Inc.		General	The Archaeology Of A Pinyon Zone In The Desatoya Mountains, Lander County, Nevada	In 2007, ASM archaeologists completed a 1,770-acre survey in Dalton Canyon, located in the Desatoya Mountains west of Smith Creek Valley in central Nevada. The floor of Dalton Canyon is flat and open, but the west slope constitutes a series of elongate ridgelines covered by dense pinyon-juniper woodland. The survey resulted in the recordation of over 100 sites, time-sensitive artifacts indicating repeated human use from the Early Archaic to terminal prehistoric times. Most of the sites are located within pinyon-juniper habitat but only a few reflect evidence of intensive pinyon procurement. This paper addresses the apparent rarity of focused pinyon exploitation at Dalton Canyon through a comparative analysis with data from other archaeologically known pinyon-juniper environments in the western Great Basin.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Gilreath	Amy	Young	D. Craig			Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.		General	Digging Deeper into Gypsum Cave	A credit to the seminal work of Mark Harrington, Gypsum Cave (26Ck5) occupies a prominent place in the history of Great Basin archaeology. From early suppositions on the associations of hunting parties and Pleistocene fauna to the definition of a distinctive Middle Archaic projectile point technology, the role of the early excavations and analyses is undeniable. Recent excavations at Gypsum Cave re-exposed Harrington's 1930 excavation block and provided an opportunity to resolve the stratigraphy of Room 1. Our project also allowed analysis of the curated assemblage, providing a clearer picture of Gypsum Cave as one in a number of caves that indicate that the high-water mark for big-game hunting and associated ritual elaborations in caves occurred between 3,000 and 4,500 years ago.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Beth P.					Gnomon, Inc.		General	The Demise Of The Crescent In The Great Basin	Great Basin crescents are a small crescent-shaped chipped stone tool, present in Pre-Archaic lacustrine settings. Their original function remains undetermined. They are not associated with animal kill sites, and their use-wear patterns vary significantly between individual artifacts. They disappear from the material record by 7800 B.P., after a use period that spanned thousands of years. Why did crescents drop out of later lithic assemblages? The answer may lie in the manufacturing processes and the highly curated toolkits used during the Pre-Archaic.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Risse	Danielle					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.		General	Is There Hunting Magic? Rock Art And Hunting Landscapes	In the spring and summer of 2006, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. conducted an inventory of close to 7,000 acres near Lagomarsino petroglyph site in Storey County, Nevada. Among other sites, the survey identified 10 archaeological sites together containing almost 600 petroglyph panels, one pictograph, and over 50 hunting blinds. Several of these sites are also associated with natural big game traps created by deep-cut drainages lined with cliffs, often referred to as "amphitheaters." Some theories on the function of rock art have suggested a correlation between rock art and hunting sites/activities. It seems clear that the rock art identified in the Lagomarsino project area was largely produced by prehistoric hunters, subsequently these sites can be deemed part of a prehistoric hunting landscape which is defined primarily by hunting related features and associated rock art.			

2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	DuBarton	Anne	Perry	Laureen				Newfields Environmental Planning and Compliance, Inc.	General	The Mountains To The Valley: Testing Models And Theories For The Las Vegas Valley, Nevada	A year ago at this conference Anne DuBarton presented on a thermal treatment site within a rockshelter located in the River Mountains east of Las Vegas Valley, part of the Northeast C-1 Detention Basin Project. The project is now complete and we can attempt to synthesize the data and answer research questions to test forager-collector models and theories regarding ethnic group interactions and movement to and from the Colorado River. The project uncovered a series of sites along the base of the eastern side of the River Mountains spanning the Archaic to the Late Prehistoric. All stages of tool production, including procurement, thermal treatment, reduction and use, were found at surface sites and small rockshelters. Combining this information with previous research allows a regional focus not often found in modern compliance drive cultural resource investigations.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Reno	Ron						None Provided	General	Digging Last Supper Cave	Last Supper Cave in northern Humboldt County, Nevada, was excavated under the direction of Dr. Thomas Layton in the early 1970s as part of the High Rock Ecological Project. The site yielded many perishable artifacts, a layer containing stemmed points, and even a shell midden. Despite its potential, Last Supper remains little known. The perspective I will offer is that of a young and inexperienced excavator out on my first academic dig back when expeditions were expeditions and the outlands of Nevada were a lot more remote than they are today.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Raymond	Anan						U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	The Whole Shootin' Match - The Ammunition System Of A Prehistoric Great Basin Hunter At Nicholarsen Cave, Winnemucca Lake, Nevada	Seven hundred years ago, a hunter stashed a bag of 101 Eastgate-style projectile points, preforms, and other tools in a tufa cave at Nevada's Winnemucca Lake. The hunter never retrieved his cache. Forty-seven years ago relic collectors found the bag and sold it to a museum. A technological study of the artifacts reveals how the hunter organized the acquisition, manufacture, use, and reuse of projectile point ammunition. The artifacts provide a rare glimpse of the working ammunition system of a mobile hunter- flintknapper in the prehistoric western Great Basin.			
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Jensen	Eva	Slaughter	Mark				Lost City Museum	General	Back to the Old Salt Mine	Salt deposits in southern Nevada along the lower Virgin River mined by prehistoric and historic populations were reported by archaeologist Mark Harrington in the 1920s. Harrington excavated three salt caves and recovered hundreds of artifacts. Ethnographic records and archival and historical documents provide insight into the archaeology of this resource and unique cultural activity. Salt deposits inundated by Lake Mead in 1938 are reemerging as lake levels drop. Archaeologists, geologists, and cave specialists from the National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, USGS, UNLV, and Lost City Museum are revisiting the area and exploring the archives for deeper understanding of the St. Thomas salt caves.	University of Nevada, Las Vegas		
2009	Lovelock	38th	April 3-5, 2009	15 Min Presentation	Malinky	Barbi						Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Preliminary Results Of The Mount Hope Inventory	Between 2006 and 2008, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc., conducted a Class III inventory of a 19,000-acre block in Eureka County, just east of the Roberts Mountains. Close to 600 archaeological sites were identified and recorded, spanning from the Earliest Holocene to the historic period. While mitigation efforts have not yet been implemented, preliminary analyses have been conducted based on the information derived from the Class III inventory. The results of those analyses will be presented here.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Poster Presentation	Edwards	Susan R.	Beck	Colleen M.	King	Maureen L.		Desert Research Institute, Associate Research Archaeologist	General	The Archaeology of the Plowshare Research Program: Peaceful Applications for Nuclear Detonations	For almost 20 years, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission pursued a unique research effort focused on identifying peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. Known as the Plowshare Program, its goal was to develop methods of utilizing nuclear detonations for industrial and engineering applications. Scientists and policy makers envisioned canals and harbors constructed quickly and cheaply and the augmentation of natural gas, oil, and geothermal power production. The program, which began in the 1950s and eventually ended in the 1970s, attracted attention from both the public and private sectors. For several years, archaeologists have worked to identify, relocate, and record locations across the United States where feasibility studies or high explosive scaling projects were conducted in conjunction with the Plowshare Program. This research has uncovered new information about the breadth of the program's goals and its historical legacy on the landscape.	Desert Research Institute, Research Professor	Desert Research Institute, Archaeologist	
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean						University of Nevada, Reno	General	"And That's Not All!": The Archaeology of Twentieth-Century Advertising in Sulphur, Nevada	Commercial advertising for all products became increasingly aggressive and important during the first half of the 20th century, and promotions by the food industry were no exception. Advertising had always been important to the sale of food, but during the 20th century there was a tremendous increase in the number of nationally recognizable brands. In 2009, archaeological investigations of Sulphur, a 20th-century mining and railroad town in northwest Nevada, yielded excellent remains of food advertising. One feature in particular, an intact dugout/cellar framed with railroad ties covered with cardboard panels from shipping boxes of numerous nationally advertised products, contained advertising from companies like Post, Hershey, Borden's, French's, Heinz, Del Monte, and Kellogg's. By linking advertising and archaeological research, it becomes possible to tie archaeological sites into the larger social network of which they were a part, as well as provide specific information about how advertised products were actually used in food production, distribution, preparation, consumption, and disposal.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	DuBarton	Anne						Newfields Environmental Planning and Compliance, Inc.	General	Penelope's Trip to Searchlight	I am so excited because my father, Mr. Bigelow is taking me on his trip to scout roads to Searchlight. The automobile association hired daddy to find the best routes between the mining towns of Searchlight and Eldorado Canyon and the growing railroad town of Las Vegas, where we live. For sustenance along the way, mother provides a thermos of coffee, canned milk, a canteen of water and canned food for lunch. She also provided some bottles of Coca Cola as a treat. We also have to carry extra water, gas, oil and spare parts to keep the Model N going during the long trip. It is at least 60 miles between Las Vegas and Searchlight with no place to stop for gas. Along the route, we find a place where an unfortunate traveler's car got stuck in the mud near the old dry lake. We also find bottles and cans thrown out by previous travelers. Daddy thinks the route may be very bad and may recommend the road through Nipton as a better choice for travelers between Searchlight and Las Vegas.			

2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Reno	Ron							General	What are Little Girls (and Boys) Made of? A Tale of Two Privies from the Silver City Schoolhouse	A major goal of nineteenth century American schools was to teach children how to behave like girls and boys - on the way to becoming proper men and women. School design echoed this goal in many ways, including separate privies for the sexes. Discovery of a pair of sealed nineteenth century privies at the Silver City Schoolhouse provides a rare opportunity to examine the material culture of childhood on the mining frontier in a private children's space. Abundant artifacts from the privies suggest both the possibilities and perplexities of using these contexts to better understand the behavior and accoutrements of girls versus boys from the archaeological record.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Poster Presentation	Jageman	Karla						National Park Service, Great Basin National Park	General	Johnson Lake Mine Historic District and Cultural Landscape Inventory	Johnson Lake Mine is an early 20th-century tungsten mine located within the confines of Great Basin National Park. The mine was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1995 as a Historic District, which includes six standing structures, an aerial tramway cable, and a collapsed mining adit. A Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) of the site was recently completed in 2009. The district is one of the few mines located above 10,000 feet in elevation in Nevada. It was abandoned in 1935 and has since fallen into disrepair. Efforts by the park to stabilize the buildings have helped in slowing the deterioration of this important historic mine. Stabilization efforts will continue in the future to protect the buildings from complete ruin.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Field trip	Atomic Testing Museum							Atomic Testing Museum	General	Atomic Testing Museum Tour	Special guided tour for NAA members. Discounted price \$5.00, payable at door. (Additional tour is available Friday afternoon at 1:00 pm for those who can't stay through Sunday.) On site at DRI.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Dickey	Elizabeth						Nevada Department of Transportation	General	Dying in Two Worlds: Stewart Indian Cemetery	As mitigation for the adverse visual impacts of a nearby highway, the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) has started an in-depth conservation and research project on the Old Stewart Indian Cemetery in Stewart, Nevada. The cemetery was established primarily for the students of the Carson Indian School (later Stewart Indian School) and has been actively used from c. 1890 to 1940. The simple, marble headstones belie the emotive history of the boarding school and the children who died there. The cemetery contains the remains of the famous, the infamous the innocent and the forgotten. In cooperation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, the NDOT Archaeology Section staff has trained tribal members on cemetery photography, documentation, grave marker repair and re-setting grave markers. We have also begun a collaborative research effort to uncover the story of the cemetery's inhabitants so that their lives will not be forgotten.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Field trip	Nevada State Railroad Museum							Nevada State Railroad Museum	General	Nevada State Railroad Museum	Come ride the Nevada Southern Railway excursion train in historic Boulder City, Nevada - the city that built the Hoover Dam. Ride the rails and experience history dating back to the 1930's - the time this Boulder Branch Line was constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad to service the Boulder Dam project. Ride in your choice of an open air car, or air conditioned I heated Pullman coaches. And yes, we are wheelchair accessible.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Poster Presentation	Perry	Laureen	Hicks	Pat	Slaughter	Mark C.	Mark Boatwright; Kathleen Sprowl; Kelly Turner; Eva Jensen	Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office	General	SNAP Cultural Resources Team Traveling Exhibit	The Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP) Cultural Resources Team (CRT) is comprised of cultural resources personnel from five Federal agencies in Southern Nevada, including the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service, partnered with the Nevada Division of Cultural Affairs, including the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and the Lost City Museum. The CRT received Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act funding for a variety of projects on Federal lands in Clark County that will benefit all agencies. These projects include surveying Federal lands to identify cultural resources; developing research designs and surveying the submerged resources in Lake Mead and Lake Mojave; developing a research design to survey the emerging lands around Lake Mead; analyzing and re-analyzing existing archaeological collections; developing an ethnographic overview of Southern Nevada; and reaching out to the public with cultural resources information. Part of the public outreach program included designing and developing permanent exhibits at the Lost City Museum and creating a traveling exhibit that showcases each agency's projects. The CRT continues to meet regularly and work together to improve cultural resources management and identification efforts.	Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office	Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office	Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Forest Service; formerly Lost City Museum
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Raycraft	Elizabeth						National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area	General	Site Condition Assessments: Lake Mead National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	The Cultural Resources Office at Lake Mead National Recreation Area manages and cares for archaeological sites at both Lake Mead National Recreation Area and the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. Both parks cover millions of acres and contain hundreds of documented archaeological sites. To assist with site management, the cultural resources staff utilizes periodic condition assessments on known archaeological sites. This paper aims to outline some of the challenges that are faced while trying to complete the condition assessments, and how those challenges are handled.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Underwood	Sali						Nevada State Historic Preservation Office	General	The Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program: a Lesson in Communication and Cooperation	The Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (NASSP) provides trained volunteers to help protect archaeological resources from damage through regularly reporting any changes to the condition of a site to the land managing agencies. NASSP was made possible through Nevada Revised Statute 383.075, Historic Preservation Funds; and partnerships with nonprofit groups and public land managing agencies. These partnerships working together towards the common goal of preservation has made NASSP a success in mitigating damage to sites, involving local communities, and educating the public about protecting and preserving Nevada's heritage and could be used as a model for future national stewardship programs.			

2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Home	Stephen P. Musser-Lopez	Ruth				General	Targeting the Efforts of Site Stewards through Focus on At-Risk Sites	The long term success of site stewardship programs depends on many factors, including clear goals; written, vetted standards and guidelines; careful selection of volunteers; their diligent education, training and oversight; retention of control by land management agencies; and active engagement of agency historic preservation professionals. Equally important, but sometimes ignored, is the thoughtful selection of at-risk sites for incorporation into a program of site stewardship. We argue that an underlying assessment of the risk environment of individual sites is a foundational element of site stewardship programs. Absent such assessment, the efforts of site stewards and the resources of land management agencies can be directed toward sites which may not actually require active monitoring. A first effort to develop explicit criteria for determining which sites are at-risk was developed at the 2009 Statewide Site Steward Coordinator's Annual Meeting in Ruth, Nevada. These criteria were used as an organizational principal for a program of targeted archaeological survey and inventory at Desert NWR and subsequent design of a site stewardship program there. The development of these criteria was an important first step-- but active reassessment of the criteria is necessary to keep pace with our understanding of actual threats and our developing understanding of the sensitivity of the archeological record.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Harry	Karen G.				University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	A Large Pueblo within the Lost City Complex	House 47 is a large, 100+ room site associated with the Virgin River Puebloan culture. It was first excavated in the 1920s and 1930s, before it became inundated by Lake Mead following the completion of Hoover Dam. With the onset of drought conditions nearly a decade ago, the lake waters have receded and the site is once again exposed. To evaluate the effect that inundation has had on these deposits, in 2009 archaeologists from the University of Nevada Las Vegas conducted test excavations at the site. Findings from this study, including those obtained from macrobotanical and pollen analyses, are reported upon here. The effects of Lake Mead on the preservation of the remains are evaluated, as is the ability of the site to contribute new insights into the puebloan occupation of southern Nevada.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Poster Presentation	Bargiel	Chris				University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	A Student's First Look into the Past, through Valley of Fire	In the spring of 2009, the College of Southern Nevada (CSN) conducted a field school at Valley of Fire. Among the numerous isolates and sites that were recorded, one stood out above all others: VOF 2009-1. The site consists of two loci, two petroglyph panels, numerous cores, flakes, grinding stones, and a substantial amount of fire cracked rock (fer). Since the site yielded an abundance of data, it became the focus of 3 field days, which allowed for students to gain experience and employ methods learned in class to a real life project. This paper reflects the student's perspective of how VOF 2009-1 was surveyed and ultimately recorded, along with the preliminary results of a site that is possibly associated with the archaic period.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Lyneis	Margaret M.				University of Nevada, Las Vegas and Museum of Northern Arizona	General	The Role of Materials Availability in Pottery Production at Corn Creek and Ash Meadows in Southern Nevada	Comparison of pottery assemblages from these desert oases shows that the availability of clay can constrain local pottery making. In the case of Ash Meadows, the apparent lack of useable clay led residents to bring or procure pottery from distances of 50 km or more. At both localities, availability and constraints affected potters of all the prehistoric technical traditions, not just Pueblo potters.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Roberts	Heidi				HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	"Finally Corn" Data Recovery Investigations at the Corn Creek Field Station, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Las Vegas, Nevada	In the spring of 2008 and winter of 2009, HRA conducted archaeological excavations at the Corn Creek Archaeological Site in the Desert National Wildlife Refuge near the Corn Creek Field Station. These investigations identified several large late Archaic and protohistoric roasting pits, smaller thermal features, and an ephemeral habitation structure that was associated with gray ware pottery, maize, shell beads, and thousands of flaked stone artifacts. This paper explores our preliminary findings of these investigations.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Baker	Jeffrey L.				Knight and Leavitt Associates, Inc.	General	Puebloans, Paiutes and Patayan: Modeling Prehistoric Interaction	Territory occupied by modern Yuman and Numic speakers was inhabited in prehistoric times by populations generally associated with the puebloan populations. Archaeologists have been debating the role between the prehistoric inhabitants of the area and modern populations. Based upon recent archaeological evidence, and historic accounts of interactions between various Native America and Euro- American groups, this paper will propose a new model to explain the interactions between various prehistoric groups. In addition, this model will argue that there is historical continuity between prehistoric groups like the Virgin River Puebloans, the Prescott Culture and the Cohonina and the modern occupants of these areas: the Paiute, Yavapai and Havasupai and Hualapai.			
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Stoner	Edward J.	Cunnar	Geoffrey		Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	The Giroux Wash Site (26WP2353): Results of Data Recovery and Implications for Future Research	The buried paleosols of the Giroux Wash site in the Egan Range of White Pine County contain numerous artifacts and features that yielded 15 radiocarbon ages from two contemporaneous but distinct and spatially separate activity areas. In this paper, the results of data recovery efforts on the site by WCRM in 1998 and again in 2005 and 2006 are presented. The data recovered from this and other sites in the Robinson Mining District raise a number of previously unanswered questions, have important management implications, and provide avenues for further research.			

2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Eichenberg	Erin						National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area	General	Return to Grapevine Canyon	The Grapevine Canyon Petroglyph Site is situated in the Newberry Mountains amidst an unexpected oasis of vegetation and prehistoric rock art. Previous documentation of the site includes limited excavation, photography, and field sketches. In 2009, a more complete documentation of the site was conducted by the National Park Service in partnership with the Nevada Rock Art Foundation. This paper reviews the prehistory of Grapevine Canyon, project results, and management issues associated with this heavily visited interpretive site.		
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Turner	Kelly						U.S. Forest Service, Spring Mountain National Recreation Area	General	The Spring Mountains and the Story of Seven Sheep	In June 2009, a Nye County Deputy spotted a small boulder with seven sheep pecked into it out in front of a house where he was helping to serve a search warrant for drugs. This accidental discovery led to the development of an ARPA case that, while not one of the largest cases to occur, helps to showcase the growing issues surrounding the protection of our country's cultural resources from both artifact theft as well as the destruction of archaeological sites because of recreational use. This presentation will discuss the current ARPA case on the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area as well as issues from inadvertent vandalism because of recreational use.		
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Poster Presentation	Slaughter	Mark C.	Perry	Laureen	Hicks	Pat		Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office	General	Site Visibility along the Lower Colorado River	Despite being the best and most reliable source of water in the arid west, research along the lower Colorado River has uncovered limited evidence of prehistoric Native American habitation. The ethnographic and ethnohistoric data indicate that significant populations were in-place when contacted by Europeans and other explorers. This poster presents a brief overview of the Native American tribes living along the river and explores the natural and cultural processes that have limited site visibility on the river.		
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin						College of Southern Nevada	General	More from Valley of Fire: What's New?	The College of Southern Nevada (CSN) survey field school recently finished a fourth season at Valley of Fire. A square mile area near Atlatl Rock was inventoried, recording an additional seven sites and numerous isolates, ranging in age from the Archaic period to early 20th century. This brings the total area surveyed near Atlatl Rock to over 2.5 square miles. This paper reports the preliminary results of the 2009 surveys, and then attempts to make some preliminary general statements regarding prehistoric and historic settlement and subsistence patterns in the southern Valley of Fire region.		
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	Field trip	Rafferty	Kevin						College of Southern Nevada and ArchaeoNevada	General	Valley of Fire	Field trip to see the archaeology of the Valley of Fire, guided by Kevin Rafferty, CSN and ArchaeoNevada.		
2010	Las Vegas	39th	March 26-28, 2010	15 Min Presentation	Dickey	Elizabeth						Nevada Department of Transportation	General	What's Better than Frikin' Sharks with Frikin' Laser Beams Attached to their Frikin' Head? A Frikin' Archaeological Site with Frikin' Laser Beams	The use of three-dimensional laser scanning in the historic preservation and archaeology fields is an exciting new tool for extremely accurate documentation. This paper explores how terrestrial LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) can be used to augment traditional means of resource documentation. LiDAR can document building interiors that are too unstable for humans to work in, unlit tunnels, caves and mine shafts, the inaccessible exterior of tall buildings and archaeological sites with above ground components. Images created with LiDAR can be viewed and manipulated on a computer in three-dimensional space. This paper will illustrate the application of LiDAR technology using NDOT projects that documented: Collapsed Virginia & Truckee Railroad Tunnels; The stone ruin of the Assayer's Office, the only above ground remnant of the town of Ophir; A bottle house in Goldfield; and The Court of Antiquity rock art site outside of Sparks LiDAR's innovative applications for historic resources are limited only by the imagination. The application of aerial LiDAR is well known in archaeology, but using terrestrial LiDAR to record archaeological sites is very cutting edge. NDOT is using LiDAR documentation as mitigation for adverse effects to the communal game trap site in Elko County. The site was recently written up by Bryan Hockett and Tim Murphy for American Antiquity.		
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Edwards	Susan C.	Wedding	Jeffrey R.				Desert Research Institute	General	Mayhem and Madams: The Brothels of Lincoln County	Most archaeological studies of prostitution have focused on 19th and early 20th century brothels whether in urban centers of the east or frontier towns of the west. Nevada, however, provides an opportunity to examine recent patterns of social interaction, gender dynamics and power relationships associated with prostitution. It remains the only state with a legal brothel industry creating a distinctive contemporary cultural landscape and material assemblage. With the recent release of the movie the "Love Ranch", Nevada's legal brothels are once again in the spotlight. That movie revolves around the story of Nevada's most notorious bordello and its infamous owners Joe and Sally Conforte. Southern Nevada's bordellos had their own drama and we examined several 1970s-era brothels in Lincoln County, Nevada. Closed since 1978, the abandoned sites capture the highs and lows of Nevada's brothel industry as well as a unique aspect of the state's leisure economy and social landscape.		
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	Keynote Address	Dixon	Kelly						University of Montana	General	Research Findings from Donner Party Sites Excavations	Kelly will share information about her work with Donner Party Archaeology Project. The Project is a collaborative endeavor dedicated to triangulating between archaeological traces of the camp, historical context, and osteological remains to examine the human condition amid the backdrops of starvation, cannibalism, and survival. Kelly is a UNR graduate and published Boomtown Saloons: Archaeology and History in Virginia City Nevada.		

2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey R. Smee	David C.				University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	The End of the Trail: the Story of Hamilton Slough, Last Marked Man of Bristol Wells	In March 2011, archaeologists from the Harry Reid Center at UNIV began the field recording efforts in fulfillment of a Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAD) grant to document four historic cemeteries in Lincoln County, Nevada. Only one grave at the Bristol Wells cemetery retains a stone marker with information regarding the individual, that of Hamilton Slough. Mr. Slough's biography will be presented with photographs from the cemetery as well as historic documents such as United States census data, newspaper accounts and military service documents obtained from the National Archives.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Pointer-Bueltel	Chenay					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Island Mountain's Elusive Leather Ammunition Bag	The Chinese General Store found at Island Mountain, Nevada was excavated during 1999 and 2001 and yielded many artifacts showing the social and cultural cohesion found at the General Store which was spurred by the owners of the store. However, at least one artifact, a leather bag containing ammunition, was mislabeled when it was found, as a boot, and was stored as such with other boots found at the site. It was only until recently that the ammunition bag was re-found in the collection of the Anthropology Research Museum at the University of Nevada, Reno. This presentation sheds light on the history of the leather ammunition bag as well as the Winchester Repeating Arms ammunition it contains.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Blustain	Jonah S.					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Yellow Cake in the Silver State: The Archaeology of Uranium Mines and Mining in Nevada	An often-overlooked metal in the history of Nevada mining, uranium has had a significant impact on our industrial landscape. As it has only recently passed into the realm of history, uranium mining has not been extensively studied and very few of these important resources have been documented archaeologically. This paper provides a contextual framework for historic uranium mining resources, which is pertinent in view of the newly-created Cold War Advisory Board of the Department of the Interior. In addition, this paper draws attention to the uranium mine and its ancillary features an area of much needed cultural resource management.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Heffner	Sarah					University of Nevada, Reno	General	"The Butcher, the Baker, and the Candlestick Maker": Tracing the Changing Nature of Commercial Development along South C Street, Virginia City, NV	This presentation investigates the evolution of businesses along South C Street in Virginia City, Nevada, through the analysis of archaeological and documentary materials. Excavations of a portion of this area known as the Barbary Coast were conducted by students enrolled in a University of Nevada, Reno, fieldschool and by local volunteers in Summer 2008 and 2009. Excavations uncovered numerous artifacts including building foundations. Known primarily for its boarding houses and tough saloons, the Barbary Coast also hosted a butcher shop, bakery, grocery store, millinery, and barber shop, among others.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean					University of Nevada, Reno	General	A History of Foodways in Sulphur, Nevada	The historical archaeological site of Sulphur, a 20th-century mining and railroad town in northwest Nevada, has a rich and complex documentary record associated with it. Both primary and secondary historical sources provide insight into past residents' lives. Of particular interest for this project are foodways, or the actions, materials, and thoughts that affect and reflect people's ingestion of food. This paper traces the evolution of foodways in Sulphur between the primary years of occupation, 1909-1960.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah E.					University of Nevada, Reno and MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.	General	"White Gold" in the Silver State: Recent Investigations at Teels Marsh, Mineral County, Nevada	Nevada may be known as the Silver State, but for a brief period at the end of the nineteenth century, Nevada was also the world's principal supplier of borates. The discovery and development of the borate fields in the alkaline playa of Teels Marsh in the 1870s and 1880s helped move the American borax industry from virtually unknown to leading the world in production. This paper will explore the history and development of the Teels Marsh Borax Works and examine the ways in which the archaeological record correlates with and expands on the historic record of this important Nevada site.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David					Idaho Power Company	General	The Blue Goose Rides Again	A number of years ago I initiated a project to discover how often prophylactic related devices are recovered in the archaeological record. I discovered that during the early 20th century condoms were often packaged in small, pocket-sized cans. I began assembling a comparative collection of small cans to determine if the contents could be determined based on size. I also began searching for archaeological examples of pocket-sized cans. This paper will give an update on the comparative collection as it now stands, as well as updates on archaeological examples of cans and their distribution.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Reno	Ron						General	Ione: A Museum of Vernacular Architecture	Ione is situated in the center of Nevada, about the same distance from everywhere. The tiny town has somehow managed to preserve a remarkable variety of unpretentious vernacular houses and outbuildings, including several built by local Shoshone. This preservation is due partly to the fact that mining in the area was never successful enough for the simple architecture to be obliterated by later urban expansion. It is also due to the continued presence in town of families and individuals who stayed through down periods and protected the buildings, many of which are still in use in one way or another. The town has been at considerable risk of destruction by wildfire due to unchecked vegetation growth among and around the buildings, causing it to be evaluated as having an Extreme Community Hazard rating by the BLM. Gnomon, Inc. and Zeier & Associates, LLC recorded this collection of vernacular buildings for the BLM as part its effort to reduce the risk of wildland fire at Ione.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Reily	Leslie					Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office	General	Results of a Restoration at the Griswold Cabin Project, Lincoln County, NV	Missing			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	Field trip							California National Historic Trail Interpretive Center	General	Visit California National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, located eight miles west of Elko at Hunter Exit 292 off Interstate 80.				

2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Jageman	Karla					National Park Service, Great Basin National Park	General	Bonnie and Bonita: Growing up with Miners	John D. Tilford and his family arrived in the Snake Valley area of Nevada in the early 1900s. In 1912 he discovered tungsten along Snake Creek and established the Bonita Mine. It was not until World War I, with its high demand for tungsten, that much of the mine and its associated mining camp were developed. At its height the mine boasted forty miners who lived at the Bonita Mining Camp along with Tilford's family. The decreased need for tungsten after the conclusion of World War I, resulted in the mine falling into disuse sometime between 1918 and 1920.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	Workshop	Barton	Dana					National Park Service, North Cascades National Park	General	Historic Preservation, Tools and Techniques for Saving Log Structures	This workshop will be presented by restoration specialist Dana Barton from North Cascades National Park. Includes classroom and field evaluation session. This class would be beneficial to resource managers, site stewards, and anyone interested in preserving historic log cabins and structures. Dana works throughout the U.S. and has completed several projects in Nevada. Most recently she restored the Griswold Cabins for the Ely District, BLM.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Speulda-Drews	Lou Ann					U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	From Where to What: Excavating Fort Ruby	Located in Northeastern Nevada, Fort Ruby operated from September 1862 to May 1869 with the stated purpose to protect travelers and mail on the Overland Stage Route. The Fort was abandoned when the transcontinental railroad was completed. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service are investigating the remains of Fort Ruby. We began the search by comparing historic maps and photographs with surface evidence and landscape features. However, finding Fort Ruby has been challenging because it was overprinted by a ranch and trailer park. This paper presents the investigation results of six years of testing and a geophysical study that has uncovered evidence of the officers' row of houses, a privy, and several features. The architectural and material culture signatures of the buildings will also be discussed.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Stiever	Eric	Oliver	Anne			U.S. Forest Service, Ely Ranger District	General	Belmont Mill, White Pine County	In 1926 the Tonopah Belmont Development Company built the Belmont Mill to process lead and silver ore from its recently acquired claims in the White Pine mining district. The small pilot mill employed the most recent advances in mineral processing techniques, and the company erected numerous other industrial and domestic buildings and structures, including an aerial tramway and boardinghouses, to support the mining and milling work. In 2010 the USFS completed HAER documentation as part of a proposed project to stabilize the mill and other surviving buildings. This presentation will recount the history of the mill and discuss the technology used to process the ore.	Oliver Conservation Group, Salt Lake City, UT		
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Underwood	Sali A.					Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Site Stewardship Coordinator	General	Site Stewardship: Management Tool and Outreach Opportunities in Archaeology	Archaeological site stewardship is an effective management tool providing a unique opportunity for public outreach. The Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (NASSP) trains volunteers to collect data on the condition of archaeological resources by regularly reporting changes. Stewardship has no boundaries and crosses agency, state and country borders, it is increasingly important to develop a national standardization of site monitoring data collection methods. Sharing stewardship statistics will allow for nationwide comparisons of volunteer efforts, agency mitigation and site changes over time. This will result in a more effective management tool for public land managing agencies and public outreach opportunities in archaeology.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	LaValley	Stephen J.					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Biface Reduction Strategies at Paiute Creek Shelter	This research analyzes stone tool raw material procurement strategies and behaviors of the prehistoric inhabitants of Paiute Creek Shelter (PCS). Using biface reduction sequence analysis this paper determines where the people using this shelter finished/refined the stone tools discarded at the site. By establishing at what point in the biface reduction sequence people produced these tools, proximity to these sources can be identified. Analysis of the site's debitage and raw material type are also used to corroborate these results. Finally, temporally separate lithic assemblages from PCS are compared and contrasted across time to observe any temporal changes or consistencies in stone tool raw material procurement strategies.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.	Kielhofer	Jennifer			University of Nevada, Reno	General	Warner Valley Revisited: the Return of UNR Anthropology to the Northern Great Basin and the Results of Fieldwork at the Little Steamboat Point Rockshelters	The University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) has a history of fieldwork in Warner Valley that spans several decades; however, over the past "10 years projects elsewhere gradually reduced this focus. In the summer of 2010, UNR's hiatus from Warner Valley ended and with support from the BLM, we tested two rockshelters there. This work produced a lithic assemblage including two Cascade projectile points dated to "8,300 B.P. X-ray fluorescence results indicate that occupants of the rockshelters had ties throughout the northern Great Basin. Furthermore, a technological analysis of tools and debitage indicate that stays at the sites were short. Together, these data suggest that the rockshelters served as waypoints between more profitable locations rather than destinations in their own right.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Kielhofer	Jennifer					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Results of XRF analysis of tools and debitage from the LSP-1 rockshelter in Warner Valley, Oregon	This study presents the preliminary results of XRF analysis of tools and debitage from the LSP-1 rockshelter in Warner Valley, Oregon. 2010 excavations revealed a Paleoindian component in the shelter, so a source provenance study was undertaken to better grasp Paleoindian mobility patterns in this region. Tools and debitage demonstrated slightly different trends for mean transport distances and diversity, suggesting that sourcing studies for only formal tools may bias our interpretations of prehistoric groups. Overall, this project provides a strong starting point from which to consider Paleoindian mobility and raw material procurement in the Northwestern Great Basin.			

2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.	Barker	Pat			ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	The East-Side Archaeology of Pinyon Zones in the Northern Desatoya and Monitor Ranges, Central Nevada	Recent surveys in the northern Desatoya Range and northern Monitor Range have revealed archaeological patterns that are representative of variable (and often confusing) trends in the use of pinyon landscapes by aboriginal groups. This paper will compare data from these two areas in order to describe variations in the past and present composition of pinyon ecotones and to show how differently these environments were used during prehistoric times.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Hauer	A. Craig					MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.	General	Prehistoric Landuse Pattern at Teels Marsh, Mineral County, Nevada	MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc. (MACTEC) conducted a Class III archaeological survey of two parcels at Teels Marsh, Mineral County, NV. Within the survey area, three sites accounted for the entire project area. Two of these sites (26MN286 and 26MN290) were occupied during prehistoric times. Both sites are large complexes of reduction loci, activity areas, and artifacts situated in two distinct resource zones. Site 26MN286, surrounds German Springs and Site 26MN290 is on Teels Marsh playa. This paper examines the distribution of artifacts and features within the two sites and draws conclusion concerning prehistoric resource use in the area.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Scott	Paul B.					Site Steward	General	A Site Steward Report on Sites in Northern Nevada	Missing			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Baker	Jeffrey L.	Thompson	Annette J.			Knight and Leavitt Associates, Inc.	General	Of Mad Burros and Wild Burros (or the A and F words in Nevada Prehistory): Results of the Valley Electric - Beatty to Tolicha Peak Survey	Survey of close to 30 miles of ROW for a Valley Electric distribution line north of Beatty, NV identified a large number of sites in and adjacent to the Oasis Valley, including several large quarry sites and habitation sites. The nature and distribution of the prehistoric sites identified in the project area has implications for our understanding of subsistence practices at both the local and regional levels.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Baker	Jeffrey L.					Knight and Leavitt Associates, Inc.	General	A Paiute Canal at Sunset Park, Clark County, Nevada	This paper will discuss the findings of a recent canal in Sunset Park, along with the evidence that this canal was constructed and used by the Paiute. The paper will also discuss the use of canals and ditches by other Numic speaking groups in the Great Basin, as well as ethnographic and historic evidence for agricultural practices by Numic groups in the Great Basin.			
2011	Elko	40th	April 29-May 1, 2011	15 Min Presentation	Harper	Nathan					Las Vegas Springs Preserve	General	Recent Work at the Springs Preserve	The Springs Preserve is a 180 acre natural and cultural preserve in the heart of Las Vegas. The abundant natural springs in the area attracted humans and animals to the area and their activity can be traced back thousands of years. The current presentation will highlight recent projects at the Preserve including an update on a historic Railroad Era Cottages restoration project, and a new trail system. Archaeological programming for the public will also be discussed and will focus on May activities being provided in conjunction with Archaeological Awareness and Historic Preservation Month.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean					AMEC Environment and Infrastructure, Inc.	General	Twentieth-Century Gendered Foodways in Sulphur, Nevada	This paper explores the diets of early 20th-century residents of Sulphur, a former mining and railroad town in northwest Nevada. Archaeological research at Sulphur in 2009 and 2010 yielded data about past residents' foodways, or the actions, materials, and thoughts that affect and reflect people's ingestion of food. Archaeologists have long recognized the critical role that food plays in shaping identity, and that gender is an important force affecting foodways. This paper explores the complex topic of gendered foodways for Sulphur's residents. Because foodways are such an intimate, important part of everyday life, investigating foodways at Sulphur provides excellent insight into the lives of early 20th-century townspeople in the American West.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	Poster Presentation	Thompson	Annette J.	Baker	Jeffrey L.			Knight and Leavitt Associates, Inc.	General	Beer, Ribs and Bathing Beauties: Lessons Learned From Historic Artifacts	During a recent survey for Overton Power, Knight & Leavitt archaeologists identified a large number of single episode dumping events. Because of the artifacts present in these dumps, we were able to date most of them to within a year or two of their formation. The data collected from these sites allows us to make a number of critical observations about the nature of mid-20th century artifacts.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Baker	Jeffrey L.	Thompson	Annette J.			Knight and Leavitt Associates, Inc.	General	You Take the High Road, I'll Take the Low Road, She'll Take the North Road, He'll Take the South Road: Historic Roads Adjacent to Mormon Mesa in Nevada	During a recent survey project for Overton Power, Knight & Leavitt archaeologists identified a number of historic roads in the Mormon Mesa area, including multiple alignments of the Mormon Wagon Road. The results of this study will be used to discuss the study of historic roads in the Great Basin and the relationship between the various roads and local communities.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Merritt	Christopher W.					PIII Associates	General	3D Modeling for the Public Benefit: Digital Mitigation in Midas, Nevada	Free and open-source software is providing a means for archaeologists and historians to branch from the traditional array of mitigation tools. Particularly in the realm of historic site mitigation, free 3D modeling software, such as Google Sketchup, provides a powerful tool for management, interpretation, and research. Reconstruction of historic buildings in a 3D environment is remarkably easy, relatively cheap, and visually appealing to professionals and the public alike. P-III Associates, Inc. has started the process of creating a reconstructed 3D landscape of the Gold Circle Mining District in northeastern Nevada, focusing first on the physically imposing and technologically impressive Gold Circle Consolidated Mill near the historic community of Midas, Nevada. As mitigation continues for expansion of Newmont Gold Corporation's Midas Operation, more historic structures will be reconstructed in this way, providing an easy way to provide a public benefit of mitigation efforts by taking the viewer back in time.			

2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Pollock	Jacob					PIII Associates	General	Electrifying Independence Valley, Nevada	In 1896, mine interests revived Tuscarora, a struggling busted silver town in northeastern Nevada's Independence Valley. With the incorporation of a new mining company, the consolidation of existing claims, and the construction of a technologically forward-thinking stamp mill, Tuscarora was primed for resurgence. Like other mining districts in Nevada, the newly formed company needed significant amounts of energy to power its operation, but was faced with the lack of fuel required for steam boilers. To solve this problem, the company undertook a capitalized venture to harness the power of the area's waterpower. In a parched and arid landscape, hydroelectric power served the needs of Elko County's leading gold and cyanide producers between 1899 and 1920. Archaeological survey and historical research has reconstructed the fascinating story of Independence Valley's hydroelectric plants and powerline, its impact on Tuscarora's third mining boom, and the role homesteaders and ranchers in electrifying Nevada's Northeastern Frontier.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	McQueen	Robert					Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Suicide, Archaeology, and Floyd Brown	July 1937: On a hot but overcast Saturday, Floyd Brown drove his car to an unnamed spring a mile outside Mill Canyon. Alone with a .22 rifle and some new bullets, Floyd ended his life. Mr. Brown suffered physically, and quite likely emotionally, for years, and his suicide was expected; but that probably did not lessen the shock of the event to his wife or three children. Floyd was a typical Depression-era miner, but his death made him a Page One news item. Seventy-two years later a team of archaeologists rediscovered Floyd. Since that discovery he has taken on a new life, from an archaeology lab, to the halls of several universities, to an artist's studio. This paper will introduce you to Mr. Brown and the first chapter of his new life; the unique circumstances leading to his discovery; and our ongoing research.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Furnis	Lynn					None provided	General	Homestead and Ranch Vernacular Architecture in Toano Draw, Nevada	A group of early twentieth-century homesteads, line camps, and cattle ranches was found and recorded in detail in 1989 and 1990 by Intermountain Research field crews. Those of interest here bordered Toano Draw on its east and west flanks. This work was done in conjunction with the proposed Thousand Springs Power Plant, northeast of Wells, Nevada, a project that was dropped before construction ever began. The small, historic structures that IMR documented are of special interest because most were composed of locally-available materials, in particular railroad ties, juniper logs, and pinyon logs. The buildings on the west side of Toano Draw reflect the predominant juniper woodland versus structures to the east, which utilized the juniper and pinyon common to that area. The materials, sizes, and architectural styles of the structures may together represent a unique, regional vernacular trend.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	Keynote Address	Reno	Ron					None provided	General	With a Wink and a Nod - Extralegal Homesteading Nevada-Style				
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Michel	Robin					U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Air Station Fallon	General	Nevada Colony Corporation: Socialism and Homesteading in Churchill County	Socialism in Fallon? It's not a joke - it really happened. The Nevada Colony Corporation chose Fallon in early 1916 as the location for a new socialist colony. While the colony was founded on the socialist ideals of equality and prosperity for all, the colony proved to be anything but ideal. Poor business practices, constant fluctuations in membership, and mismanagement led to the colony's dissolution within two years. Despite the failure of the colony, many members were proud of their involvement and continued to believe strongly in the socialist lifestyle. In the years following the collapse, several members homesteaded in Dixie Valley where a close-knit community emerged and thrived.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	Poster Presentation	Speulda-Drews	Lou Ann					U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	The Homestead Landscape	Homesteading stimulated western settlement. Homestead laws were influenced by the democratic ideal of individual land ownership and the romantic view of the agrarian landscape. The ideal farmstead is a bucolic picture of scattered farmsteads operated by genteel, self-sufficient families. This farm arrangement suggested a pattern of ownership apart from villages or the need for slave labor. Yet, the western landscape did not always conform to the ideal model. This poster presents the Homestead Act claim requirements, archaeological attributes associated with the requirements, along with material culture characteristics of a homestead.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Harper	Nathan	Rubinson	Samantha			Las Vegas Springs Preserve	General	Potosi at the Las Vegas Springs? Potential Evidence for Lead Production in the Las Vegas Valley	In 1855 Mormon missionaries came to Las Vegas to "add honey to the hive" of the Mormon Church. Guided to nearby Mt. Potosi, the settlers established the first lead mining operation in Nevada. These initial efforts were unsuccessful and the venture was abandoned. However, by 1906 the same deposits became a significant source of zinc, lead and silver in Southern Nevada. The Big Springs complex in the Las Vegas Valley three miles to the west of the Mormon settlement was well known to the missionaries. Early settlers made many improvements to springs basins and channels and utilized the area in other ways. Archaeological excavations conducted at the Springs Preserve have recovered approximately 16 lead artifacts including bullets and melted lead fragments. This project compares the chemical composition of the lead artifacts to samples recovered from the area around the Potosi Mine to determine the level of local exploitation lead resources.	Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Las Vegas		
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	Field trip								General	Self-Guided Walking Tour of Eureka Historic District				
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	Workshop	Valentine	David						General	Just in Case: Gun Cartridge History and Terminology				
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Phillips	George					University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Public Lands Institute	General	Footnotes on Cultural Site Stewardship in Southern Nevada	The purpose of this paper is to review the effectiveness of volunteers committed to monitoring cultural sites over a seven year period. Trained stewards assisted land managing agencies to analyze site vandalism and destruction. Federal agencies in Southern Nevada in partnership with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, created an aggressive stewardship program to monitor and report changes in site status. Thousands of reports provided data that inspired pro-active agency responses resulting in measurable reductions in site impacts. Cooperation among agencies and results obtained from stewardship activities attracted national attention.			

2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Theisen	Jennifer					Bureau of Land Management, Caliente Field Office	General	Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative and Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program	The Lincoln County Land Act and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act designated that proceeds from land sales be set aside for the inventory, evaluation, protection, and management of archaeological resources in Lincoln County. To distribute funds, the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative was created. This initiative formed a process where projects could be submitted, evaluated, and funded. The Nevada Archaeological Site Steward Program is an organization of volunteers working with agencies to preserve and protect resources. Monitoring and reporting occurs four times a year, as they look for natural or human degradation. Stewards work toward respect of traditional places, conservation, scientific study, and interpretation, increase public awareness, and discourage vandalism. Site Stewards for the Caliente Field Office are doing a fabulous job and having lots of fun, but more Stewards are needed.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Russell	Kat					Bureau of Land Management, Mount Lewis Field Office	General	Pine Nuts, Charcoal and Mustangs: An Amateur's Guide to Field Identification of Specific Ethnohistoric and Historic Cultural Resources	In non-ground disturbing undertakings, the BLM and Nevada State Historic Preservation Office have agreed that prior to project implementation the performance of a Class III Cultural Resources Inventory is not required. However, there are many types of cultural resources other than those found on, or under the surface of the ground. If a cultural resources specialist has not inventoried a project area and these resources are to be protected, the responsibility for doing so falls to members of the implementation crew. This presentation outlines three activities that commonly took place in pinyon-juniper woodland - pine nut harvesting, charcoal production, and horse trapping - and describes some of the physical evidence indicative of these activities that may remain in the archaeological record.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin					College of Southern Nevada	General	Revisiting Old Sites: A Small Survey in the Virgin River That Led to New Site Interpretations	In 2010, Knight & Leavitt Associates conducted a cultural resource inventory of two power line rights-of-way in the Virgin River Valley near Mesquite, Clark County, Nevada. The inventory resulted in the recording of five sites, two of which were previously unrecorded. The new sites consist of a small concentration of Virgin Anasazi pottery sherds and lithic materials and a small unit pueblo with an outlying storage room. Three previously recorded sites include a portion of a site originally described as '30 acres in length or more of lithic and midden materials of the Paiute culture'. The other two sites are situated on the same gravel terrace as the newly recorded unit pueblo. Both are Basketmaker III sites containing possible pithouses associated with surface storage units and scatters of artifacts. In the years since the older sites were recorded ideas regarding the Virgin Anasazi and Paiute occupations of southern Nevada have changed. This paper will discuss the larger sites in question, interpret them, and place them in context with some of the newer ideas being discussed in southern Nevada archaeology.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Magann	Sean					College of Southern Nevada	General	Petroglyphs at 26CK206	26CK206 is a petroglyph/pictograph site in Valley of Fire State Park in Nevada. The site consists of three petroglyph loci as well as a pictograph panel that was made using charcoal. The pictograph panel is in a rockshelter located within one of the loci and was recently discovered during a trip out to Valley of Fire during late winter of 2012. The presentation will describe the petroglyph panels and pictograph, discuss their possible ages, and speculate about their makers. A post-Processual look may be given at the end of the lecture.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Owen	Bryandra	Fedeles	Michael			College of Southern Nevada	General	War Shield Rockshelter: A Description and Analysis of VOF2011-9	The following article will offer an overview of the 2011 College of Southern Nevada Field School. Pictographs and petroglyphs, and their placement within the broader scope of prehistory, will be discussed. Considerations on dating and interpretation will be highlighted in a detailed description of the War Shield Rockshelter (VOF2011-9) through the application of current methods of pictograph and petroglyph analysis.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.					University of Nevada, Reno	General	An Update on UNR Anthropology's Return to Warner Valley: Results of the 2011 Field School in Prehistory and Paleoecology	The University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) has a history of fieldwork in Warner Valley that spans several decades; however, over the past ~10 years projects elsewhere gradually reduced this focus. In the summer of 2010, UNR's hiatus from Warner Valley ended - and with support from the BLM we returned again in 2011 to host a five-week field school in prehistory and paleoecology. The field school was successful in many ways and this presentation highlights the preliminary findings of our continued work in the LSP-1 rockshelter and pedestrian survey of Pleistocene shorelines.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Carey	Peter	Middleton	Emily			University of Nevada, Reno	General	Preliminary Results of the Analysis of an Early Holocene Lithic Assemblage from Rockshelter LSP-1, Warner Valley, Oregon	Two seasons of excavation at LSP-1, a small rockshelter in Oregon's Warner Valley, have produced a modest lithic assemblage containing multiple Cascade projectile points. These points, which occupy a broad temporal range in the Northern Great Basin, are associated with radiocarbon dates of 8,300 RCYBP at LSP-1. We describe the range of lithic artifacts found with these points, consider the technological activities that those artifacts suggest occurred at the site, and place our findings within the broad context of what we know about early Holocene lifeways in Warner Valley.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Maniery	Ellie					University of Nevada, Reno	General	An Analysis of Flake Tools From Paiute Creek Shelter, Nevada	Flake tools are a common class of artifacts found at archaeological sites that are capable of informing our understanding of prehistoric lifeways. In this paper, I present the results of an analysis of flake tools from Paiute Creek Shelter, a late Holocene site in Nevada's Black Rock Desert. My analysis considers various attributes including raw material type, artifact weight, presence/absence of cortex, and degree of edge utilization. Together, these variables provide insight into late Holocene raw material procurement strategies, differential toolstone use, and artifact use-lives. Finally, I compare the trends evident in other common artifact classes (e.g., projectile points, bifaces, debitage) to provide a complete picture of technological organization at Paiute Creek Shelter.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah					University of Nevada, Reno	General	A Preliminary Examination of Fine-Grained Volcanic Toolstone Use in the Pah Rah Range, Nevada	Prehistoric use of the Pah Rah Range in western Nevada has resulted in a diverse landscape of hunting and residential sites - complete with rock art, rock rings, and numerous lithic tools, many of which were manufactured from basalt and other fine-grained volcanic toolstones. Using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis, the sources of these fine-grained volcanic artifacts can be determined, allowing for an examination of toolstone procurement and use and mobility at these sites. This paper presents the preliminary XRF results of fine-grained volcanic tools and debitage from three Middle to Late Archaic sites in the High Basin region of the Pah Rah Range and explores how fine-grained volcanic toolstone use fits within overall patterns of mobility and raw material procurement in the western Great Basin.			

2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	LaValley	Stephen J.							University of Nevada, Reno	General	Over the Hill and Through the Desert: A Least-Cost Path Analysis of Late Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Movement in the Black Rock Mountain Range of Nevada	Aided by the use of geographical information systems (GIS) and source provenance studies, reconstructing prehistoric hunter-gatherer movement on the landscape has become an increasingly common practice among archaeologists. Though source provenance studies provide a beginning and ending point to the journey of a particular artifact, the distances between these two locations are typically calculated as straight lines, regardless of whether that path crosses impassable canyons or expanses of open water. Using GIS, archaeologists are able to incorporate topography and other factors so to determine a more reasonable least-cost path between two points on the landscape. I employ GIS to calculate a least-cost path between Paiute Creek Shelter (26HU147) and the nearest obsidian source (also the most abundant in the site's archaeological assemblage). I then examine the distribution of water sources and other archaeological sites along this path to gain a greater understanding of prehistoric Holocene hunter-gatherer movement in the surrounding area.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Hauer	A. Craig							AMEC Environment and Infrastructure, Inc.	General	Land Use Patterns in the Northern Black Rock Desert: A View from Paiute Meadows and Beyond	The Black Rock Desert has been the focus of a significant amount of published research within the last decade. This paper incorporates results from excavations at Paiute Meadows into our current understanding of settlement patterns in the area using sourcing data, site distributional data, and ethnographic analogy.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.							ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	A (Probably) Ancient Antelope Trap at Teels Marsh, Mineral County, Nevada	A recent survey of nearly 1,000 acres south of the Teels Marsh playa identified a number of prehistoric archaeological sites including one that contains what appears to be an antelope hunting feature. This site has many unique attributes and is discussed in the context of prehistoric antelope hunting in the region between Mono Lake and Teels Marsh.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	Poster Presentation	Rice	Sarah	Clay	Vickie	Murphy	Melissa	Robin Michel	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	Lakes and Flakes: Geoarchaeology in the Southern Lahontan Basin	Survey data from Far Western's recent inventories of the Salt Wells Energy Project and Naval Air Station Fallon's Training Ranges B-16 and B-19 provide an opportunity to examine temporally specific hunter-gatherer landscapes as they relate to relict shorelines. The distribution of material remains on and near extinct shorelines and dunes begs the question: Were people tethered to resources associated with the lakeshores and can we correlate temporally specific archaeological sites (using diagnostic time markers) with the shorelines and near-shore features on which these sites rest?	Far Western Anthropological Research Group	Far Western Anthropological Research Group	Far Western Anthropological Research Group	
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Burningham	Garrett L.							PIII Associates	General	The Intriguing Mystery of Hot Creek	Contracted with Ormat Technologies, Inc., P-III associates implemented a data recovery plan for several sites in Independence Valley, Nevada. Site 26EK9840, located directly adjacent to hot springs, yielded an interesting and unusual dataset, including a variety of diagnostic chipped stone tools, obsidian, pottery, faunal remains, and less common artifact classes such as bone awls, a stone pipe fragment, and a shaft straightener. Diagnostic stone tools, obsidian hydration, and radiocarbon analysis implies the site was occupied from the Early Archaic (8000 - 4600 B.C.) to Protohistoric times (A.D. 1300-1850+). All indicators suggest a long-term and intensive occupation, though the lack of features and millings suggests other possible functions such as a ritual center, given its proximity to the hot springs.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Hora-Cook	Elizabeth							PIII Associates	General	Revised Ceramic Typology for North-Central Nevada	Recent testing in north-central Nevada by P-III Associates yielded approximately 150 potsherds, providing further evidence of pottery use among mobile groups of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. Classification and description of these sherds from this region has in the past relied on typologies developed for surrounding areas. However, in this recent study these nearby typologies were found to be an imperfect fit for describing the pottery of the region. Using these new data, current pottery assemblages from Independence Valley and the Little Boulder Basin are used to develop regionally specific ceramic types. The aim of this study is to begin to develop a typology suitable for addressing higher order research questions regarding changes in prehistoric subsistence strategies, exchange, and social structure.			
2012	Eureka	41st	April 27-29, 2012	15 Min Presentation	Stoner	Edward J.							Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	The Symbolic Importance of Color Choices in Stone Raw Material: A Case Study in the Paleoarchaic Period in the Great Basin	There are many factors that a prehistoric craftsman might have considered when selecting raw material for the construction of stone tools. These factors undoubtedly included raw material quality, package size, availability, source location, and edge sharpness and durability. In this paper, I consider the importance of color in raw material selection. I examine evidence for the importance of black in the selection of toolstone for the manufacture of projectile points during the Paleoarchaic Period (ca. 11,500 to 7,500 RCYBP) in the Great Basin. Potential relationships between color, status, and ritual - and how these relationships might be identified in the archaeological record of the central Great Basin at Fire Creek - are explored.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Rucks	Penny							ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	The Art of Adjustment: Looking For the Contact Period in Martis Valley	This paper summarizes an ethnographic study of Martis Valley undertaken with members of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. The participation of Washoe people with antecedents born in ancestral camps in the valley provided both opportunity and motivation to locate archaeological remains of the contact-period (ca 1860). The study drew on archaeological, historic, and ethnographic sources, and field interviews with descendants of the ancestral occupants of Martis Valley. Methodologies for collaborative ethnography that set research agendas and guided fieldwork are discussed, as well as methods for locating sites. Findings presented provide insight into the archaeological record of the contact period that celebrates cultural ideals, as opposed to recalling painful history.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey R.							Desert Research Institute	General	World War II Aviation Resources in Nevada	Naval air stations, Army air bases, auxiliary fields, gunnery schools, emergency flight strips...Nevada had them all. The open and generally uninhabited desert regions of Nevada played host to a large network of aviation fields to accommodate the training of our armed forces during World War II. This paper will provide a brief introduction to the types of WWII military aviation sites in Nevada, and a glimpse at some of the resources that remain.			

2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Edwards	Susan R.						Desert Research Institute	General	BREN Tower: The Rise and Fall of an Atomic-Age Icon	For 50 years the 1,500 ft. tall BREN (Bare Reactor Experiment, Nevada) Tower dominated the surrounding desert landscape of the Nevada National Security Site (formerly the Nevada Test Site). Associated with nuclear research and atmospheric testing programs carried out during the 1950s and 1960s, the tower was a vital component in a series of experiments aimed at characterizing radiation fields from nuclear detonations. Research programs conducted at the tower provided the data for the baseline dosimetry studies crucial to determining the radiation dose rates received by the atomic bomb survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. Recently, this monumental structure was torn down. Desert Research Institute archaeologists completed Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of BREN Tower before its demolition. Research focused on developing a comprehensive historic context for the tower and all its associated structures. This included an extensive search for historic written and photographic records of the tower as well as the original engineering drawings used in its design and construction. Video interviews with two of the principal scientists responsible for the BREN research programs added a unique perspective to the context. This poster summarizes the results of the HAER documentation of this once imposing symbol of atomic-age.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey R.	Heindl	Alex L.	Smee	David C. (Illustrations)		Desert Research Institute	General	Archaeologist's Field Guide for Identifying Cold War Era Military Food Cans	Since World War I the basic unit of feeding United States military personnel in the field has been the military combat ration. The desert regions of southern Nevada, southern California, and northwestern Arizona were testing grounds for large scale, unrestricted open desert military maneuvers from World War II through the Cold War. Examination of field ration component artifacts left at military sites in this region can quickly help establish with which of these two nationally significant historical periods the sites are associated. This poster displays examples of the individual combat ration component cans from the second half of the Twentieth Century for purposes of providing a basic guide to distinguishing and dating the military ration cans from the Cold War period between 1947 and 1991.	Desert WalkAbouts, Inc.	Desert Research Institute	
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Hildebrand	Jennifer	Campbell	Scott				Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Burned Out in Eureka: Insight Into Life On a Carbonari Ranch Site	In 2012, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc., in accordance with the Bureau of Land Management, began excavation for a molybdenum mine. This mine is located within the foothills and slopes of Mt. Hope which is in the Mount Hope Mining District, Eureka County, Nevada. One specific industry known archaeologically throughout the Mt. Hope Mining District is the production of charcoal. Charcoal burning within the Mt. Hope region began in the 1870s for ore production in Eureka. Italian and Swiss immigrants, also known as the <i>Carbonari</i> , were employed as charcoal burners. The economic life of a charcoal burner revolved around the wood ranch, a self-sustaining independent ranch that acted as a central location to sustain the charcoal burners and to transport the coal to places such as Eureka (Reno 1993:49). One of these wood ranches was excavated within the project area and is referred to as CrNV- 63-1445 or the Wood Ranch Site. This site was excavated from December 2012-January 2013. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the preliminary results and analysis of this excavation.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Jageman	Karla						National Park Service	General	Mining Above 10,000 Feet: New Discoveries at the Johnson Lake Mine	Mining operations at the Johnson Lake Mine were begun in 1909 by Alfred Johnson and Thomas Dearden, Sr. After Dearden's death late in 1911 his son Joseph H. Dearden became Johnson's partner. The Johnson Lake Mine continued operations into the mid-1930s with sporadic mining occurring at the site into the 1950s. Tungsten was the main mineral that was extracted from the site. Over the course of its operation Johnson and Dearden constructed seven structures, which included a mill, cookhouse, and an aerial tramway terminal (which has since collapsed). Other features located at the mine include adits, prospects, roads, trails, loading platforms, tent platforms, an earthen dam, and an aerial tramway cable. Recent preliminary investigations of the mine have revealed that the mine was much more extensive than previously thought, both in size and length of occupation.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Harper	Nathan						Las Vegas Springs Preserve	General	Update on Springs Preserve Projects	This presentation provides an update on ecological and historic restoration projects ongoing at the Springs Preserve. Ecological restoration projects including the construction of habitat ponds in the footprint of the north and south forks of the Las Vegas Creek. Archaeological monitoring of this project discovered several artifacts. The historic restoration/rehabilitation of four early Las Vegas Railroad Cottages reached an important milestone recently as all four structures were moved to their permanent location. We will update the progress on this project and present conceptual designs of future interpretive elements for this reconstructed early Las Vegas streetscape.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Ting-Perkins Award Bio	Wedding	Jeffrey	Edwards	Susan				Desert Research Institute	General	Elizabeth "Liz" Russell	Elizabeth (Liz) Russell is a fourth or fifth generation Nevadan, depending on which side of the family tree you follow. Her roots run deep in the Silver State. She did leave Nevada for a while, graduating from San Jose State College with a double major in Sociology and Anthropology. At that time SJSU did not have a major in Anthropology, so she had to pursue her archaeological interests through the Sociology Department. She applied her education by educating others, retiring after a lengthy and rewarding career as an elementary school teacher in upstate New York. Liz has been a valued NAA member since first joining as an at-large member after returning to our land of sunshine. A couple of years later, she and Barbara Rohde decided to resurrect the Lincoln County Chapter. As she says "I ended up as the president and haven't found anyone to take it since." Liz has been the driving force of our Lincoln County Chapter - organizing meetings, arranging guest speakers, and scheduling fieldtrips. Following the passing of Darrell Wade and the empty seat he left within the NAA Board of Directors, Liz stepped forward to assume his board position and duties. She has served on the board continuously since 2006. At the same time she served as the Site Steward Regional Coordinator for Lincoln County instructing site stewardship training classes. Thus it was a natural fit for Liz to become the Liaison Officer between the NAA and SHPO and eventually became the NAA grant administrator for our Site Steward Program related Historic Preservation funding. Liz also orchestrated the selection of the annual Site Steward pins. Every year at the NAA annual meeting, Liz has donated hand-made items for the auction. Socks, afghans, scarves and all assortment of items have been big ticket items in the NAA auctions over the years. For all of these reasons, Liz was enthusiastically voted to be the recipient of the Ting-Perkins Award by her fellow Board members.			

2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio	Wedding	Jeffrey	Edwards	Susan	Russell	Kat	David Valentine		General	Roberta "Bobbie" McGonagle	Bobbie McGonagle has been involved with archaeological research in the Great Basin since 1970, and earned a PhD from the University of Missouri, Columbia, in 1974. Dave Valentine pointed out that although the school was in Missouri, the subject of her research was here in the Black Rock country. Her dissertation was titled Time and Space Distributions of Prehistoric Occupation of the High Rock Lake Locality, Northwest Nevada. Five years later it was republished by DRI as Surface Archaeology at High Rock Lake (Desert Research Institute Publications in the Social Sciences, No. 14. Reno, Nevada). Bobbie's professional career spanned more than three decades including 31 years working as an archaeologist for the BLM. As Kat Russell observed she spent her entire Federal career serving in the Battle Mountain District. Among the many rock art sites she personally recorded or helped to manage, Bobbie was instrumental in establishing the Hickison Petroglyph Recreation Area. She recorded arboglyphs (tree carvings), including those around Bates Mountain, writing articles which appeared in the Nevada Free Press and Women in Natural Resources (Volume 12, No. 1, 1990). She also co-authored one of the Nevada BLM report series with Lynda L. Waski Archaeological Survey of Springs in the Tonopah Resource Area (Bureau of Land Management, Nevada, Contributions to the Study of Cultural Resources, Technical Report No. 2, Reno, 1978). This is a report still referenced in contexts written across Central Nevada. A quick query of the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR) yielded 123 reports Bobbie authored or co-authored, for projects ranging from: horse corrals, water pipelines, gas pipelines, oil pipelines, haul roads, highways, land sales and exchanges, fencing projects, water wells, oil wells, controlled burn areas, range leases, borrow pits, communication sites and lines, off-road races and trails, landfills, mining projects, geothermal exploration ...well, you get the idea. And tDAR is far from a complete reference source, as it doesn't include most environmental planning (EA and EIS) documents, of which I'm sure she contributed to at least a few. Bobbie retired from the BLM in September of 2006. She currently is a member of the Nevada Archaeological Association and on the Board of Directors for the Nevada Rock Art Foundation, and has been a longtime supporter of both organizations. Among her contributions to the NAA, she was the Volume 17 Nevada Archaeologist journal editor, and the 2004 annual meeting program chair in Winnemucca. Bobbie always attends the			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Daron	Steve	Hicks	Pat	Lodge	Spencer	Mark Boatwright; Samantha Rubinson; Mark C. Slaughter	National Park Service	General	The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act: Project Overviews by Agencies	The Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act, or SNPLMA, provided funding for archaeological research and outreach in southern Nevada. These projects included research on extant collections, cultural resource survey, site documentation and eligibility determinations, artifact and archive curation, and public outreach. This presentation, by the Cultural Resource Team of the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP), is a brief overview of the larger projects and programs that benefited from SNPLMA monies. In sum, SNPLMA funds significantly advanced our knowledge of Southern Nevada's archaeology, created the award winning SNAP Cultural Site Steward program, and furthered our outreach efforts to the public to make them aware of the tremendous cultural resources within the state.	Bureau of Reclamation	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Land Management; Nevada State Historic Preservation Office; Bureau of Reclamation
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Billings	Sally						College of Southern Nevada	General	Explorations into Prehistoric Pottery Replication: A Preliminary Report	Artifact replication is a branch of experimental archaeology that attempts to reproduce artifacts found in the archaeological record using, whenever possible, traditional techniques and tools. In this study, the methods for replicating coil and scrape pottery from the American Southwest are explored including collecting and processing natural clays, hand building, decorating, and painting several types of vessels, making organic paint, and firing. The use of different types of temper and the effect of environmental conditions, such as temperature and humidity, on the process of hand building a pot will be highlighted.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	DeMaio	Justin						Desert Research Institute and University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Before Nuclear Testing: Evidence of Prehistoric Inhabitants on the Nevada National Security Site	The Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) is most well-known for the nuclear tests performed there in the latter half of the 20th century; however, human occupation of this land extends back approximately 12,000 years. The remains of the prehistoric people found on the NNSS are representative of a hunting and gathering lifestyle that adapted to a changing climate throughout the Holocene period. This dynamic landscape required a strategic knowledge of resource locations and environmental obstacles to sustain a viable community over time. Temporary camps, processing stations, rock cairns, stone quarries, and other miscellaneous artifact scatters have been recorded by DRI archaeologists over the past 40 years. These findings have led to models of differential landscape use across time and space and understanding the introduction of new technologies in the region such as the bow and arrow and brownware pottery. Also, petroglyphs in Fortymile Canyon give insight to ideological aspects of prehistoric culture on the NNSS. Overall, this expansive archaeological record shows a long history of human occupation in a rather desolate region and provides valuable information on a past lifestyle that is usually difficult to trace.			

2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Meeting Theme	Lyneis	Margaret					Museum of Northern Arizona and University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Tule Springs Archaeology and Paleontology: Online Nevada Encyclopedia entry 2009	<p>Possible evidence for the association of early people and extinct late Ice Age animals resulted in two investigations at Tule Springs in Southern Nevada. The first was undertaken intermittently between 1933 and 1956 by Mark Raymond Harrington and Ruth DeEtte Simpson of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles. A second investigation occurred when the Nevada State Museum mounted large-scale excavations in 1962 and 1963. Their methods ranged from bulldozer-cut trenches totaling 7,000 feet in length to the most careful recovery of tiny amounts of shell and carbon for radiocarbon dating. Richard Shutler directed the project, and C. Vance Haynes led the study of the sedimentary sequence and dating.</p> <p>Researchers recovered bones of extinct mammoth, bison, horse, ground sloth, and camel as they eroded out of the sides of Las Vegas Wash, northeast of Tule Springs. The site now forms a lake at Floyd Lamb State Park in Clark County. With the advent of radiocarbon dating in the 1950s, Harrington and Simpson obtained dates of 23,800 years ago and 28,000 years ago on organic material from bone-bearing layers. Then as now, any proof that people were in North America prior to about 11,500 years ago (Clovis times) was subject to intense scrutiny. The Nevada State Museum's four-month project sought to verify Harrington and Simpson's claims that evidence, such as tools and hearths, indicated people were there in association with the early dates.</p> <p>Despite the promise of the site, the Nevada State Museum found no evidence of human occupation prior to about 11,000 years ago. What Harrington and Simpson thought were hearths turned out to be the cross-sections of slow-moving streams with organic mats. Associated iron oxide deposits looked like evidence of burning. In addition, stone tools that appeared to be from layers containing Ice Age mammal bones had fallen into secondary association with the earlier deposits. The tools were from a later period, either Lake Mojave to early Pinto, and were from sites on the surface above. Erosion of the sides of Las Vegas Wash had undercut these tools, letting them slide down to come to rest on the margins of much earlier Ice Age layers. Three excavated sites at Tule Springs did show that people were there at the same time as the later Ice Age mammals. A few well-dated stone and bone tools were dated to approximately 9,000 to 11,000 years ago.</p> <p>Suggested Reading: Harrington, Mark R., and Ruth D. Simpson. . . .</p>				
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Keynote Address	Lyneis	Margaret M.					Museum of Northern Arizona and University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Tales from the REAL Big Dig	<p>In September 1962, a crew assembled in the south edge of Las Vegas Wash: a geologist, two paleontologists, and assorted archaeologists. Under the direction of Richard Shutler, they were to verify and expand apparent evidence of people at Tule Springs "more than 23,800 years ago" (Harrington and Simpson 1961). Archaeologists followed earthmovers, trudging the floors of deepening trenches, breathing a lot of dirt, and found some big old bones. Next, they took new looks at localities investigated 1933-1956. Archaeologists looked very hard for artifacts, maybe too hard. One thought she had found a caliche bead. An advisory committee member took a seat on a big earthmover. Toward the end, advisory committee member Marie Wormington was there when a fine quartzite scraper was recovered from a stratum 10,000-11,000 years old, and everyone was very excited.</p>				
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Harry	Karen	Watson	James T.	Harper	Nathan		University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Shaping Cultural Identity in Prehistoric Southern Nevada	<p>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. 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 was genetically more closely related to Great Basin populations. In this paper, we examine how and why the prehistoric inhabitants of this frontier area adopted selected aspects of puebloan culture, and the implications that this selection process had for their cultural identity.</p>			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Ferguson	Tim					University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Rocks, Rocks, and More Rocks: Sourcing Virgin Anasazi Obsidian	<p>Obsidian is a volcanic glass that was widely traded in prehistoric times. In our study, we wanted to investigate the different sources obsidian was exploited from prehistorically and investigate the possibility that obsidian was traveling along different trade networks than ceramics in the Virgin Anasazi region. In this study, we utilized X-ray Fluorescence to chemically source 441 obsidian artifacts from the Virgin Anasazi region. Results show that obsidian sources were exploited from a variety of locations ranging from central Arizona, southwest Utah, and southern Nevada. It seems that obsidian traveled across trade networks that differ from ceramic exchange. Ceramic exchange seems to indicate an east-west relationship that links the Moapa Valley in southern Nevada with the Arizona Strip; whereas, obsidian tends to travel on a north-south axis to settlements. In short, there could have been different social mechanisms that moved ceramics and obsidian across the landscape.</p>				
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Wambach	Thomas					University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Bent Out of Shape: Warping In Virgin Branch Ancestral Puebloan Ceramics	<p>Within the Ancestral Puebloan, Virgin Branch, region of the American Southwest, there exists a significant amount of warped bowls. The research presented here attempts to address the cause of the warping—misshaping—seen in some of these Virgin Branch ceramics. While the cause of the warping is unknown, one hypothesis is that it resulted from accidental over-firing during the firing process. A second hypothesis is that they were intentionally warped during the production process, before the firing process. Three lines of evidence are used to evaluate which of these two hypotheses. The first is an examination of painted designs on warped Virgin Branch bowls for painting inconsistencies; second, an examination for other signs of over-firing on a vessel, such as bubbling, vitrification, or bloating of a ceramic vessel; and third, a statistical examination detailing if the presence of warping is correlated with other characteristics of a vessel, primary vessel form.</p>				
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Recent Archaeological Findings in the Pahroc Rock Art, Mt. Irish, and Shooting Gallery ACECs, Lincoln County, Nevada	<p>Recent survey work for the BLM Rock Art Survey, funded by the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative, has made some interesting discoveries at the Mt. Irish and Pahroc Rock Art ACECs. Among these are some newly identified rock art sites, patterns in rock art site location, and an expansive, repeatedly used site that contains artifacts dating back to at least early Holocene times.</p>				

2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Sibley	Krisstin I.					ASM Affiliates, Inc. and California State University, Sacramento	General	Prehistoric Obsidian Use in the Truckee Meadows and its Implications for Settlement Patterns Along the Sierran Front	Relationships between mobility and technological organization have been important topics in archaeology, especially in the Great Basin. The Great Basin is dominated by open air lithic scatters lacking in subsistence residues, features, and architectural remains, complicating the reconstruction of mobility and settlement patterns. Using data from previous collections, reports, and my own analyses, I explored patterns of prehistoric obsidian use in the Truckee Meadows region. Research focused on two major issues. The first was an assessment of Delacorte's (1997) model, which implies the Truckee Meadows was part of extended settlement systems earlier in time and a localized system later in time. The second was an attempt to generate radiocarbon-hydration pairs for Sutro Springs obsidian using existing data in order to evaluate existing hydration rates. Ultimately, this study identified a divergent settlement pattern during the terminal Late Archaic in the Truckee Meadows area but was unable to obtain suitable data for a reconsideration of Sutro Springs hydration.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Roberts	Heidi					HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	The Jackson Flat Reservoir Archaeological Data Recovery Project, Kane County, Utah Part I and II	Between 2009 and 2013 HRA directed data recovery investigations at 11 prehistoric sites located just south of Kanab, Utah for Kane County Water Conservancy's Jackson Flat Reservoir. The archaeological sites included two Post-Puebloan components, two Basketmaker II habitations, a large Basketmaker II to Puebloan I Virgin Puebloan habitation, a ground stone quarry, several Archaic campsites, and a 5,000 year old site with four habitation features. The largest site, which was occupied primarily during the BMIII to Pueblo I periods, contained at least 40 pithouses and major storage features, a cemetery area, and an over-sized pit structure. These discussions will briefly summarize our excavations and review future plans for the report writing and analysis phases of this project.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	DuBarton	Anne					Newfields Environmental Planning and Compliance, Inc.	General	Surface Archaeology in Eldorado Valley: A Study in Frustration	In the 1940s, Malcolm Rogers first located an extensive site along the shore of Eldorado Dry Lake just south of the Las Vegas valley. Portions of the site were revisited and more accurately recorded in 1993 and then again in 2004 when the BLM turned the land over to the City of Boulder City. The entire area is slated to become a solar enterprise zone. Newfields revisited the area in 2011 and 2012 surveying 3,750 acres around the lake. An extensive site was documented containing cores, core tools, thousands of pieces of debitage, hundreds of pieces of groundstone, and a few projectile points. Excavation of six boulder concentrations proved that the site is limited to the first 10 centimeters of soil - hence the frustration. Despite an extensive assemblage, data obtained were limited and research questions could not be addressed. Pollen could not be obtained from the grinding tools because of contamination by surface pollen and no organic materials were found to obtain radiocarbon dates.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Klucas	Eric					Statistical Research, Inc.	General	Following "Lost" Footsteps: Recent Reconnaissance Surveys near Pueblo Grande de Nevada	Statistical Research, Inc., under contract with the Bureau of Reclamation, recently completed a Class III cultural resources inventory of 4,506 acres in and around the Moapa Valley near Overton, Nevada. This project represents the first large-scale intensive survey of a significant portion of the area around Pueblo Grande de Nevada, commonly referred to as the "Lost City" complex, a major concentration of habitation sites attributed to the Virgin Anasazi. With the exception of excavations carried out by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas since 2006, SRI's Reclamation-sponsored survey has provided the first detailed look at the area around the Lost City complex in nearly 60 years, and perhaps the first archaeological study of the areas away from the more conspicuous habitation sites. Here, we present an initial summary of these investigations, with an eye to how these data can help build a more comprehensive view of prehistory in this important area.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Jensen	Eva					National Park Service	General	Up the Creek - Prehistoric Use of a Perennial Stream Ecosystem in the South Snake Range, Great Basin National Park	Prehistoric sites along Baker Creek in Great Basin National Park provide an opportunity to study cultural use in an upland environment along a perennial stream in the arid central Great Basin. Baker Creek flows approximately 9k within the park boundary. The 39 recorded sites span the Archaic through the Proto-historic period. Site types include cave and shelter sites, open sites of lithic and ceramic scatters, pictograph and petroglyph sites. Elevation range for the sites is from 9601 feet (2926 meters) in upland meadows to 6804 feet (2074 meters) near the park boundary. Vegetation varies from sub-alpine dry meadow, to ponderosa pine and mixed conifer, mountain mahogany, aspen, river birch, chokecherry, willow, pinyon-juniper, and sagebrush.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Lodge	Spencer					U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	What's for Dinner? An Inventory of Roasting Pits on Desert National Wildlife Refuge	Since early 2012, aerial imagery provided by Google Earth has been utilized to identify nearly 200 roasting pits throughout the Sheep Range, located on the Desert National Wildlife Refuge in Southern Nevada. Preliminary research suggests such pits were constructed to cook a variety of plant foods at different times of the year and appear to have had a significant role in the procurement strategy used in this region. This particular project area also provides a unique window into adaptation for the region, as the Sheep Range is located within the transitional zone between the Great Basin and Mojave Desert.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Field trip	Rowland	Steve	Lyneis	Margaret	Roberts	Heidi		General	Tule Springs National Register Site	Join us on a visit to the site of the Big Dig. Thousands of years ago, mammoths, camels, sloths, and even lions roamed the Las Vegas Valley. The site has been a focus for paleontologists and archaeologists alike since the 1930s. From October 1962 to February 1963, a massive excavation involving extensive bulldozer trenches was conducted by a team of 30 scientists from New York, Nevada, and California; hoping to uncover the secrets of these Ice Age animals and the early people who may have lived alongside them. This was also the project Willard Libby picked to field test the Carbon-14 dating technique, for which he won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1960. The field trip is limited to 20 people. Those who sign up will receive a map with directions from the Resort on Mount Charleston to Shadow Ridge High School. We will assemble in the school parking lot at 9:30 am and carpool to the State Parks gate to enter the Tule Springs property; sedans will not be able to access the property due to a high curb. Steve Rowland, Margaret Lyneis and Heidi Roberts who have all worked at Tule Springs and along Upper Las Vegas Wash will be along for the visit.			

2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Field trip	Underwood	Sali					Nevada State Museum	General	Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas on the Springs Preserve Campus	Free guided tour of the collection storage and a self-guided tour of the exhibit galleries including Tule Springs "Big Dig": Celebrating 50 years of Exploration. The Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas is one of seven state museums in Nevada and includes a research library, education classroom, exhibit production, collection storage, approximately 8,000 square-feet of public rental areas, administrative offices, and over 15,000 square-feet of exhibit space. Please meet at the museum front door promptly at 9:00 am. Depending on the number of people that sign up, we will split into two groups; one group will tour the exhibits on their own and the other group will go on a behind the scenes tour of the collection storage. The tour is limited to 20 people with a minimum of 6 people signed up. For information please contact Sali Underwood at (702) 822- 8737 or sunderwood@nevadaculture.org.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Keynote Address	Rowland	Stephen M.					University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Geoscience	General	A Century of Paleontology in Upper Las Vegas Wash: What Have We Learned and Where Do We Go From Here?	Paleontologists have been collecting fossils in Upper Las Vegas Wash (a.k.a. Tule Springs) since the early twentieth century. Based on provocative results from the 1930s, in mid-century, when Willard Libby developed radiocarbon dating, he and his archaeological colleagues chose the Tule Springs area as the best place in North America to apply the new dating technique to the question of when humans arrived in the New World. This led to the 1962-63 "big dig" excavation that is being commemorated at this year's NAA meeting. Although the 1962-63 project was archaeologically disappointing, it was a paleontological bonanza. Much of what we know about Late Pleistocene ecosystems of Southern Nevada was revealed by that project. During the late twentieth century other sites in western North America attracted the attention of archaeologists and Pleistocene paleontologists, and Tule Springs slipped off the map of active research sites. However, due to changing research questions and changing research methods, Tule Springs is once again attracting the interest of scientists. There may be no better site in North America to study the response of terrestrial ecosystems to climate change, and to interpret the continent's dynamic climate history to the general public. Discoveries within the past few months have documented the presence of sabre-tooth cats and dire wolves in the Tule Springs fauna. Evidence of Came/ops or Equus butchering may lie just below the surface, waiting to be discovered, reigniting the debate about the role of human hunters in the extinction of North America's Pleistocene megafauna. I will briefly review this history, discuss the use of stable isotopes in the reconstruction of the paleoecology of Tule Springs megaherbivores, and provide an update on the status of the proposed Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	Poster presentation	Patsch	Oliver					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Middle Archaic Through Historic Era Pronghorn Hunting in the Foothills of the Pancake Range, White Pine County, Nevada	Over 12,000 acres of archaeological survey occurred in the lower foothills of the Pancake Range between 2011 and 2012. A panopoly of pronghorn hunting sites was discovered from these efforts, ranging in time from the Middle Archaic to historic era. Site types include a variety of juniper post traps and projectile point accumulations. These findings help fill in a relative void of known hunting locals with visible traps in the central region of Nevada and conform nicely to traps found in Elko County.			
2013	Mt. Charleston	42nd	April 19-21, 2013	15 Min Presentation	Musser-Lopez	Ruth Arlene					River Archaeological Heritage Associates	General	Out of the Maze: Archaeological Methods for Distinguishing Prehistoric Earthen Art and Symbols from Historic Scrapes and Other Constructs	If prehistoric, the "Mystic Maze" would be the canvas of the largest Native American art figure known to exist in the Americas - larger than those at Nazca. Methods used and proposed to determine the age and origin of the earthen structure included a historic record review, visual observations and empirical testing. The findings suggest that the earthen configuration was neither a maze nor of prehistoric origin, but instead is the remains of a surface gravel mining operation using mechanical scrapers for purposes of the adjacent railroad bridge and grade construction in the 1880s. The preliminary results distinguish the vast acreage of robust gravel mine row alignments constructed in relief, from the nearby "giant" but fragile prehistoric anthropomorphic intaglios, one of which was known to have been destroyed during railroad construction. Recently discovered historic mechanical scraper scars in Afon Canyon with a similar footprint further challenge the prehistoric origin of the "Mystic Maze."			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Edwards	Susan R.	Wedding	Jeffrey R.			Desert Research Institute	General	Jack Northrop's Flying Wings at Roach Lake	In 1944 heavy spring rains inundated Southern California, flooding the usually dry playa near Muroc (now Edwards AFB) where Jack Northrop and his self-named aircraft manufacturing company, the Northrop Corporation, had been testing several tailless airframe designs. To prevent delays, Northrop searched for an alternate location and turned his attention to southern Nevada. Northrop and his crew obtained permission to construct a small hangar at Roach Lake, a two-mile-long playa in the empty desert along the highway to Las Vegas. For three months the N-9M-2, XP-56A, and MX-324 flew through southern Nevada skies. The small wings flown at Roach Dry Lake were a technological leap forward that culminated for Northrop Aviation four decades later in the form of the 8-2 Spirit stealth bomber.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Dale	Emily					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Preliminary Investigations of Chinese Labor in Mineral County, Nevada	The mining boomtowns of Aurora, Nevada, and Bodie, California, provided numerous economic opportunities for Chinese immigrants from the 1860s to 1920s. Through a series of archaeological surveys and excavations sponsored by the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Forest Service's Passport in Time program, it has been possible to explore the presence and daily lives of these Chinese immigrants. This presentation will discuss the changes in Chinese consumption patterns, architecture, and labor that occurred over time and space. Specifically, I compare early Chinese occupations from the mid-1800s against those of the late 1800s and early 1900s. I also explore the differences between the lifestyles of Chinese in the urban environment of Aurora and those living in rural woodcutting camps.			

2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Blustain	Jonah S.					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	When the Same Old Drill Just Won't Cut It: Systematic Approaches to Recording Large-Scale Industrial Resources	Archaeologists conducting surveys in Nevada inevitably encounter large-scale industrial resources that often slow progress and blow budgets. These masses of buildings, structures, machine parts, and other associated features can lead even the most seasoned field archaeologist to paralysis by analysis. However, by rationalizing such resources and treating them as interconnected units, it is possible to identify loci and systems that are linked. Using two examples from the Goldfield Mining District in Esmeralda County, this presentation proposes an approach through which a mine or mill can be re-framed from a hodge-podge of discrete features to a series of systems that are more easily mapped, recorded, and interpreted.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Jimenez	Corri					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Reading Architectural Design and Historic Building Materials of the Built Environment: The 1915 Mary Drinkwater Mine Administration House/Office	The Mary Drinkwater Mine Administration House/Office is a simple, vernacular building located near the small town of Silver Peak in Esmeralda County's Silver Peak Mining District. The building has been recorded multiple times, most recently by Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc., in 2014. Although the building's exact chronology and historic use were previously unknown, recent documentation efforts provide new insights about this architectural resource. The building's construction, design, and early twentieth-century building materials speak volumes about its history, function, and evolution through time. This presentation will describe the unique architectural elements of the Administration House/Office and provides a guide for better understanding and appreciating simple mining buildings.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	McQueen	Robert	Ross-Hauer	JoEllen			Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Brick Manufacturing in the Cortez Mining District	This paper presents the results of archival and archaeological research at two brick manufacturing sites in central Nevada's Cortez Mining District. In 1885, thousands of bricks were ordered as a key component for the District's new mill. The mill used the new Russell lixiviation method to process silver ores and needed brick for numerous roasting and amalgamating components. Rather than importing such a large and bulky commodity, Cortez miners chose to manufacture the brick locally. Archaeologists at Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., identified two brick-making sites at Cortez and recently conducted excavations at both of them as part of a large mitigation project. One site demonstrated the mining of local clay, and of molding and firing brick, and both sites had evidence of brick clamps (kilns). The two sites were dependent on an artificial water supply, and there are some hints of Chinese workers being involved. The two sites complement one another and together provide an intriguing picture of small-scale, nineteenth-century brick manufacturing at Cortez.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Ross-Hauer	JoEllen	Johnson	Erika			Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Women and Children in the Cortez District	This presentation describes archaeological evidence of women and children in central Nevada's Cortez Mining District uncovered during a recent data recovery project. As in many mining districts, women and children were not the first to arrive-but at Cortez they appeared relatively quickly. Hardesty observed that most women in mining districts lived in towns or at outlying ranches, while men primarily occupied satellite sites. This paper explores whether or not this was the case in the Cortez District. Data recovery work was completed at a large number of peripheral/satellite sites as well as primary settlements. The analysis of site assemblages examined household composition in order to delineate between the archaeological remains at male vs. family households. Results provide a unique opportunity to construct an engendered history of what is traditionally considered an overwhelmingly male-dominated place.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Sigler	Jennifer					Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Finding Kearns: Using Archival and Field Data to Locate a Forgotten Mining Camp in the Cortez Mountains, Nevada	While conducting archival research for a project in Eureka County, Nevada, a water rights application surfaced for a town called Kearns. Despite extensive research and fieldwork in the area, no previous sources contained any reference to such a town. The water rights application, dated 1909, was the only known mention of Kearns, and the document had been mistakenly filed under an incorrect legal location. Our project area contained no townsite, and it appeared that Kearns was an optimistic venture that failed before it even began. However, a later project on the other side of the Cortez Mountains revealed that a site recorded in 1992, described as an unidentified "housing complex," is likely the townsite of Kearns. More extensive archival research, focusing on newspaper articles and water rights documents from 1909, as well as a survey of the townsite itself, provides strong evidence linking the site to the short-lived town.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Field trip	Reno	Ron						General	Archaeology and Architecture on the Comstock	Ron Reno will lead a tour of Virginia City to explore the past and present of the Silver City Schoolhouse, the Fourth Ward School, and other structures important to the history of the place that made Nevada the Silver State.			

2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Russell	Kat					Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain Field Office	General	Horse Traps in Central Nevada: Toward an Historic Context	Mustanging was practiced in central Nevada from the early 1870s until 1971, when passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act protected the animals and placed federal management responsibility for the herds in the hands of the BLM. Wild horses reached Nevada only after more desirable areas were populated; consequently, horse trapping is also relatively recent. Given its recent age, low human population and limited development in the area-and in the absence of fire, reasonably good preservation- ample evidence of historic mustanging persists on the landscape. This presentation describes a preliminary inventory of historic horse traps in central Nevada. Eras in historic horse trapping, people noted in the practice, innovations in trap design, and data recovery concerns are outlined to delineate considerations pertinent to the development of an appropriate historic context for horse trapping.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Jageman	Karla					National Park Service, Great Basin National Park	General	The Boom and Bust of Tungsten Mining: A View from the Johnson Lake Mine	The Johnson Lake Mine Historic District was an early twentieth-century tungsten mine located on the eastern slope of the South Snake Range in east-central Nevada. The mine was in operation from 1908 to 1950 and was owned and operated by Alfred "Timberline" Johnson, Thomas Dearden, Sr., and Joseph Dearden. There is some evidence in the historic and archeological records that Joseph Dearden's wife Margaret was also involved in the mine. This presentation discusses recorded historic features and artifacts, also providing a brief history of the capitalism of tungsten mining as it pertains to the Johnson Lake Mine.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Workshop	Speulda-Drews	Lou Ann	Dickey	Elizabeth			Nevada Department of Transportation	General	Nevada SHPO Architectural Forms and Standards	Various federal agencies and NDOT have put together a new set of forms and standards for architectural recording to serve as a replacement for the current SHPO form. This workshop intends to review some of the important issues regarding architectural resources, review the form and guidelines, and (if time allows) spend some time outside recording a local building.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Riddle	Jennifer E.					Nevada Department of Transportation	General	When America's Infrastructure Becomes Part of an Historic Landscape: Peace Activists and US-95	Nuclear proliferation protest in America has as its nexus the Peace Camp (archaeological site 26NY12489), located south of what was formerly known as the Nevada Test Site. The test site was home to some of the most extensive nuclear testing in the United States, with over 1,000 nuclear detonations taking place between 1951 and 1992. At the same time, private citizens flocked to an area along U.S. Highway 95, six miles west of the Clark County/Nye County boarder, set up camps, built features, created protest-gear artworks, and protested nuclear weapons through demonstrations that often ended in intentional trespass on Test Site property and consequent arrest. In the process of creating features, carrying out rituals, and creating an area of protest, Peace Camp participants have made a 1.7-mile stretch of U.S. 95 a functional and representational aspect of the camp and thus a part of the historic landscape.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Riddle	Jennifer E.					Nevada Department of Transportation	General	The Evolution of a Transportation System and the Forgotten Route 5	In March 1919, the Nevada Department of Highways took possession of the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad (LV&T) right-of-way and all contained therein; two months prior to the acquisition, the Nevada legislature passed a bill designating the railroad grade as Route 5. Route 5, the precursor to modern day U.S. 95 has been largely forgotten. However, a recent NDOT survey encountered a segment of SR-5. Had the segment been evaluated solely in terms of the LV&T, the segment would have been judged as lacking integrity; however, based on Route 5 criteria, the segment is pristine. No discussion of the LV&T is complete without a concurrent discussion of Route 5, and no eligibility statements can be made without considering the former railroad grade in the context of its formalized, systematically created automobile phase. This poster presents a brief history of Route 5, defines its period of significance, and presents criteria with which to evaluate archaeological remains.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Silver Trowel Lifetime Achievement Award Bio	Giambastiani	Mark A.					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Robert G. Elston	Dr. Robert Elston has been involved in archaeology since the 1960s and is still an active researcher today. In 1965 he completed a B.A. degree in Anthropology at San Francisco State University. At Washington State University he earned an M.A. in Anthropology in 1971 and a Ph.D. in Anthropology in 1986. Bob directed the Nevada Archeological Survey at the University of Nevada, Reno, from 1972 to 1979. After that he was Principal and Research Director for Intermountain Research from 1980 to 1997 and operated as an independent archaeological consultant from 1997-2004. He was a Visiting Lecturer in the Anthropology Department at the University of California, Davis, from 1998 to 2001 and is currently an Adjunct Professor in Anthropology at UNR and at ORI. Now retired from professional archaeology, Bob continues to do research in the Great Basin and abroad. In 2004 he received a Research Fellowship from the Fulbright Foundation to conduct archaeological research for the Center for Arid Environment & Paleoclimate Research, Lanzhou University, Gansu, China. In 2008 he was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Elston's long career in archaeology is highlighted by so many achievements it cannot be summarized here. In Nevada, his contributions to the prehistory of the Washoe area, excavations at James Creek Shelter, and studies at Whirlwind Valley, Tosawih, Stillwater Marsh, Railroad Valley, and many other places have generated critical and ground-breaking data with respect to issues of chronology, prehistoric and ethnohistoric settlement patterns, lithic procurement and conveyance systems, and hunter-gatherer land- use. Bob was also a founding member of the Nevada Archaeological Association and served on its board for the first few years. His work continues to be relevant, thoughtful, and important to Great Basin prehistory and will provide key components to future research across the region for many years to come.			

2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Ting-Perkins Award bio	Eichenberg	Erin							General	Robert L. Hafey and Loretta Watson	Bob Hafey's interest in archaeology developed throughout his childhood while growing up in San Diego, California. After graduating high school, Bob attended California Western States University and the College of the Pacific, earning a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology/Psychology and a Minor in Anthropology. He also earned a Master of Arts through the University of Leicester, studied at the Center for the Study of the First Americans, and attended many workshops on lithic analysis and flintknapping. During his career, Bob worked at the Calico Early Man Site, at Homolovi, Arizona, and at the Museo Nacional in Costa Rica. In 2001 he volunteered for the BLM in Lincoln County and did so for more than 11 years as District Site Steward Coordinator. He assisted in the stabilization of the Crescent Mill Cabin, conducted surveys, and documented newly discovered sites. Bob's research led to the discovery of the Tempiute Obsidian Source and the Sand Springs Valley Jasper Source, finds that have improved our understanding of prehistoric toolstone use/conveyance patterns across southeastern Nevada. He has been an active member of many archaeology clubs, including Archaeo-Nevada, Southern Nevada Rock Art Association, Nevada Rock Art Foundation, and Nevada Archaeological Association. He has published articles featuring his research and instructional materials on field documentation techniques and has taught many flintknapping and GPS workshops. Bob's research has helped educate the public and has contributed greatly to the discovery, protection, and management of cultural resources throughout Lincoln County. Loretta Watson moved to Nevada in 1979 and quickly fell in love with the archaeology of the Southwest. She soon enrolled at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), and was introduced to Kevin Rafferty, who encouraged her to take archaeology classes at UNLV and to later join Archaeo-Nevada. She completed courses at UNLV under Claude Warren, Margaret Lyneis, and Martha Knack, and in the early 1990s took a class on project archaeology for the Red Rock National Conservation Area. She was awarded an avocational archaeology certificate sponsored by Archaeo-Nevada and later became a Cultural Site Steward for the Bureau of Reclamation, BLM, USFS, and NPS. Loretta has been an active member of archaeology clubs for decades, including the Southern Nevada Rock Art Association, Nevada Rock Art Foundation, Society for American Archaeology, Archaeo-Nevada, and Nevada Archaeological Association. Her dedicated service has greatly assisted federal land managers and non-profit organizations in the identification and			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Workshop	Webster	Chris					Digital Technologies in Archaeological Consulting LLC	General	Digital Field Site Recording: It's Easier Than You Think	Still using paper? As many industries make the switch to electronic media for field operations, many archaeology and environmental firms are still taking reams of paper into the field with them and consequently spending countless hours back in the office typing up the forms. The digitization step can be eliminated by doing it in the field with tablets and low-cost applications used correctly. This workshop demonstrates how archaeology field recording can be brought into the twenty-first century.				
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Rincon	Mark	DeBunch	Patricia	Bunch	James		Eetza Research Associates LLC	General	The Recording of Field Data: Out with the Old-in with the New Using 3D Scanning	The most important and difficult task of the archaeologist is to decipher the "mute messages" embedded in artifact morphology. In the past, this has been limited to the information from the capture of one-dimensional photographic images. Presently, the Bureau of Land Management's no-collection policy has prompted thinking outside the box; this presentation demonstrates the use of a high-precision optical 3D scanner during fieldwork and reviews the pros and cons of this technology. The use of this innovative and non-destructive research method has allowed artifacts to be seen in a whole new way provided by 3D imaging.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Lodge	Spencer						Texas State University	General	Roasting Pits Within the Sheep Range in Southern Nevada	Since early 2012, Google Earth aerial imagery has been used to identify over 200 roasting pits throughout the Sheep Range, on the Desert National Wildlife Refuge in Southern Nevada. Images of these features were ground-truthed and 161 roasting pits were visited where surface observations and measurements were documented. Surveys were also conducted in proximity of each feature to identify additional archaeological elements, such as evidence of habitation. These sites are primarily standalone processing features where most likely a variety of plants (Agave utahensis, Yucca brevifolia, Yucca schidigera, and Yucca baccata) and other foods were cooked and processed. The total number of artifacts found in association with these features was underwhelming, but preliminary analysis suggests these sites were primarily used within the past 1,000 years. The abundance of these features within the Sheep Range indicates the significant role they played in the prehistory of the area.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Ferguson	Tim						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Keeping in Touch: Exchange as an Adaptive Strategy in Southern Nevada	During the Pueblo II Period various economic mechanisms linked southern Nevada lowlands to the upland zone of the Arizona Strip. Ties between the two areas are demonstrated by the presence of large numbers of ceramics in lowland Nevada sites that were produced in the vicinity of the Arizona Strip. The end of the Early Pueblo III Period in southern Nevada saw a clear and drastic decline in the use of these non-local ceramics, suggesting that ties with the Arizona Strip had collapsed. At the same time, however, there was an increase in manufacture of (presumably) local sand-tempered ceramics. This study uses geochemical analyses to understand shifts in the production and exchange of sand-tempered ceramics and their implications for the increased interdependence of households in southern Nevada during the Pueblo II and Pueblo III Periods.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Owen	Bryandra						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	A Sacred Place: Shamanistic and Ritualistic Significance in the Valley of Fire	This paper will explore the shamanistic and ritualistic significance of a rockshelter and rock art site found in the Valley of Fire in 2013. Expanding on previous research presented at the NRAF 2013 Annual Meeting, this presentation will further explore apparent cultural connections and discuss the significant role the site may have played within the spiritual systems of its occupants. Arguments of significance will cover shamanism to puberty initiation, aspects of which can be interpreted from rock art at the site.			

2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Felling	Danielle C. Smith	Geoffrey M.					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Past, Present, and Future Research at Last Supper Cave, Nevada: An Evaluation of the Stratigraphic Integrity and Radiocarbon Chronology	Located in northwest Nevada, Last Supper Cave (LSC) was fully excavated in the 1970s under the direction of Tom Layton and Jonathan Davis. Excavations revealed an extensive record of human occupation, including a substantial Paleoindian component initially dated to 9,000 14C B.P. In 2008, a hearth in the lowest deposits at LSC was dated to 10,280 14C B.P., suggesting that initial occupation occurred during the latest Pleistocene more than a millennium earlier than originally believed. This paper offers a synthesis of radiocarbon dates and describes the vertical distribution of diagnostic artifacts in order to evaluate the stratigraphic integrity of LSC deposits. Further studies of the LSC collection will provide data about early prehistoric lifeways without amplifying our impact on the archaeological record.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Rankin	Amanda						University of Nevada, Reno	General	High-Altitude Residence in the Intermountain West	It has been suggested that high elevations are highly demanding environments, being resource-poor and only heavily used to procure high-ranked animal prey. In the Great Basin, Steward's work with the Shoshone and Piute showed that valley and foothill resources dominated subsistence pursuits while high-altitude resources played only a minor role in hunting. However, there is considerable evidence for high-altitude residential occupation in the White Mountains of eastern California, the Toiyama Range of central Nevada, and the Wind River Range of western Wyoming. These sites contradict previously held ideas about hunter-gatherer adaptive choices, specifically with regard to plant processing as evidenced by large quantities of ground stone. Ongoing research seeks to define the use of grinding implements through starch residue and use-wear analysis to better understand hunter-gatherer adaptive choices at high altitude.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Rice	Sarah K.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Preliminary Results from Investigations at the Overlook Site, a Paleoindian Site in the Carson Desert	The Overlook Site is a single-component Paleoindian site located south of Fallon on the west side of Lahontan Valley, atop a promontory of the Dead Camel Mountains. The site was first recorded by Far Western Anthropological Research Group in 2012 and was formally examined by the University of Nevada, Reno, in March 2014. Investigations at the site began with a few basic questions: Does the site have a buried component? What do the spatial distributions of artifacts imply about the spatial division of activities? Can anything be inferred about settlement mobility from the kinds of tools and toolstones present? This presentation describes the methods and results of recently completed fieldwork.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.	Pellegrini	Evan	Finley	Judson		University of Nevada, Reno	General	An Update on UNR's Excavations at the LSP-1 Rockshelter, Warner Valley, Oregon	For the past four summers, crews from UNR's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit have worked at the LSP-1 rockshelter in Oregon's Warner Valley, uncovering a rich record of human occupation consisting of well-preserved fauna and flaked stone tools dating to as early as -8700 14C B.P. The projectile point assemblage at LSP-1 is dominated by foliate and Great Basin Stemmed projectile points; notched points are rare. Initially, it was thought that the stemmed points marked early Holocene occupations of the shelter, while the foliate points marked middle Holocene occupations; however, new radiocarbon dates and an analysis of the vertical distribution of diagnostic projectiles now suggest that both foliate and stemmed points were discarded during the early Holocene at LSP-1, and that the site was largely abandoned during the middle Holocene before being reoccupied - 4,000 14C B.P.	University of Nevada, Reno	Utah State University	
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah E.						University of Nevada, Reno and AMEC Environment & Infrastructure	General	A Stone's Throw from the Source: An Examination of Fine-Grained Volcanic Toolstone Use in the Pah Rah Range, Western Nevada	Using X-ray fluorescence data for 303 artifacts of fine-grained volcanic (FGV) stone from 18 sites in the Pah Rah Range and Truckee Meadows, this paper discusses how prehistoric groups in the Pah Rah Range utilized local and non-local FGV sources and how the procurement and use of FGV toolstone fits within regional models of site settlement and toolstone conveyance. Results indicate that local FGV sources were overwhelmingly preferred during the Middle to Late Archaic (5,000-700 cal BP). With respect to modes of obsidian use, the prehistoric use of FGV reflects shorter-distance conveyance and east-west as opposed to north-south movement, suggesting that groups in the Pah Rah Range likely combined residential and logistical patterns of mobility with a variety of toolstone procurement strategies.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Keynote Address	Barker	Pat						University of Nevada, Reno and Nevada State Museum	General	On-Again, Off-Again: Rock Art and Archaeology in the Great Basin	During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it was thought there was no time depth to Native American occupation in the Great Basin. Anthropology and archaeology were museum-based and essentially antiquarian-focused on obtaining artifacts for museum exhibits-and the study of rock art was integrated with archaeology. In the 1940s, when radiocarbon dating emerged, archaeologists turned to building chronologies and culture histories-and deviated from the study of rock art. With the rise of ecological archaeology in the 1960s, archaeologists like Heizer and Baumhoff brought rock art back into the picture. More recently, the development of CRM archaeology has allowed rock art and archaeology to be considered in the same prehistoric contexts. By treating rock art as just another part of the archaeological record, important questions can be addressed about its various relationships with other cultural remains.			

2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Oyarzun	Megan	Vierra	Robert K.	Hastings	Jordan T.		University of Southern California	General	Predicting Archaeological Sites in Northeastern California's High Desert	In California's northeastern high desert, prehistoric sites and artifacts are common across the countryside. For decades archaeologists have been studying archaeological sites on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Alturas Field Office. Thousands of sites have been recorded, but it is still hard to say how many remain undiscovered. The categorization of areas as unlikely, neutral, or highly likely to contain prehistoric sites would help streamline fieldwork and reduce expenses for future projects. Based on the topographic and ecological characteristics of recorded sites, this workshop presents a GIS-based "weights of evidence" model for predicting the likelihood of prehistoric archaeological sites in other similar but less studied areas. A test of the model on the Likely Tablelands provides an example of how predictive models can assist the BLM in facilitating land development and in preserving cultural history.	R.K. Vierra and Associates	University of Southern California	
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.						ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Inferences from the Spatial Distributions and Composition of Rock Art Sites in Lincoln County, Nevada	An ongoing archaeological inventory of more than 33,000 acres, funded by the BLM's Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI), has identified and examined more than 100 rock art sites in three Areas of Environmental Concern (ACECs) - Mt. Irish, Shooting Gallery, and Pahroc Rock Art. Basic data from this effort show clear patterns in site location and content (both rock art and archaeological) that have important implications for site function and local land-use practices that differ from those normally attributed to rock art sites.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Giambastiani	Dayna	Catacora	Andrea				ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Incised Stone Database: A Comparative Study of Incised Stones from Eastern, Central, and Southern Nevada	Incised stone artifacts are fairly common at archaeological sites throughout Eastern, Central, and Southern Nevada; however, the data are not consistently recorded or readily available for analysis. Several incised stone collections and individual artifacts from sites across the state are currently housed in regional and university museum repositories (e.g., Tonopah, Carson City, U.C. Davis). The first goal of this study is to compile a cumulative dataset of incised stones from these disparate sources. Thorough recordation and analyses of these collections will facilitate a comparative study and make the data easily accessible to the archaeological community. The second goal of this study is to assess whether patterns of regional trends in design styles, engraving techniques, and/or patterns in use/reuse can be demonstrated.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Duke	Daron G.						Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	Exciting New Finds of Extremely Old Things from the Old River Bed Delta, Utah	Recent finds on the Old River Bed delta are providing new evidence about the nature and distribution of Haskett projectile points in the Great Basin. The Haskett subtype is arguably the oldest variant of the Western Stemmed Tradition. A group of dates on black mat organics indicates ages between 11,000 and 10,200 14C BP for these artifacts. In this presentation, images and technological attributes are presented for the collection, which includes a 22.6-cm long showpiece that is the largest complete Haskett specimen yet documented archaeologically. Another specimen tested positive to antiserum of the elephant family, presumably representing mammoth or mastadon. Technological evidence supports the interpretation of Haskett points as sophisticated throwing/thrusting spear tips for this size and scale of animal.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Lafayette	Linsie	Ross-Hauer	JoEllen	Johnson	Erika	Geoffrey M. Smith	Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Pre-Archaic and Archaic Use of the Cortez Hills in Central Nevada	Between 2008 and 2014 Summit Envirosolutions conducted the archaeological mitigation and analysis of 31 prehistoric sites in the Cortez Hills for the Barrick Gold Corporation. These analyses revealed patterns regarding the lifeways of Pre-Archaic and Archaic populations. Topics to be discussed in this presentation include site location, environmental reconstruction, toolstone procurement and lithic technology, prehistoric population levels, and subsistence strategies.	Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	University of Nevada, Reno
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Waterman	Rick	Ross-Hauer	JoEllen				Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.	General	Lithic Procurement, Production and Exchange in the Cortez Hills	Lithic raw material is an important resource for gaining insight into human land use, mobility patterns, and lithic technology. This poster illustrates the various toolstone sources used by prehistoric populations in the Cortez Hills of central Nevada. Source analyses indicate that toolstone diversity decreased through time and that the diversity of obsidian sources was greatest during the Pre-Archaic. A notable increase was observed in the use of more distant northern sources in eastern Oregon and western Idaho in the Late Archaic. During the Middle Archaic, the percentage of southern sources utilized is greatest, while the Pre-Archaic saw the greatest use of Brown's Bench obsidian. Patterns of toolstone transport during the Middle and Late Archaic imply a corresponding decline in residential mobility.			

2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Hockett	Bryan	Dillingham	Eric	Boatwright	Mark		Bureau of Land Management Nevada	General	Depicting Mountain Sheep: An Ethnic Boundary in Great Basin and Mojave Desert Rock Art?	Full-bodied, naturalistic depictions of mountain sheep are common in rock art panels across much of the arid West. These motifs are particularly abundant in the Mojave Desert region of southern Nevada, southeastern California, and the Desert Southwest. Naturalistic sheep appear to be less common in the central and northern Great Basin in terms of number of animals depicted, although they frequently occur at individual sites in relatively low numbers. In contrast, stylized sheep elements consisting only of the neck- and-horns (bifurcated horns facing the viewer) are quite common in northern Nevada and in portions of eastern California, particularly at large-scale rock art sites such as Pistone, Black Point, Lagomarsino, Huntoon Springs, and Debs Canyon (Ray Reynolds). They are less common in the Mojave Desert region but are frequently attached to the boat-shaped sheep bodies from sites such as Coso. We suggest that the manner in which sheep were portrayed in rock art may be indicative of a north-south ethnic boundary that crosses through the central Great Basin in an east-west direction.	U.S. Forest Service	Bureau of Land Management Nevada	
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Workshop	Reed	William						U.S. Forest Service	General	Flintknapping: Bifacial, Bipolar, and Blade Technologies	This workshop will discuss and demonstrate lithic reduction sequences typically found in the Great Basin using a variety of toolstone materials.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Smith	Beth P.	Creger	C. Cliff				Nevada Department of Transportation	General	The Burnt Stump Site: Preliminary Assessment of an Antelope Trap Resource Procurement Site	An archaeological transportation survey in Clover Valley found and recorded an extensive prehistoric campsite adjacent to a previously recorded antelope trap. The campsite provides evidence for a number of tasks, including wood procurement, toolstone quarrying, bow stave harvesting, and cooking. These findings imply that communal activities were part of antelope hunting during the Late Archaic in the Great Basin.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Nevada Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Section							Nevada Department of Transportation, Cultural Resources Section	General	Fremont Figurines in Pioche, Nevada	Site 26LN2969, an extensive Formative-period Fremont ceramic/lithic scatter on the eastern slopes of Pioche Hills in Lincoln County, was recorded and tested by Nevada Department of Transportation Archaeologists in the 1980s. Recovered artifacts include hundreds of Snake Valley Gray and Snake Valley Black-on-Gray ceramic sherds, unfired clay figurines, and an incised stone. This poster provides another look at this regionally significant collection prior to its curation at the Nevada State Museum.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Field trip	Quinlan	Angus						Nevada Rock Art Foundation	General	Desert Creek Petroglyph Site	Angus Quinlan will lead a tour of this small but dispersed petroglyph site, located in the Wellington area. The site comprises mostly abstract designs, many heavily patinated, as well as a small number of cupules. Touring the site involves gentle hiking over a 1/4 mile area.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Field trip	Garey-Sage	Darla	Hoke	Janice	Wescott	Don		Nevada Rock Art Foundation	General	Lahontan Petroglyph Site	Darla Garey-Sage, Janice Hoke and Don Wescott will lead a tour of this large petroglyph site located in the vicinity of Lake Lahontan State Park. Access to the site will be via a Park Service boat across the reservoir, so be prepared for your feet to get wet. The site comprises mostly very formal abstract designs.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Field trip	Thelen	Jeff						Nevada Rock Art Foundation	General	High Basins Petroglyph Sites	Jeff Thelen will lead a tour of three petroglyph localities in the High Basins area above Spanish Springs. The three localities are a good cross-section of the variable themes and styles of Great Basin rock art. The tour requires climbing steep hills and hiking uneven rocky terrain and taluses. Hiking poles, hiking boots, and good physical condition are required.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Quinlan	Angus R.						Nevada Rock Art Foundation	General	Distant Meanings: The Social and Landscape Contexts of Great Basin Rock Art	This paper explores spatial variability in rock art styles, themes, and archaeological and landscape contexts as a first step in reconstructing how prehistoric populations may have categorized their environments as social landscapes. Rock art locales may be understood as assemblages of visual symbolism, produced by repeated social actions that inscribe social memory in time-space. Rock art in the western Great Basin is only found at certain places in the landscape, both settled and remote, raising the question of what aspects of social life were performed against a backdrop of cultural symbolism and why these locales and the activities performed there were selected for symbolic treatment. The roles of western Great Basin rock art and social landscapes in social reproduction are explored through a regional sample of 130 rock art sites that range from the Middle Archaic through the Late Archaic.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin						Nevada Rock Art Foundation and College of Southern Nevada	General	The Shutlers and Valley of Fire: A Re-Examination of Site 26CK206 Near Atlal Rock, Valley of Fire State Park, Clark County, Nevada	Although the Valley of Fire has been mentioned in the archaeological literature since the 1930s, the first real reconnaissance surveys were conducted by Richard and Mary Shutler in 1961. They recorded 32 sites throughout the park, many of which were near present-day Atlal Rock. One particular site, 26CK206, was recorded by the Shutlers and also partially by Heizer and Baumhoff. In 2011 the College of Southern Nevada (CSN) Valley of Fire survey project re-recorded the site as part of its on-going efforts in the park. This presentation compares data reported by the Shutlers and by CSN, keeping in mind the effects of environmental impacts to the site over the last 50 years and differences in methodology and interpretation.			
2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Scott	David J. "Jack"	Rovanpera	Jennifer	Oyarzun	Megan	with contributions from the Hammawi and Kosealekte Bands of the Pit River	Bureau of Land Management, California, Alturas	General	The Antelope Charmer: An Anthropomorphic Figure from Eastern Modoc County, California	During post-wildfire inventories in 2012, numerous rock art sites were relocated and monitored. While viewing discovered rock art panels, it was noted that one anthropomorphic figure was represented with some frequency in different locations. This poster explores the possibilities that this figure is a representation of the ethnographic pronghorn charmers of the Pit River Indians. These petroglyphs are represented at four sites located in Eastern Modoc County, California. They comprise portions of the western foothills of the Warner Mountains in a sage steppe habitat. The southern portion, where these sites are located, is within the traditional territory of the Hammawi Band of the Pit River Tribe.	Bureau of Land Management California, Surprise	Bureau of Land Management California, Alturas	Hammawi and Kosealekte Bands of the Pit River

2014	Minden	43rd	May 9-11, 2014	Poster Presentation	Stearns	Steven	Ambrose	Jim	Stearns	Spencer	Justin Stearns	Eetza Research Associates LLC	General	An Introduction to Using Consumer Drones on Archaeological Sites	Archaeologists are just beginning to expand the dimensional restrictions of examining archaeological sites from a terrestrial level. Inexpensive drone technology provides archaeologists a previously unattainable method of observing sites. From oblique angles to "bird's eye" views, videos or still photos can be taken from a few meters to over 50 meters in elevation. Either an iPhone or iPad controls our drone with its high definition camera providing a continuous live feed (via a built in Wi-Fi network). Videos and photos can be toggled in mid-air by the pilot and can be viewed on multiple devices simultaneously. Here, the simplest and one of the least expensive drone technologies is used to examine four archaeological sites: a geoglyph, a prehistoric antelope trap, a boulder petroglyph site and historic structure. The drone's strengths and limitations are examined as well as features to be considered in choosing this technology.	Search Associates	Western Nevada Community College	Yarglebargle Graphic Arts
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Wilreker	Benjamin						College of Southern Nevada	General	Scouting In Southern Nevada and the "Boys Camp" at the Spring Mountain Ranch State Park	During the Spring Semesters of 2014 and 2015, the College of Southern Nevada (CSN), in conjunction with the Archaeo-Nevada Society, undertook a joint project to inventory the "Boys Camp" at the Spring Mountain Ranch State Park near Las Vegas, Nevada. The Boys Camp was a youth activities facility created in 1945 by Mr. Chet Lauck Sr., ranch proprietor and Hollywood radio personality of the 1930s and 40s. Through the 1940s and 50s, the facility was used by the Boy and Girl Scouts for a variety of Scouting, Scout-like and youth leadership activities. This paper will discuss the history of Scouting in Southern Nevada in light of current archaeological findings. It will focus on the effects of local Scouting on Spring Mountain Ranch before the advent of the centralized Boy Scouts of America.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	3 Minute Presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey	Edwards	Susan				Desert Research Institute	General	The Last Tower	The Army Air Force expanded rapidly after the beginning of World War II (WWII) in Europe. On October 29, 1940, approximately 5,000 square miles of Nevada lands in the public domain were transferred from the Department of Interior to the War Department for use in bombing and gunnery practice. The Fourth Air Force, which was to use the range in training combat units, planned to conduct its operations from Tonopah. In early 1940 construction was started on a new airfield located seven miles east of Tonopah, and targets began to be positioned across the range. Towers, used by spotters to score gunnery and bombing practice were erected as well. Here's the tale of the last WWII Tonopah tower.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Petersen	Jim						Tooele County Airport and Historic Wendover Airfield Foundation	NAA Special Presentation	History of the Wendover Army Airfield	This presentation offers a brief history of the Wendover Army Airfield from 1939 to 1945 and a review of post-WWII activities at the airfield. It also describes the results of ongoing restoration efforts and discusses objectives for the future of the airfield.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	3 Minute Presentation	Mahoney	Shannon S.	Ross-Hauer	JoEllen	Giambastiani	Mark A.		ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	The Historic Mining Camp at Crescent Spring, Lincoln County, Nevada	ASM Affiliates, Inc. recently completed a Class III survey of 33,095 acres in Lincoln County including part of the Mt. Irish range that was home to the Pahrangat Mining District. The survey resulted in the systematic recordation of a large multicomponent site centered on Crescent Spring (26LN7526) that includes a historic mining camp which developed in the 1860s. This presentation will provide a brief overview of the recordation of the camp with a focus on features related to processing ore, including a large mill pad, underground flue, and a 50-60 ft. tall brick chimney that towers above the remains of the camp.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Workshop	Memcott	Margo						Broadbent & Associates, Inc.	General	What Can This Be? A Practical Workshop on Tin Can Identification and Analysis	Cans are a common component in archaeological sites in the Great Basin. The task of recording discarded tin cans on archaeological sites may often seem daunting, but archaeologists armed with basic knowledge about tin can morphology are able to record more meaningful data in less time. This workshop is intended to offer a practical approach to recording and analyzing tin cans. The workshop will focus on how to recognize the most common tin can types and how to identify their chronologically diagnostic characteristics. The workshop will also cover how to use data gathered from the analysis of tin cans to interpret a site. Participants will be given tin can identification handouts with bibliographic references. The workshop format will be hands-on and informal.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Hildebrand	Jennifer						Great Basin Institute	General	Abandoned Mine Hazards: Preserving Nevada's Mining History and Keeping Nevada Safe One Shaft at a Time	The vast and various history of the mining industry in Nevada can be observed through abandoned mines and their associated features. Since the late 1980s the Bureau of Land Management has enacted a program to address issues of unsafe hazards in the landscape. This program, known as the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML), uses a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach to manage abandoned mines. The goal of AML archaeology is to assist the BLM and the Nevada Division of Minerals in assessing the impacts to cultural resources that may occur during the closure of abandoned historic mine hazards and providing recommendations for preservation. The value of this program is a focus on the importance of keeping Nevada safe while preserving the history of Mining in Nevada. In this paper, the archaeological process will be presented and case studies conducted by the Great Basin Institute will be addressed.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Reno	Ron						Heritage Resources Consultant	General	How Did They Work This Anyway? A Technological Analysis of the Great Incline of the Sierra Nevada at Lake Tahoe	In 1880 the Sierra Nevada Wood and Lumber Company chose to surmount the formidable obstacle of the Carson Range by means of a funicular cable railroad to get wood from the Lake Tahoe Basin to the Comstock. This was a new technological endeavor which involved an inspired collation of existing knowledge and materials from San Francisco cable cars, mines, railroads, and various surface tramways to meet their specific requirements. Unlike the cable car systems, which were described in great detail at the time, the Great Incline had only fragmentary descriptions and a few incomplete photos. These specific historic sources along with comparative information about other sources of the technology, archaeology, and a bit of imagination are used to recreate for the first time a fairly complete reconstruction of the technology used to make the Great Incline a success.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Harmon	Barbi Malinky						Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Documentation of the Spring Valley CCC Side Camp	In 2014, Kautz documented a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp near Shoshone Ponds in Spring Valley, eastern Nevada. The area that eventually became known as Shoshone Ponds, and which is currently a refuge for two endangered fish species, was once a CCC spike or side camp. Occupants of the camp were affiliated with the more permanent Indian Springs Camp, home of the CCC's Company 2532. These corpsmen conducted water and grazing projects in and around Spring Valley between 1937 and 1940. Documentation of the camp yielded a living area laid out with military precision, with rock-lined paths connecting rows of tent housing with the dining hall, cookhouse, and bathing and toilet facilities. Individual features were identified with the aid of historic photographs obtained from CCC corpsmen's descendants.			

2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Blustain	Jonah S.					Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Airacobras and Chicken Wire: The Strange History of the Tonopah General Aviation Airport's FBO Building	In 2014 Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. (KEC) conducted a historical evaluation of the Tonopah General Aviation Airport's Fixed Base Operations (FBO) Building located outside of Tonopah in Nye County. The airport is located on land which used to be the Tonopah Army Air Field (TAAF), an installation that was used to train fighter and bomber crews during World War II. Shortly after the war, the majority of the base's buildings and structures were removed or destroyed and the base was turned over to Nye County for use as a municipal airport. At the project's outset, KEC staff was unsure if the current FBO Building was associated with the remnants of the TAAF facility or if it was built later for use by Nye County. As KEC's architectural historians began investigating the history of the building they uncovered larger-than-life characters and decades of building modifications that are truly stranger than fiction.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Gilbert	Lisa					Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office	General	History and Restoration of the Civilian Conservation Corps Railroad Crossing Dam	In 1939 an earthen dam (590 feet in length) was constructed in Jakes Valley, Nevada as one of many grazing related projects associated with the Indian Springs (DG-21) CCC Camp. Through the years the dam has served as a division point for grazing permittees and was considered instrumental for successful grazing practices. Fast forward to 2012: during a torrential water event the dam gives way and is left as an incomplete remnant on the landscape. This is the story of its restoration and its future as part of the CCC legacy in east-central Nevada Nevada.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	3 Minute Presentation	Jensen	Eva					National Park Service, Great Basin National Park	General	Around the World in 7 Days- Winchester Model 1873	Great Basin National Park archaeologists found a historic Model 1873 Winchester rifle during a routine Section 106 survey in November. The rifle was collected, a serial number identified, and a manufacture date of 1882 verified by Buffalo Bill Center of the West in Cody, Wyoming. A simple story was posted on the Park Facebook page along with a short article in the NPS intranet site. From that point on the discovery was anything but, routine. The story went viral and became world news within a week. Archaeological and anthropological questions still remain. When the gun was left? Why? By whom? Regardless of what the rifle might reveal about culture of the late 19th and early 20th century in Nevada, it is an object lesson about the culture of firearms and media in the instant information world.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Hattori	Eugene M.					Nevada State Museum	General	"Now, where did I leave that Cannon?" John C. Fremont and the Archaeology of His Second Exploring Expedition	John C. Fremont is best known to Nevadans through the namesake of the UNR-UNLV "Battle for Nevada" trophy, and to southern Nevadans through the namesake for downtown Las Vegas' "Fremont Experience." Few know of his mid- to late- 19th century fame as explorer, scientist, soldier and politician. We'll explore the explorer and his journey through Oregon and western Nevada in 1843 and 1844. One of Fremont's early controversies centered on his last-minute requisition for a mountain howitzer on a "peaceable" mapping and scientific expedition. He subsequently "lost" the cannon, but key parts of its carriage were discovered between 1997 and 2001, by the Fremont Howitzer Recovery Team. These artifacts and other potential Fremont artifacts will be discussed along with a sketch of the "Pathfinder."			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Field trip								General	Tour of Wendover Army Airfield				
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Ting-Perkins Award Bio	Giambastiani	Mark A.					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Jean Myles	Jean Myles was an original member of Am-Arcs in the late 1960s and a founding member of NAA back in 1971- 1972. She was Chairman of the NAA Board between 1972 and 1974 and served as editor and publisher of Nevada Archaeologist during those years. Along with others at NAA, Jean was instrumental in developing state legislation in 1975 to support the Nevada Archaeological Survey. Jean worked at Hidden Cave and many other places across Nevada. She was active in NAA for a long time and took her family to the Tonopah area many times for meetings and outdoor adventures. Jean received the very first Ting-Perkins award in 1982 and is honored again this year for her critical work in establishing the NAA and Nevada Archaeologist and for all the volunteer archaeology she did during the early days of the organization. Outside archaeology, Jean has worked with many non-profit community groups in the Reno area, such as the Washoe County Medical Society's Alliance. Jean and her late husband, Dr. Robert Myles, established endowed scholarship funds at the University of Nevada, Reno, Truckee Meadows Community College, and for the Washoe Medical Foundation's Nursing for Excellence Program. In 2005, Bob and Jean made a major gift of stock to the Orvis School of Nursing to establish the Myles Family Endowed Scholarship in Nursing.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Silver Trowel Lifetime Achievement Award Bio	McMurry	Sean					Enviroscientists, Inc.	General	Eugene M. Hattori	Dr. Eugene Hattori graduated with a B.S. in Zoology from the University of Nevada, Reno, and an M.A. and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Washington State University. His dissertation was entitled, "The Archaeology of Falcon Hill, Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, Nevada." Gene worked for the Desert Research Institute for five years and later served as the State of Nevada Historic Preservation Office archaeologist for eight years. He has been the Curator of Anthropology at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City since 1999. Throughout Gene's extensive career in archaeology he has written, edited, and published numerous professional articles and technical reports that encompass a wide range of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic archaeological topics. His studies of historic Native American occupations at Virginia City and of charcoal production in central Nevada are seminal works that remain critical to contemporary research. Gene's most recent accomplishment was as curator for the museum's Nevada Sesquicentennial exhibit, "Finding Fremont: Pathfinder of the West."			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Younie	Ashlee	Gerthoffer	Justin			Broadbent & Associates, Inc.	General	Exploring Alternative Hypotheses to Archaeological Site Frequency after Fire Using GIS	Two class III surveys northeast of Ely, Nevada, offer an opportunity to understand how common assumptions affect archaeologists' interpretations of site frequency and landscape use. One survey was completed ahead of a vegetation thinning project, and the second after a wildfire event. Our understanding of site frequency could be based either on a correlation with ground visibility or causation from landscape attributes. By utilizing GIS software and general statistics, landscape attributes such as slope and aspect are tested to explore an alternative hypothesis not based on ground visibility.			

2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean	Adams	Opal	DeLong	Richard		Enviroscientists, Inc.	General	Incorporating Perspective: Visual Analysis and Cultural Resource Management Projects	Visual analysis is one method used to assess the indirect effects of an undertaking on cultural resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. Viewshed analysis is commonly used to implement the visual analysis; however, to accurately assess the indirect effect, the overall scope of a project must be tied to project activities. Perspective analysis can be used to determine a project's visibility distance, or the maximum distance at which project activities are discernible by the human eye. Using these two analyses together, it is possible to determine the extent to which project activities are visible more accurately than just calculating viewsheds. Resulting data can then be used to in visual simulations to represent indirect effects. This presentation will discuss several case studies where visual analysis was used to assess the indirect effects of a project on cultural resources.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Keynote Address	Rhode	David						Desert Research Institute	General	Ancient Plant Use in Paleo-Wendover	The Wendover area is home to world-class archaeological treasures, most notably a complex of caves and rockshelters containing well-preserved cultural strata stretching through the Holocene to the end of the last glacial period. Two habitation sites in particular, Danger Cave and Bonneville Estates Rockshelter, contain archaeological records that are among the richest, best preserved, and best dated anywhere in western North America. Here I explore the archaeobotanical records of these shelters and what they tell us about the lives of paleo-Wendoverites, paying most attention to the development of the Archaic economic system.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.						University of Nevada, Reno, Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit	General	Modeling the Influences of Raw Material Availability and Functional Efficiency on Obsidian Projectile Point Curation in the Great Basin	Prehistoric hunters weighed various factors when manufacturing, using, and maintaining projectile points. I use a model based on the Marginal Value Theorem to generate predictions about the conditions under which they should have rejuvenated broken obsidian points or replaced them with new ones. The model predicts that distance to obsidian sources was a major influence on hunters' decisions. I test the model using robust samples of obsidian points from the central and northwestern Great Basin, which I compare for quantitative and qualitative differences in size and evidence of resharpening. The results indicate that broken points in the obsidian-poor central Great Basin were commonly rejuvenated while broken points in the obsidian-rich northwestern Great Basin were simply replaced. These results build on recent studies of stone tool curation and Great Basin prehistory and help explain how and why lithic technological organization varied across time and space.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Hristova	Lidia	Hamilton-Brehm	Scott D.	Moser	Duane P		University of Nevada, Las Vegas and Desert Research Institute	General	Molecular Archaeology: Human Mitochondrial DNA from 'Ancient' Samples	The extraction and sequencing of DNA from biological samples has become an accepted technique for genetic analysis. Detection of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), which are inherited through the maternal lineage, is an increasingly common method for the identification and tracking of human populations. However, even under ideal conditions, the DNA molecule degrades over time, making the extraction from 'ancient' biological samples particularly challenging. In this work, we optimized a method to extract total DNA from chewed plant fiber remains of agave hearts (quids), a food source consumed by prehistoric populations. This method can be applied to archaeological sites such as the Mule Springs Rockshelter (Pahrump, Nevada) to analyze the maternal lineage of the people who lived there. Genetic information combined with 14C dating of the plant material could help us to better understand the dynamics of human populations across the Southwest.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Ollivier	Aaron	Barker	Pat				University of Nevada, Reno	General	Sandal Cache Discovered at LSP-1, Oregon	LSP-1 is a small rockshelter in Harney County, Oregon. During the 2014 field season, a cache of woven sandals and other items was found in a pit feature inside the shelter. The cache included three mostly intact sandals and two sandals that were badly fragmented, as well as a bundle of sagebrush bark strips (presumably used to make sandals or other textiles) and a piece of Catlow Twine textile. Six radiocarbon dates on these items indicate that two periods are represented within the pit: 1300 and 1800 radiocarbon years ago. Two of the intact sandals are Spiral Weft and Multiple Warp styles common in the northwestern Great Basin. A third sandal does not resemble previous types identified in the archaeological record but is similar to ethnographic Klamath sandals. That sandal, which produced a date of 1300 radiocarbon years ago, suggests that the type was produced much earlier than has previously been recognized in the region.	Nevada State Museum		
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Rankin	Amanda						University of Nevada, Reno	General	High Altitude Residence and Plant Processing in the Great Basin and the Rocky Mountains	It has been suggested that high elevations are highly demanding environments, poor in resources, and only heavily used to procure high-ranked animal prey. In North America however, there is evidence of high altitude residential sites in both the White Mountains of eastern California and the Wind River Range of western Wyoming. These sites contradict previously held ideas about hunter-gatherer adaptive choices, specifically intensive plant processing in lieu of hunting, evidenced by large quantities of groundstone. Many researchers have long thought that alpine use was directly related to pine nut harvesting, but starch residue analysis of ground stone from both locations points to a different resources - geophytes.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Felling	Danielle C.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Reconstructing Paleoindian Settlement Strategies over Time in the Northwestern Great Basin: An Examination of the Lithic Technological Organization at Last Supper Cave, Nevada	Excavations at Last Supper Cave (LSC), Nevada by Tom Layton and Jonathan Davis in the early 1970s revealed a substantial record of occupation including a Paleoindian component recently re-dated to 10,300 14C B.P. However, despite the potential that this collection had to reveal information about TP/EH lifeways in the northwestern Great Basin, work with the assemblage was never completed. Here, I present the final results of my thesis research on the lithic technological organization of the early deposits at the site. I compare the lithic assemblages between the Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene-aged strata at LSC to reconstruct change in use over time. The results of this analysis indicate that occupation span increased at LSC during the Early Holocene relative to the Terminal Pleistocene, potentially in response to the recession of wetlands and diminishing resource productivity in the region.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	3 Minute Presentation	Hoskins	Andrew						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Corner-Notched or Side-Notched: Distinguishing Morphology and Directly Dating Dart Points	Recent direct dating of projectile points with attached organic hafting material has raised concerns about established regional chronological differences between eastern/northern and southern/western Elko, and Large Side-notched dart types. My thesis research will test the hypothesis that corner-notched points emerged in the eastern and northern Great Basin 8,000 years before present by: (1) evaluate previous research at sites from the eastern and northern Great Basin where these point types have been found; and (2) obtaining radiocarbon dates on points retaining organic hafting material from that region.			

2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Van der Voort	Madeline Ware					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Using GIS to Investigate Mobility: An Example from the Northern Great Basin	Mobility studies in the Great Basin are typically based on as-the-crow-flies distance to source. These models do not accurately reflect the landscape and tend to overemphasize the site under investigation as the center of the lithic universe. Recently developed techniques, such as least cost path and network analysis, situate sites and toolstone sources within a regional landscape context. This type of analysis provides a more accurate prediction of past mobility patterns. I use an example from Little Steamboat Point 1 rockshelter in southern Oregon to show how networked least cost paths can predict a contextual lithic procurement route. The results provide a 495 km route linking the site with 11 toolstone sources. The analysis additionally indicates that several toolstone sources represented at the site are unlikely to have been included in an embedded lithic procurement strategy and may represent an alternative procurement method.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Simms	Steven R.	Rittenour	Tammy M.	Cannon	Molly Boeka	Utah State University	General	The Geoarchaeology of Late Prehistoric Irrigation in Central Utah	Harvard archaeologist Noel Morss described ancient irrigation systems in central Utah during fieldwork in 1928 that first defined the Fremont culture. Fieldwork beginning in 2010 identifies an irrigation system 4.5 miles long bringing water from Pleasant Creek at 8,500' to a 90-acre field at 7,100' on the east slopes of Boulder Mountain, overlooking Capitol Reef National Park. Numerous Fremont sites are recorded in the area. Fieldwork includes excavations exposing subsurface canals, experimental archaeology on the costs of system construction and maintenance, magnetometer imaging, and dating of ditch sediments using optically stimulated luminescence (OSL). Exposures dated thus far identify irrigation and construction episodes from A.O. 1500-1700, well after the demise of the Fremont. The area of our research did not see Euro-American settlement until A.O. 1880. The possibility that irrigation systems were used from Fremont through Late Prehistoric times invites exploration of Fremont - Puebloan - Ute continuity.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Latest Update from the BLM Rock Art Survey, Lincoln County, Nevada	Data from a recently completed 33,000-acre inventory at the Pahroc, Mt. Irish, and Shooting Gallery Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) shed light on the prehistoric settlement of Pahrnagat Valley. Basic analyses of rock art styles, projectile point and ceramic types, and obsidian sourcing/hydration data support ethnographic interpretations that the Pahrnagat Valley was a nexus for three major cultural groups during prehistoric into historic times.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Field trip	Murphy	Tim	Rhode	David				General	Bonneville Estates Rockshelter	Field trip 1 will require travel in personal vehicles on 4WD roads; ride-sharing is encouraged. All attendees must bring lunch and water. Expect a 5-minute walk from the parking area to the rockshelter.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Field trip	Jones	Kevin						General	Danger and Jukebox Caves	Field Trip 2 will require travel in personal vehicles on 4WD roads; ride-sharing is encouraged. All attendees must bring lunch and water. Expect 30 minutes of walking in moderate terrain.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	Workshop	Camp	Anna					University of Nevada, Reno and Nevada State Museum	General	An Introduction to Great Basin Basketry Analysis	This workshop will teach you an introduction to basketry types (e.g. twined, coiled, and plaited) and how to perform basic archaeological and ethnographic analysis. We will also provide information about some of the regional and temporal differences in Great Basin basketry using our comparative teaching collection from the Nevada State Museum, as well as demonstrate some manufacturing techniques. We will also provide basic tools (e.g. calipers, measuring tapes, worksheets, and literature) so that you can practice the skills you learn for basketry analysis.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin					College of Southern Nevada	General	The College of Southern Nevada Spring Mountain Ranch Project, Clark County, Nevada	The College of Southern Nevada has been operating field schools in conjunction with Nevada State Parks since 2003, focused mainly at Valley of Fire. The purpose of these projects has been to train students in proper field survey and site recording techniques. In 2014 an agreement was made to conduct a site re- recording and re-characterization project at Spring Mountain Ranch State Park, following up on and extending work done in the park in 1974 and 1978. This presentation will discuss the advent of the current project, the archaeological and historical background of the park region, and the history of work conducted in the 1970s. It will then present a long-term research agenda that will guide ongoing work in the park.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	3 Minute Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	The 1940 Excavation of 26LN4939, Lincoln County, Nevada	In the 1930s and 1940s, Sessions M. Wheeler conducted excavations at several caves and shelters across Nevada. Some of the better-known locations are Etna Cave and Black Dog Cave, but one of the little-known sites he excavated is "Wheeler's Shelter 9-4," located in Pahroc Valley at the site of Pahroc Spring. During our recent BLM inventory in the Pahroc Rock Art ACEC we rediscovered this site, the exact location of which has been unknown for some time. We also found that the Nevada State Museum has a small treasure of rare artifacts from this site, all of which are in excellent condition and are pretty darned cool.			
2015	Wendover	44th	March 27-29, 2015	15 Min Presentation	DeBunch	Patricia	DeBunch	James			Eetza Research Associates LLC	NAA Special Presentation	Reflections of a Distant Past (A Documentary Film)	Archaeological sites recorded nearly 50 years ago may contain important information that was either not identified or was missed altogether during their original inventory. "Reflections of a Distant Past" is our documentary film about 15 sites in four sample regions of Lincoln County that were revisited, re-recorded, and their National Register eligibility addressed. Two features in particular stood out among others; they are associated with spaces that have been given little attention and perhaps should receive more research focus. These mystifying features are distinctive, not only for their placement in the landscape but for their intended concealment within small crevices and alcoves. They represent hard evidence for what we may refer to as "Socio-Ceremonial Spaces."			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah E.					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Glass, Bone, and Stone: An Examination of Ethnohistoric Sites at Naval Air Station Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada	The territory of the Northern Paiute <i>Toidikadi</i> or "Cattail-eater" sub-group in western Nevada once centered on the wetlands in and surrounding the Carson Sink. The influx of Euro-Americans in the second half of the nineteenth century brought with it dramatic changes to this area and to the traditional lifeways of the <i>Toidikadi</i> . During ongoing Section 110 efforts at Naval Air Station Fallon, ASM Affiliates identified 12 ethnohistoric sites and site components dating to the mid- to late-nineteenth century, primarily in the vicinity of the remains of the historic "Redman Station" bridge crossing and toll station. These sites, marked by glass beads, flaked glass, and small mass-manufactured artifacts alongside more traditional ground and flaked stone tools, Late Prehistoric projectile points, and fire-affected rock features, afford an opportunity to investigate how Native subsistence patterns and lifeways persisted and were adapted in the first decades after Euro-American settlement in <i>Toidikadi</i> territory.			

2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.	Mahoney	Shannon			Independent Consultant	General	Native American Occupations at Logan City, an 1860s-1870s Mining Camp at Mt. Irish, Lincoln County, Nevada	This paper describes an LCAI-funded excavation program completed at Logan City, a small mining camp in the Pahrangat Mining District. The study was aimed at identifying historic-age Native American occupations at the townsite and involved test excavations at several house structures - some of them presumed to be of Euro-American affinity and others suspected to be of Native American affinity. Proceeding from a set of basic assumptions about Native American technological adaptations during early historic times, excavations found 1860s Native American occupations essentially side-by-side those of Euro-American residents.	ASM Affiliates
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey R.					Desert Research Institute	General	Another Cold War Era Military Ration Can	In an ongoing attempt to document the evolution and distinguishing characteristics of World War II and Cold War era military ration cans, a new type is presented. Found in Cold War in-flight meals for air crews, a specific size juice can accompanies individual meal containers previously reported by the author.	
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Poster Presentation	Callisto	Christina					Desert Research Institute	General	Iconography and Burial Practices: A Look at Ely Cemetery, Ely, Nevada	Symbolism, styles, details of headstones and grave markers used and modified over the course of hundred years give us a glimpse of not only ebb and flow of trends and popularity of various burial practices but also how these were modified in light of the social-economic levels of the residents of a community. Ely, Nevada has a wonderful cemetery to view examples of iconography and burial practices.	
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Poster Presentation	Callisto	Christina					Desert Research Institute	General	A Walk Through Town: A Tourist View of the History and Culture of Ely, Nevada	Ely is a town full of heart and soul. Walking the side streets and looking up at old buildings reveals the history and culture of those who were but also of those living there today.	
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Special Presentation	Bassett	Mark					Nevada Northern Railway Museum	Special	Ely Railroad History	The Nevada Northern Railway Complex is the best-preserved, least altered, and most complete main yard complex remaining from the steam railroad era. It was established in 1905 to support the area's booming copper mining industry. The era of dieselization of the railroad industry during the second half of the 20th century led to alterations and demolitions of railroad yards and shops nationwide. The East Ely yard escaped modernization because of its geographical remoteness and the decline of the mining industry it once served. In 2006, the Nevada Northern Railway Museum was designated a National Historic Landmark. The museum collection includes three steam locomotives, an electric locomotive, and several diesel-electric locomotives, as well as a collection of maintenance equipment and numerous historic freight and passenger rail cars. This presentation will discuss the history of the railway with an industrial archaeological slant on the preservation of the complex. Since being decades removed from the railway's original operation, the museum staff frequently faces the hurdle of trying to figure out what was once common knowledge.	
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Field trip							Nevada Northern Railway Museum	General	Nevada Northern Railway Museum		
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Workshop	White	William	Wedding	Jeffrey R.			Nevada Northern Railway Museum Retired	General	Railroad Archaeology: Investigations along the Union Pacific's Salt Lake Route in Southern Nevada	Between 1997 and 2001 archaeologist from the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, initiated and completed archaeological investigations of more than a dozen sites directly and indirectly associated with the construction of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, a linear alignment that crosses southern Nevada. Data recovery at the sites, supervised separately or jointly by yours truly and my esteemed colleague, variously included: surface inventory and documentation of visible features and artifacts; surface scraping or excavation of selected features; artifact analysis and curation; archival research; and standard grey literature production. This workshop focuses on one site, 26CK5679, a grading camp found near Apex at the northeast end of the Las Vegas Valley, as a representative example of the other identified resources. Bill will discuss some of the principal features and a few artifacts and then reveal an artistic rendition of what the camp looked like when occupied in 1904. Jeff will then discuss and address the question: When is a can, not a can?	Desert Research Institute
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Stiever	Keith R.	Lytle	Manetta B.	Lytle	Farrel W.	Pioche, Nevada	General	In Search of Oscar Pinckney Bailey	There is a solitary grave located in the low ridges of southern Cave Valley, NW Lincoln County. One of us, KRS, found the grave while hunting about 30 years ago. Geographical memories of long ago are elusive and it took us three trips to finally find the grave. The most notable feature is a beautifully engraved, white-marble headstone and footstone encircled by an ornate wrought iron fence, still in excellent condition after 120 years. "OSCAR P. BAILEY, Died Nov. 2, 1893, Aged 76 years, Native of Ipswich Mass." This paper describes our search for Oscar P. Bailey after we found his grave. Who was he? Why was he here? Alone and forgotten? Who gave him such a first class burial in such an isolated place? Why? We have been able to answer questions about Oscar and identify some people of historic importance in Nevada who touched his life.	
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Memmott	Margo					Broadbent & Associates, Inc.	General	There are Known Unknowns: Predicting the Location of Archaeological Remains in Urban Settings	Construction projects slated for urban areas regularly encounter archaeological remains. Early preemptive identification of the location of archaeological remains may reduce the potential for project-stopping archaeological discoveries during construction and help project planners to avoid archaeologically sensitive areas by designing around them. Maps are only one of a multitude of useful sources that may be used to predict the location of buried remains. Photos, aerial images, bird's-eye views, newspaper articles, city directories, modern satellite images, and interviews with knowledgeable individuals are among some of the other data sources that may be assembled. This paper will address the relative usefulness of data sources utilized in a sensitivity study of Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada and the methods used for analyzing those data sources.	
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Poster Presentation	Hildebrand	Jennifer					Great Basin Institute	General	Mercury Mining and the Environment: An Archaeological Evaluation of the Cordero Mine	In 2015, the Great Basin Institute (GBI) conducted an archaeological inventory of the Cordero Mine, a CERCLA Superfund site, in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Cordero Mine consists of 324 acres located in the Cordero-McDermitt Mining complex in Humboldt County, Nevada. In 2010, the EPA investigated the Cordero and McDermitt Mine sites based on concerns that contaminated fill was used in both the town of McDermitt and at the Fort McDermitt Paiute Shoshone Reservation. High levels of mercury and arsenic were discovered and by 2013, the EPA removed 10,000 tons of calcine waste placing it back on the mine. Currently, capping the pile is proposed, leading to the Section 106 evaluation of the Cordero Mine. This poster provides information on CERCLA sites, mercury-mining processes, and the recordation and evaluation of the Cordero Mine.	

2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David				Idaho Power Company	General	Raising a Stink for an Acid Trip: Historic Sulfur Mining in the American West (Part 1)	Sulfur is a smelly, yellow, naturally occurring mineral that has been mined in many areas of the world. As industrialization progressed, the need and uses for mineral sulfur increased, primarily to make sulfuric acid used during industrial processes. Around the turn of the twentieth century, monopolistic control by Sicilian and Japanese markets encouraged the development of sulfur mining in the United States. During the first half of the twentieth century, miners in the American West responded by developing large-scale sulfur mines. Ultimately, however, sulfur mines in the American West were too remote and small to be able to do anything more than support local markets, and they were eventually abandoned and closed. This paper explores the history of sulfur mining in the American West, with a particular focus on the development of mines at Sulphur, Nevada, Cove Creek, Utah, and the Leviathan Mine, California.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Blustain	Jonah				Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	The Industrial Architecture of the Copper Basin Subdistrict of the Battle Mountain Mining District, Lander County, Nevada	In April 2015, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. (KEC) was contracted to address BLM comments on an outside architectural inventory of the Copper Basin Subdistrict, Battle Mountain Mining District, Lander County, Nevada. Upon review of the existing architectural documentation, KEC identified a series of deficiencies in the cultural resources report which necessitated a field revisit and complete rewrite. KEC field crews performed the field revisit and redocumentation, as well as a remedial windshield survey of the project area. In addition to the ten known architectural resources, the windshield survey identified an additional architectural resource which was not included in the original report. This presentation details the results of the architectural inventory and relates some lessons learned from the project.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean				SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Raising a Stink for an Acid Trip: Historic Sulfur Mining in the American West (Part 2)	Sulfur is a smelly, yellow, naturally occurring mineral that has been mined in many areas of the world. As industrialization progressed, the need and uses for mineral sulfur increased, primarily to make sulfuric acid used during industrial processes. Around the turn of the twentieth century, monopolistic control by Sicilian and Japanese markets encouraged the development of sulfur mining in the United States. During the first half of the twentieth century, miners in the American West responded by developing large-scale sulfur mines. Ultimately, however, sulfur mines in the American West were too remote and small to be able to do anything more than support local markets, and they were eventually abandoned and closed. This paper explores the history of sulfur mining in the American West, with a particular focus on the development of mines at Sulphur, Nevada, Cove Creek, Utah, and the Leviathan Mine, California.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Albush	Cassandra J.				U.S. Forest Service Contractors	General	What is Under Your Tin? A Can-did Look at an Intact Sanitary Can	On January 17th, 2014 I got to live every historic archaeologist nerd's dream . I got to open a sealed sanitary can from a site dated to the 1930s! Can you guess what was inside? Before the big day guesses were made and bets were taken. We got it wrong...will you?				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Wedding	Jeffrey R.				Desert Research Institute	General	State of the Association Address					
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio	Blustain	Jonah	McMurry	Sean		Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Donald Hardesty	Don Hardesty's interests within anthropology are vast and varied. His extensive list of projects includes investigations of the Donner Party in California, military communications systems in Alaska, and even forays into prehistoric and Mesoamerican archaeology. Throughout his career, Don was also instrumental in developing strategies to allow archaeology professionals to evaluate site significance. One of the foremost industrial archaeologists and scholars of Nevada history, he has conducted or supervised projects ranging from Pony Express stations to Virginia City opera houses. He authored The Archaeology of Mines and Miners: A View from the Silver State (1988), the definitive discussion of the industrial archaeology of Nevada's mining industry. Don Hardesty taught in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Reno, (UNR) from 1968 until his retirement in 2010. Through his field schools and undergraduate courses, he has trained hundreds of professional and avocational archaeologists—many of whom still work in Nevada and the Great Basin. Together, Don's professional and teaching activities represent an outstanding, positive, and lasting contribution to archaeology in Nevada.	SWCA Environmental Consultants			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Ting-Perkins Award Bio	Stever	Keith	Lytle	Farrel			General	Keith Stever	I was born and raised in Pioche, NV and spent my childhood and youth roaming and exploring, hunting and fishing, but never developed a real interest in archaeology although it was often underfoot. While deer hunting in the area of Bootleg Springs I noticed a large area completely covered with obsidian pieces but thought it a natural phenomenon. This place was later identified as the origin of Modena obsidian. I attended UNR graduating with a degree in chemistry and worked my entire career with the US Bureau of Mines in Reno primarily using x-ray fluorescence (XRF) and diffraction for materials analysis. After retirement, Farrel and I became interested in archaeology. Our common experience with chemical analysis using x-ray techniques prompted our joint development and application of petroglyph dating using a portable XRF unit. We spent a lot of time gathering test data and calibrating the technique, finally working a few government contracts and dating petroglyphs at various places. I thought it was a wonderful idea when the Site Steward program was developed to help protect significant sites. I happily became a site steward at a few places and have been working them for at least ten years. My wife Maryanna and I are moving to Reno to be closer to our family and I hope to continue Site Steward work there.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Workshop	Edwards	Susan	Arnold	Richard		Desert Research Institute	General	Panel Discussion - Archaeologists and Native Americans	This workshop takes an informal look at the similarities and differences between the perceptions and terminology of archaeologists and contemporary Native Americans. Format is panel discussion and is intended to encourage participation.	Pahrump Band of Paiute			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Hauer	A. Craig				ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	The NAA's Public Participation Program: Status and Future	As part of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) the public is invited to participate and comment on compliance documents. The NAA has been seen as an interested party for several projects in the past, but has not had a formal structure in place to do so. Over the past several years we have started to formalize the process of participating as an interested party. This presentation briefly provides information on the NAA's public participations efforts.				

2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Webster	Chris					DIGTECH	General	Digital Archaeology and the Future of Field Survey	In 2015, DIGTECH surveyed 45,000 acres in desert and "Great Basin" environments in California. We used Apple iPad Minis to record over 250 prehistoric and historic sites and over 1500 isolated finds. We had field technicians using California DPR forms that we created for \$9 software from the Apple Appstore. Now, we're helping to re-invent the first phase of digital archaeology and will bring ALL phases of archaeology and beyond into the forefront of field data collection and management.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Webster	Chris					DIGTECH	General	The Other 50% of Your Job: Innovative Public Archaeology	A CRM Archaeologist's job is only 50% complete when the final report is turned in. The other 50% is where we tell people about what we found. The Archaeology Podcast Network is a place where we tell people about archaeology in interesting and accessible ways.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Obermayr	Erich					Historic Insight	General	Cultural Resources and the Draft Lyon County Land Use and Development Code	Lyon County, Nevada is currently developing an updated county-wide land use and development code. Drafts of the plan include new requirements for dealing with impacts to cultural resources on private property within the Lyon County portions of the Comstock Historic District. The current draft, if adopted by the Lyon County Board of Commissioners, would make Lyon County one of the few local government entities in Nevada taking an active role in protecting cultural resources. This paper discusses the current state of affairs with respect to the draft land use and development code and some of the issues involved, including navigating among various stakeholders, political figures, and interest groups.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Pay	Nicholas					Bureau of Land Management, Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative Coordinator and Basin and Range National Monument	General	Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative Update	The Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) was established in 2006 in order to fund projects for the inventory, evaluation, protection and management of unique cultural resources in Lincoln County, Nevada. Between 2006 and 2013, LCAI funded 49 individual projects and provided more than \$8 million for various archaeological projects in Lincoln County. This presentation will focus on what has been done so far with the program and identify how researchers can gain access to this data.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Jensen	Eva					National Park Service, Great Basin National Park	General	Archaeology Unimpaired (Part 1): NPS Centennial and Great Basin National Park Archaeology	"...conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects [emphasis added] and the wild life therein...leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 1) The National Park Service was created 100 years ago, August 25, 1916, when President Wood row Wilson signed the Organic Act into law. In part the NPS was created to designate areas "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein ..." Over the ensuing 100 years the NPS supported development of archaeology and historic preservation through numerous programs, park and monument designations, and activities. National Park programs play a key role in historic preservation in Nevada. Three NPS units in the state, Great Basin National Park, (formerly Lehman Caves National Monument), Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the recently designated Tule Springs National Monument all share in the story of Nevada archaeology.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Daron	Steve	Eichenberg	Erin			National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area	General	Archaeology Unimpaired (Part 2): Lake Mead and Tule Springs Archaeology	"...conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects [emphasis added] and the wild life therein...leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 1) The National Park Service was created 100 years ago, August 25, 1916, when President Wood row Wilson signed the Organic Act into law. In part the NPS was created to designate areas "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein ..." Over the ensuing 100 years the NPS supported development of archaeology and historic preservation through numerous programs, park and monument designations, and activities. National Park programs play a key role in historic preservation in Nevada. Three NPS units in the state, Great Basin National Park, (formerly Lehman Caves National Monument), Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the recently designated Tule Springs National Monument all share in the story of Nevada archaeology.	Great Basin Institute, Lake Mead National Recreation Area			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Field trip								General	Lehman Caves					
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin					College of Southern Nevada	General	The Testing of a Small Virgin Anasazi Site in North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada	In the Spring of 2002, Dr. Kevin Rafferty participated in a small testing program with Knight & Leavitt Associates (KLA) of a suspected Virgin Anasazi site prior to proposed construction to be undertaken by the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) along Martin Luther King Boulevard in North Las Vegas, Nevada. The site, 26CK5444, was deemed NRHP eligible by Louis Berger and Associates in 1997 and thus required further investigation prior to road construction work. A total of 82, 1x1m units along the site's eastern periphery were surface collected, and then 3 1x1m units were selected for excavation where there were either diagnostic artifacts or heavy artifact concentrations on the surface. The artifact analysis results dated the site mainly to the early Virgin Anasazi occupation of the Las Vegas Valley. The results and implications of the site for understanding local prehistory are examined in this paper.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Edwards	Sue					Desert Research Institute	General	Data Mining the Glass Matrix: Obsidian Sourcing Results from a Fiber Optic Project in Nye County, Nevada	Obsidian artifacts retrieved during a recent data recovery project have yielded thought-provoking information following geochemical analysis. The assemblages from four sites in the Belled Range and one site in Gold Flat in Nye County provide obsidian source-use patterning data that suggest a notable shift in Native American obsidian procurement and/or trade networks in central Nevada.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Hoskins	Andrew					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Corner-Notched or Side-Notched: Distinguishing Morphology and Directly Dating Dart Points	Great Basin archaeologists regularly use projectile points as index fossils to date open air sites lacking organic preservation. The utility of those index fossils hinges on researcher's abilities to: (1) objectively classify points into temporally significant types; and (2) reliably assign age ranges to those point types. Discrepancies in the age ranges of certain dart types (e.g., Elko and Large Side-notched) have raised questions about their utility as index fossils throughout the Great Basin. With support from the NAA, I radiocarbon-dated organic hafting material on three projectile points to provide unequivocal ages for those types. As part of my thesis research, I evaluated classification schemes used to distinguish Elko and Large Side-notched points and test claims about their chronological discrepancies.				
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Reaux	Derek J.	Wiggins	Kristina M.	Ollivier	Aaron P.	Geoffrey M. Smith	University of Nevada, Reno	General	Revisiting the Parman Localities: Results from Additional XRF Analysis of Obsidian Artifacts from Northwest Nevada	Source provenance data are often used to reconstruct mobility patterns and technological organization in the Great Basin. Previous studies of such information have helped to elucidate lifeways at the Parman Localities in Humboldt County, Nevada. We report the results of a pilot pXRF analysis of obsidian artifacts from Parman Localities 2 and 4, which have been less well-studied than other nearby Paleoindian sites. We highlight the methods used to interpret the data generated by the pXRF and discuss them within the broader context of Paleoindian raw-material procurement and mobility in the northwestern Great Basin.			

2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.	Cherkinsky	Alexander	Hadden	Carla	Aaron P. Ollivier	University of Nevada, Reno	General	The Age and Origin of Olivella Beads from Oregon's LSP-1 Rockshelter: The Oldest Marine Shell Beads in the Northern Great Basin	Beads manufactured from marine shells originating along the Pacific Coast have been found at numerous sites in the western United States. Because they were conveyed substantial distances and widely exchanged during ethnographic times, researchers generally assume that shell beads were also traded prehistorically. By examining the spatial and temporal distribution of beads, researchers have reconstructed prehistoric exchange networks. In this paper, we present stable isotope data and accelerator mass spectrometer (AMS) radiocarbon dates for six <i>Callianax</i> (previously <i>Olivella</i>) <i>biplicata</i> beads from the LSP-1 rockshelter in southcentral Oregon. Most of the beads were deposited during the early Holocene during a series of short-term occupations and the shells used to manufacture them were procured along the northern California, Oregon, or Washington coasts.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Van der Voort	Madeline Ware						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Late Paleoindian Leporid Processing at the Little Steamboat Point-1 Rockshelter: An Experimental and Archaeological Use-Wear Analysis of Obsidian Flake Tools	Human occupation of the Little Steamboat Point-1 (LSP-1) Rockshelter in southcentral Oregon began 9,600 cal BP. Artifacts recovered from the Pre-Mazama deposits include a fauna! assemblage comprised primarily of leporid remains and a lithic assemblage dominated by informal flake tools. I designed and conducted an experiment using replicated obsidian flake tools to identify leporid processing strategies employed by Early Holocene occupants. I performed hide, carcass, and meat processing tasks with the replicated tools on farmed meat rabbits and documented the microscopic use-wear traces of these activities. I compared those results with wear present on 35 obsidian flake tools from pre-Mazama deposits and found that hide processing, including both scraping and cutting, was the most common activity performed at the site. Leporid carcass processing was the second most common activity.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Ollivier	Aaron P.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Evaluating Gaps in the Radiocarbon Sequences of Northwestern Great Basin Sandal Types	Large gaps occur in the radiocarbon sequences of Multiple Warp and Spiral Weft sandals. The gaps begin during the initial Middle Holocene and last for several millennia; however, the sandal types are technologically indistinguishable on either side of them. To test hypotheses regarding the cause of these gaps, I evaluate the existing radiocarbon sequences of both sandal types, present 24 additional radiocarbon dates on sandals, and critically evaluate chronological data from sandal-bearing sites in the northwestern Great Basin. My results indicate that the gaps are likely a product of changing land-use patterns during the Middle Holocene - groups began utilizing areas where reliable water was found and abandoned the caves and rockshelters that afford excellent preservation of perishable artifacts like sandals.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Duke	Daron	Clay	Vickie	Kangas	James R.		Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	A 4,000-Acre Bulb Roasting Landscape at the Virgin-Muddy River Divide, Mormon Mesa, Nevada	Archaeological survey on Mormon Mesa in late 2015 revealed a ubiquitous record of earth ovens. Thousands of features were recorded, consistent with a model for bulb roasting elsewhere in the southern deserts. Such extensive use of geophytes immediately above Virgin Anasazi settlements in the adjacent Virgin and Muddy river basins has important implications for understanding the transition from wild to domesticated plant foods that occurred between pre-Puebloan and Puebloan times in southern Nevada.	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Bureau of Reclamation	
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Duke	Daron	Rice	Sarah K.				Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	First Look at an Early Paleoindian Waterfowl Cooking Feature at the Duckier Site, Great Salt Lake Desert, Utah	Archaeological survey in 2015 on the Old River Bed delta yielded a charcoal-rich feature containing burned waterfowl bones and debitage. The feature is eroding from the playa surface and is surrounded by an associated concentration of stone tools. In this paper, we present the data, including radiocarbon dates, fauna! and macrobotanical evidence, and lithic analysis. We also discuss the implications of the find in terms of Paleoindian hunting priorities and strategies, as well as plans for future work.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Keynote Address	Hughes	Richard						Geochemical Research Laboratory	General	All That Glitters: Obsidian Studies in Nevada Prehistory	Since their inception at the end of the 1960's, obsidian studies (provenience analysis and hydration dating) have had a major impact on archaeology, particularly in western North America where Native Americans used natural sources of volcanic glass for thousands of years to manufacture a wide range of artifacts. Over the past 30 years, instrument-based provenience analysis of temporally sensitive artifacts from Nevada archaeological sites has provided insight into a number of social dimensions of the past, including trade, mobility, and external social and economic relationships. In this talk, I'll provide a review of some of these results, and discuss some recent research from atop Mt. Jefferson in central Nevada and in the Lower Humboldt Valley to illustrate the more general utility of obsidian studies to contribute information vital to overall archaeological interpretations.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Pollock	Alain						U.S. Forest Service Contractors	General	Why Would You Leave These Here? Evidence for Pre-Archaic Occupation and Lakeside Caching in Smith Valley	In 2015, our crew made an unexpected discovery: a cache of four complete chert bifaces in a landscape defined by its obsidian resources. Even more surprising - the cache was found in a completely unremarkable stretch of sagebrush steppe in Smith Valley, far away from any distinctive landmark. It begged the question: How was the person who left these bifaces ever going to find them again? I hypothesize that these bifaces represent use of the Smith Valley area at a time when the valley was defined not by endless sagebrush, but by a Pleistocene Lake. As one of only a handful of examples of Pre-Archaic occupation in the Smith Valley area, this site may help guide future research into the prehistory of the region and human adaptation to a changing landscape.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Poster Presentation	LaValley	S. Joey						EnviroSystems Management, Inc.	General	Tiptoe the Steptoe: A Report on and Examination of Survey Results from Steptoe Valley and the Schell Creek Range of East-Central Nevada	In 2014/2015, EnviroSystems Management, Inc., inventoried 25,745 contiguous acres in southern Steptoe Valley and the Schell Creek Range of east-central Nevada, resulting in the documentation of 285 new and 7 previously documented sites, as well as 386 isolated artifacts and features. These resources span the entirety of human occupation in the Great Basin. Sites include Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Fremont, Numic, Protohistoric, and Historic Period scatters. Features observed include pine nut caches, rock foundations, a wikip, historic corrals, cabins/dugouts, and newly identified areas of historic charcoal production. Highlights of the archaeological resources and a basic analysis of diachronic shifts in the spatial distribution of prehistoric cultural resources and is provide here.			

2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	3 Min Presentation	Sober	Alexia				Great Basin Institute	General	Mid-Century Perlite Mines and the Obsidian Landscape	The Mackie Perlite Mine is located in the South Pahroc Range, Lincoln County, Nevada. In 2014, as part of the Abandoned Mines Lands Program and a Cooperative Agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, the Great Basin Institute conducted a resource-specific cultural inventory assessment of abandoned mine hazards proposed for permanent closure. The author assisted in researching and conducting the resource inventory assessment of the Mackie Perlite Mine. Evidence derived from the archaeological survey and research provided an example of a unique approach to perlite mining technology in the mid-20th century, as well as a potential correlation between prehistoric obsidian sources and 20th century perlite mines. Studies of historic perlite mines and obsidian sourcing in the Great Basin have not fully realized the potential relationship between historic and Prehistoric resource extraction and utilization. Investigating the correlations may further refine the scope of archaeological resources in the Great Basin.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	15 Min Presentation	Pollock	Alain	Albush	Cassandra J.		U.S. Forest Service Contractors	General	From Shamans to Shepherds: The Archaeology of Pillars Hill	Pillars Hill is a basalt talus extrusion located at the southern end of Smith Valley, Nevada that has served as a distinct landmark for both prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the valley. This unusual landform derives its name from the presence of four stone monuments associated with Basque shepherds. These monuments, known as 'Stone Boys,' are often found in prominent locations and are thought to be boundary markers delineating grazing allotments. Several thousand years earlier native inhabitants also left their mark. A total of eleven panels of rock art are clustered on four boulders located near the top of Pillars Hill. These panels, which include both Great Basin Representational and Curvilinear Abstract designs, imply a very different use of the same distinctive landform. This paper will look at the ways in which Pillars Hill functioned as a unique part of the prehistoric and historic landscape of Smith Valley.			
2016	Ely	45th	April 22-24, 2016	Poster Presentation	Reale	Dayna M.				Bureau of Land Management, Schell Creek Field Office	General	Cave Valley Cave: A Portal to the Past	The National Speleological Society has proposed to do restoration work within Cave Valley Cave in Cave Valley, Nevada. Before restoration work could begin a complete cultural resources inventory was conducted within the cave. The inventory resulted in the recording of nearly 500 inscriptions on the cave's walls, many of which are historic. Further research identified the Cave's long history in connection with several important historic expeditions, as well as intimate ties to local Native American groups. Cave Valley Cave was first discovered by the Mormon White Mountain Expedition in 1858. Lt. George M. Wheeler next visited the cave during his Reconnaissance of the 100th Meridian in 1869. Both groups, among many others, left behind evidence of their explorations inside Cave Valley Cave. In addition to exploring the cave, many of the expeditions documented the cave's importance in local Native American mythology. What emerges from the history of Cave Valley Cave is a story filled with mystery, intrigue, and a never-ending array of questions.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean	Villagran	Victor		SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Ethnohistoric Sites Recorded During the Pine Nut Mountains Land Health Project, Nevada	In 2015-2016, SWCA Environmental Consultants was contracted by the BLM, Carson City District Office to complete a Class III cultural resources inventory for the Pine Nut Mountains Land Health Project. The area of potential effects consisted of approximately 2,503 acres within nine irregularly shaped project areas in Carson City, Douglas, and Lyon Counties, Nevada. Archaeological inventory of the survey area led to the identification and recordation of 127 archaeological sites. SWCA determined that a total of six of the site assemblages contained a mixture of historic debris, chipped stone debitage, and knapped glass artifacts, resulting in their classification as ethnohistoric sites. The Pine Nut project is located in an area historically occupied by the Washoe to the west and the Northern Paiute to the east. This presentation will relate SWCA's procedures for recording and evaluating the ethnohistoric sites encountered during the inventory.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Callisto	Christina M.				Desert Research Institute	General	"Going to the Chapel": A Primer for Las Vegas Wedding Chapels	Las Vegas has been known as the Marriage Capital of the World for years. This industry has roots extending all the way back the 1930s and is one of the main factors contributing to the expanding of the city to what it is today, helping to save it from the Great Depression with affordable rates and package deals, and cementing it in the American psyche as an affordable get-away destination. Take a tour down memory lane and see the evolution of a few of these infamous "quickie" wedding chapels. Firsthand accounts prove that they have influenced the lives of the visitors utilizing them as much as the visitors influenced the changes to the City of Las Vegas over the last 86 years.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Edwards	Susan R.	Wedding	Jeffrey R.		Desert Research Institute	General	Finding Nixon - Particulars to Follow	Born in Nevada's Nye County under the ubiquitous promise of great mineral wealth, the mining camp of Nixon first garnered attention in January 1905. Situated on the Kawich Range's western flanks four miles east of the Gold Reed discovery, the camp was named for George S. Nixon, a banker, mining financier, and soon-to-be elected U.S. Senator. Advertisements and reports in regional newspapers promoted the townsite highlighting its relationship to the Senator. Typically, these accounts were woefully short on details always ending with the promise of "particulars to follow". For Nixon, however, the "particulars" never did follow. Within weeks of his election, the Senator disavowed any relationship between himself and the camp. Extensive gold deposits never materialized and the community that "never was" was soon forgotten. That is until 2011 when the camp was rediscovered during an archaeological inventory. This paper details Nixon's brief, but unique history..."particulars to follow".			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	3 Min Presentations	Callisto	Christina M.				Desert Research Institute	General	A Quick Look At Life On Divorce Ranches	Divorce Ranches put Nevada on the map for women trying to escape the confines of unwanted marriages before divorce became the generally accepted practice of today. An increasing number of photographs and accounts are being made available with each passing year. We take a look at what life on a divorce ranch in Nevada was like.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Musser-Lopez	Ruth				Needles Pioneer Museum and River Archaeological Heritage Associates	General	Chief (Sukulai homar) Lambert's Historic Tombstones: Likely Adaptation of Prehistoric Rock Art and Metate Manufacturing Technology	<i>Sukulai homar</i> , considered to be the last of the traditional hereditary and elected Mojave "Great Chieftains," likely adapted a learned ancient skill for use in the Needles, California Euro-American cultural community. Elderly residents in that community in the 1980s reported that "Pete Lambert" (his Euro-Americanized name) sculpted local porphyry for use in historic building construction and likely sculpted some of the tombstones that can still be observed in the Needles Pioneer Cemetery, in use between 1880 and 1918. Historic references also indicate that at least some of his rock work may have been forced as a result of government sentencing. Though he passed in 1947, evidence of <i>Sukulai homar's</i> contribution to the cemetery include a sculpted metate-like shape tilted upright and incised art on local porphyry much like prehistoric rock art.			

2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	Field trip						Neon Museum	General	Neon Museum	Founded in 1996, the Neon Museum is a non-profit 501 (c) 3 organization dedicated to collecting, preserving, studying and exhibiting iconic Las Vegas signs for educational, historic, arts and cultural enrichment. The Neon Museum campus includes the outdoor exhibition space known as the Neon Boneyard, a visitors' center housed inside the former La Concha Motel lobby and the Neon Boneyard North Gallery which houses additional rescued signs and had become a venue for weddings, special events, photo shoots, and educational programs. For many years, the Young Electric Sign Company stored many of these old signs in their "boneyard." The signs were slowly being destroyed by exposure to the elements. The museum is slowly restoring the signs and placing them around the Fremont Street Experience. The signs are considered by Las Vegas locals, business owners, and government organizations to be not only artistically, but also historically significant to the culture of the city. Each of the restored signs in the collection holds a story about who created it and why it is important. In addition, the Neon Museum collection chronicles changes and trends in sign design and technology through pieces ranging from the 1930s to			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Wallace	Brian N.				AECOM	General	Historic Military Activity in the Great Salt Lake Desert, Tooele County, Utah	During the last few years (2013-2016) an ongoing effort has been underway to collect and dispose of identified military munitions on public lands located in the Great Salt Lake Desert. In support of this cleanup effort a series of aerial bombing targets, material remains of an unmanned Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, World War II- era munitions, and other associated artifacts and features were identified and recorded. The material remains identified during the field effort are representative of the extensive military training associated with Wendover Army Air Base that was hailed as the largest bombing and gunnery range in the world during World War II. Although previous studies have identified material remains from historic military activity in the Great Salt Lake Desert, the results from this multiple year effort hopes to provide a more comprehensive perspective of wartime history in western Utah.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah E.				ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Sixteen Miles from Bristol: A Brief History of the Development of the Silver King Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada	The Silver King Mining District, located in the Schell Creek Range of northern Lincoln County, was discovered in 1874 and developed in fits and starts for the next half-century. Though the Silver King District is smaller than many of the surrounding districts and is somewhat geographically isolated, it still had strong ties to other mining communities in the region such as Bristol and Pioche, as well as the financial capitals of San Francisco and New York. As part of Round 9 of the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative, ASM Affiliates, Inc. will be developing and applying a historic context for the Silver King Mining District. Preliminary research is already providing a wealth of information about the first mining efforts in the district and the individuals who lived and mined there. This paper will present these findings as well as touch on the future directions of the project.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	3 Min Presentations	Giambastiani	Mark A.				G2 Archaeology	General	Volunteer Excavation at Fort Sage, Nevada	The NAA plans to sponsor a volunteer excavation this summer at Fort Sage, the site of an 1860s settler's fort and later homestead located at the south end of Honey Lake Valley in Washoe County. An update here.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Hildebrand	Jennifer				Great Basin Institute	General	Historic Chinese Placer Mining: The History, Techniques, and Application of Archaeology in American Canyon	In the summer of 2016, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Great Basin Institute (GBI) conducted an archaeological survey for the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program that focused on public safety and historic preservation. The project area, referred to as American Canyon, is located within the Spring Valley Mining District in the Humboldt Range, Pershing County, Nevada. The canyon contains the remnants of historic Chinese placer mining, encompassing over 200 shafts in combination with the remains of a Chinese settlement. Mining within the previously identified archaeological site occurred in multiple occupations with the Chinese occupation spanning from 1884 to 1906. Chinese placer mining and its impacts on the western mining frontier is an important topic for both historians and archaeologists studying small-scale, nonindustrial mining technology on overseas Chinese sites within the field of mining archaeology. This paper will discuss the history of American Canyon and Chinese placer mining in the area, the mining techniques employed within the site, and the contributions of current and future archaeological applications pertaining to preservation, research and safety at American Canyon.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	LaValley	S. Joey				Logan Simpson Design	General	Tracing the Carbonari - Newly Identified Charcoal Production Areas in the Roberts Mountains of Eureka County, Nevada	From the late 1860s to early 1890s, Eureka's mining companies depended on a steady flow of charcoal to fuel their smelters. This charcoal was produced in the hills and mountain ranges surrounding Eureka by teams of woodcutters, laborers, and charcoal burners, many of whom were immigrants from Italy and Switzerland also referred to as the Carbonari. As the demand for fuel increased and the land around Eureka was deforested, charcoal production expanded into areas well-away from the smelters. In 2016, Logan Simpson documented a network of charcoal production sites in the Roberts Mountains, more than 25 miles northwest of Eureka, in an area immediately west of and adjacent to those charcoal production areas reported and analyzed by Ron Reno in the 1990s. This poster describes these newly identified resources and builds upon the known production areas previously established by Reno and subsequent cultural resource inventories.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Albush	Cassandra J.				Bureau of Land Management	General	The Newest Old Town in Nevada: Ghost Towns, Land Sales, and Gold Point, Esmeralda County	Gold Point, currently known as the "Friendliest Ghost Town in Nevada," could become the newest town in the State. The BLM and Esmeralda County have been working collaboratively to resolve land ownership conflicts associated with the town, which is technically in trespass on lands administered by the Tonopah Field Office. The town of Gold Point was first settled ca. 1868 when prospectors discovered silver ores. Although never prosperous, Gold Point has been continually occupied since 1905. While residents acquired buildings and structures from prior owners--often through quitclaim deeds--the original townsite is still owned by the BLM. To resolve the complex issues associated with the private ownership of buildings on public lands, the BLM may be selling 230 acres of public lands which include the historic Gold Point townsite-to Esmeralda County and Gold Point could become the "Newest Old Town in Nevada".			

2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Blustain	Jonah S.					Bureau of Land Management	General	Rhyolite, Nevada: Management Challenges and Opportunities	The ghost town of Rhyolite, Nevada is one of the more challenging public resources to manage. The town was originally the site of a large gold strike in 1904. By 1907, the early tent city had become a veritable metropolis. Rhyolite had running water, municipal utilities, three railroads, and a swimming pool. The boom ended as soon as it began, aided by the 1907 financial panic. With no viable mines, Rhyolite soon became a ghost town. Located on BLM lands adjacent to the town of Beatty and the main entrance to Death Valley National Park, Rhyolite receives approximately 250,000 visitors per year. The BLM is tasked with balancing the town's historical values and recreational opportunities for future generations. This paper will outline some of the site's current management challenges, the solutions developed by the BLM, and the ways the public can get involved in preserving a unique, irreplaceable resource.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Braun	Kurt B.					Bureau of Land Management, Ely Field Office, Fire/Fuels Program	General	The Tale of a Trail(s): A Transportation and Communication Corridor in the Southern Ruby Mountain Range Known as Hastings Pass, also Known as the Overland Pass in White Pine County, Nevada	This is the beginning of a tale that is already larger-than-life in American frontier history. The trails tale has many beginnings and ends. Hastings Pass is an isolated saddle along the Ruby Mountains where transportation and communications corridor is constricted to a narrow passageway. Some of these events include Chorpennings' Jackass Mail, a segment of the California Trail known as Hastings Cut-off; the Pony Express; the First Transcontinental Telegraph line. In addition, there are the actions of Fort Ruby, along with activities of miners and ranchers covering a time span mid-1840's to the early years of the 20th Century. This paper will begin a discussion from a landscape perspective of the preliminary results from an intensive Class III inventory, a reconnaissance, and a wildfire.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Raschko	Wanda					National Park Service, Death Valley National Park	General	Five Feet High and Rising: 100-Year Flood Impacts to Archaeological Sites and Response Efforts at Death Valley National Park	On 18 October 2015, a severe storm system stalled out over Death Valley National Park resulting in a massive flood. Rushing flood waters heavily damaged roads, utilities, archaeological sites, and buildings. Grapevine Canyon, a major canyon in the northwest portion of the park and home to the historic Scotty's Castle, was among the areas hit hardest. Post-flood condition assessments on 30 archaeological sites determined that pre-contact and historical archaeological sites were primarily impacted by the erosion of stream banks. Once spatially and temporally discrete artifact clusters were translocated downstream or washed out of the canyon entirely. Historical refuse sites associated with the construction and occupation of Scotty's Castle within Upper Tie Canyon are used as a case study in this paper to examine response strategies resource managers used and how actions can have critical management implications and the power to set precedent.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	Keynote Address	Mooney	Courtney					Historic Preservation Officer, City of Las Vegas	General	The Six-Week Cure: Divorce Ranches in Southern Nevada	In a bold move to counter the effects of the Great Depression, Nevada legalized gambling and reduced the residency requirement to obtain a divorce to six weeks in 1931. From then on, divorce-seekers from all over the United States, mostly women, thronged to Nevada to obtain a divorce. Many of those who came required a level of privacy and seclusion not possible at urban hotels and motels. Meanwhile, local ranches outside of town began accepting paying guests to help make ends meet during the Depression. This combination of factors gave rise to the guest ranch, often referred to as a "dude ranch," or, sometimes, "divorce ranch." The first modern divorce ranch in Las Vegas opened in 1939. Offering amenities such as horseback riding, hunting, shooting, calf-roping, and gambling, all in a romantic western setting, divorce ranches gave many divorce-seekers their heady first taste of independence. This presentation discusses the history of Las Vegas Valley divorce ranches within the context of divorce trends, women's rights, tourism, and the commodification of "Wild West" lifestyle, architecture, and imagery.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Lucas	Tom	Harper	Nathan			Las Vegas Springs Preserve	General	The Redwood Pipe Project: Excavation, Conservation and Public Display at the Springs Preserve	Modern Las Vegas exists due to the monumental efforts afforded to the procurement, distribution, and conservation of the Las Vegas Valley's precious water resources. A new installation at the Springs Preserve, Boomtown 1905, opened to the Public in January 2017 to detail the early days of the city through the presentation of four restored Railroad Worker's Cottages and a Streetscape of some of Las Vegas' earliest business landmarks. As part of the installation a new exhibit is being prepared to highlight the often unseen infrastructure integral to the growth and prosperity of Las Vegas. This paper details the excavation and conservation of one of the earliest mainline Redwood Water pipes distributing Spring water to Early Downtown Las Vegas, and highlights some of the challenges of documenting our coming of age infrastructure.	Southern Nevada Water Authority and Springs Preserve		
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	Workshop	Edwards	Susan R.	Arnold	Richard			Desert Research Institute	General	Panel Discussion - Walking East and Talking West: Archaeologists and Native Americans	This interactive discussion will examine similarities and differences between archaeologists and contemporary Native American perceptions and terminology. Audience participation is encouraged.	Pahrump Paiute Tribe		
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	Workshop	Richey	Shaun					University of Nevada, Reno	General	If Archaeologists Could Fly: The Use of Drones in Nevada Archaeology	Unmanned aerial systems are becoming increasingly common in archaeology. Drones can create high resolution maps and 3D models of sites and features, gaining access to perspectives not available from either the ground or from most aerial imagery. This technology has the potential to document sites with incredible detail, allowing visual access to sites that have been destroyed, or new perspectives on complex landscapes. The workshop will include a handout and a brief slideshow describing the basics of drone use in archaeology. Practical deployment of a drone in the field and post-processing will be covered. This will also include possible equipment configurations and options for 3D modeling software, with a hands-on examination of a field-ready drone. Participants will leave with knowledge of how drones can fit into a field session, and what creating the maps and models entails. A mapping demonstration with the drone will accompany Field Trip 2 on Sunday.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Ashley	Michael					Codifi, Inc.	General	Rethinking the Future of (Paperless) Archaeology	Throughout human history, we have invented remarkable new technologies that, in their time, were met with skepticism and even rejection, only to be embraced by later generations who realized the value of these innovations. We are feeling this struggle now as archaeology moves from an analog/paper/film recording to a paperless/digital ecology. It has been a 20+ year process, but it is about time to fully consider the impacts of thinking beyond the page. In this 'paper' we will explore the implications of a post-paper archaeology for our current practices of field recordation, analysis, and production of the archaeological record through emerging technologies that have the potential to transform the way we engage with, share, and preserve the past.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	3 Min Presentations	Webster	Chris					DIGTECH	General	Public Outreach Isn't an Option - It's Your Responsibility	Did you give a paper today? Did you present on the findings of your CRM project this year? A few dozen people heard about your research here this weekend but those are the privileged few. Archaeology is not about privilege - it's about our shared history and we all deserve to know about it and learn from it. Get the word out! Podcasting is one way to do that.			

2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Konwin	Harry					Bureau of Land Management, Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative Coordinator	General	Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative 2017 Update	The Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) was established in 2006 in order to fund projects for the inventory, evaluation, protection and management of unique cultural resources in Lincoln County, Nevada. Between 2006 and 2013, LCAI funded 49 individual projects and provided more than \$8 million for various archaeological projects in Lincoln County. This presentation will focus on what has been done so far with the program and identify how researchers can gain access to this data.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Camp	Anna					University of Nevada, Reno	General	Catlow Twine Technology: Over 9,000 Years of Continuity in the Archaeological Record	Catlow Twine basketry is thought to be a single cohesive artifact type that spans over - 9,300 cal B.P. years in the archaeological record of the northern and western Great Basin. My research tests this hypothesis of continuity using comparisons of quantitative data. Through the evaluation of technological attributes observed in Catlow Twine basketry and the corresponding radiocarbon dates, I compare Catlow Twine through time and space. The results from these comparisons demonstrate that Catlow Twine technology has significant continuity geographically and chronologically suggesting the early makers of Catlow Twine basketry occupied sites within a large territory throughout the northern and western Great Basin.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Perkins	Chad					AECOM	General	Prehistoric Use of Sand Dunes for Pronghorn Hunting	AECOM was contracted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers to clean up a series of World War II era bombing ranges in the Great Salt Lake Desert which were once part of Wendover Army Air Base but are now administered by the BLM. The Army Air Base is comprised of various munition response sites (MRS), one of which is XU512 - an 11,000-acre parcel situated on the eastern edge of a large playa. During a surface inventory of a roughly 4-x-3-mile area within the southern portion of XU512, AECOM recorded 125 prehistoric sites - most of which have evidence of one or more hearth features. Lithic cross-dating implies these sites date from the late Paleoindian to Protohistoric periods. Exposed playa surfaces in the western portion of the project area are host to Paleoindian sites characterized by extremely weathered stone tools and debitage, while in eastern dunes artifact types were more consistent with middle to late Archaic and late Prehistoric to Protohistoric occupations. Most notable of these sites are a possible long-term Paleoindian camp (42TO6701) and a possible pronghorn hunting site that may be of middle Archaic age.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	3 Min Presentations	Rankin	Amanda					Broadbent & Associates, Inc.	General	Starch Residue Analysis from Two High Altitude Village Locations: High Rise Village, Wyoming and the White Mountain Village Sites, California	Starch residue analysis, ground stone, and use-wear analysis on milling equipment from High Rise Village and the White Mountain Village sites reveals a subsistence system that included geophyte processing at high elevation. High altitude residential use is little understood in North America and has often been thought to relate to intensive pine nut exploitation. This research indicates that this is not the case, and that geophytes were a targeted resource at high elevation. A closer look at the archaeological record in the two regions reveals that root processing was a common occurrence in nearby lowland regions and that high altitude villages may fit into this broader regional pattern of geophyte processing, a fact that has been overlooked by archaeologists and ethnographers alike, and something starch residue analysis is well suited to demonstrate.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.					G2 Archaeology	General	The Archaeological Site of Cave Spring (26ES1566), Esmeralda County, Nevada	The archaeological site of Cave Spring, located in the Silver Peak Range on the east side of Fish Lake Valley, contains a substantial prehistoric midden that has been impacted by illicit excavations for decades. Although the site was subjected to limited testing in 1995, and was thoroughly recorded in 2011, the author and other archaeologists have maintained for many years that the site still holds important data and likely harbors a deep, undamaged prehistoric component. In late 2015, the BLM provided funding for a limited excavation program to assess existing damage to the site by determining the depth of deposit, identifying any intact buried components, and recovering a controlled sample of cultural materials for dating and other analyses. Last year, a group led by G2 Archaeology and including archaeologists from U.C. Davis, California State University Sacramento, and the University of Nevada, Reno conducted excavations at Cave Spring and made some important discoveries.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.					G2 Archaeology	General	Results and Implications From a 7,000-Acre Cultural Resources Inventory at Lower Thirsty Canyon and Rocket Wash, Nevada Test and Training Range, Nye County, Nevada	In 2015 a team from ASM Affiliates, Inc., HAZAIR Inc., and the Consolidated Group of Tribal Organizations (CGTO) made several rare and significant archaeological discoveries during a cultural resources inventory of 7,000 acres on the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR). These finds were among 230+ prehistoric sites within the Thirsty Canyon and Rocket Wash drainages that demonstrate long-term use for residential occupation, toolstone procurement, and ceremonial practices. Specific discoveries during this project highlight the essentially pristine archaeological record of the NTTR, while overall results demonstrate the importance of merging archaeological and contemporary Native American perspectives in the interpretation of sites and artifacts.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Roberts	Heidi	Ahlstrom	Richard			HRA Inc., Conservation Archaeology	General	Recent Test Excavations at the Larder Site in Clark County Wetlands Park, Henderson, Nevada	In 2015 and 2016 HRA conducted test excavations in three geophysical anomalies identified by Ithaca College during a geophysical survey of the Larder Site. These investigations verified that two of the features were cultural, and represented a well preserved shallow pithouse and an activity area surrounding a cluster of hearths. Radiocarbon dates on mesquite seeds and charcoal recovered from the features' hearths and floors indicate that both features were occupied between A.O. 1270 and 1395. This paper explores the implications of these discoveries in terms of understanding the prehistory of the Larder Site, Wetlands Park, and southern Nevada.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Eckerle	William	Taddie	Sasha			Western GeoArch Research	General	Geoarchaeology of Northern Goshute Basin: Lake Waring Draw-Down Depositional Settings and Potential For Subsurface Cultural Deposits	Archaeological investigation of northern Goshute Basin, Nevada occurred in conjunction with permitting the Long Canyon Mine on BLM managed lands in Elko County. Western GeoArch Research (WGR) assisted ASM Affiliates by providing geoarchaeological investigations. The basin housed Lake Waring, the fourth largest Great Basin pluvial lake, during the Pleistocene. Lake draw-down during early through middle Holocene created a variety of sedimentary environments that are of suitable geological age and depositional energy regime to bury and preserve archaeological sites. WGR investigated on-site backhoe trenches situated in a variety of depositional environments. Investigations included geomorphology, stratigraphy, and soils (surface and paleosol) as well as optically stimulated luminescence dating. Primary field data combined with Natural Resources Conservation Service soil data resulted in a site burial predictive model which can be generalized for the entire Goshute Basin as well provide lessons for identifying site burial settings in other pluvial lake basins.			

2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Lodge	Spencer						U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	General	Fire on the Mountain: Roasting Pits in the Sheep Range on the Desert National Wildlife Refuge	Roasting pits are earth oven facilities found scattered throughout southern Nevada that were used to cook a variety of foods. Within the Sheep Range (on the Desert National Wildlife Refuge), more than 200 roasting pits were identified using Google Earth and 193 were subsequently recorded. A color change that turns local dolomite and limestone white following exposure to high temperatures during use in an earth oven allowed these features to stand out in aerial imagery. Following documentation, roasting pit distribution was analyzed by midden size and vegetative community to identify patterns of use. Additional statistical analysis was performed to test the effectiveness of aerial identification in environments with dense tree cover (Pinyon/Juniper). Finally, X-ray diffraction was used to identify the material and elemental makeup of rock types likely used in roasting pits, while experimental work was performed to determine the temperature at which rock types change color.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Harper	Nathan	Roberts	Heidi	Kangas	James		Southern Nevada Water Authority	General	What Lies Beneath: The Union of Geophysics and Archaeology at the Larder Site in the Clark County Wetlands Park, Part 2	The Southern Nevada Water Authority, in concert with the Bureau of Reclamation, manage and protect cultural resources in the Clark County Wetlands Park along the Las Vegas Wash. Previous investigations at the Larder Site (26CK6147) revealed numerous storage pits and the earliest evidence of maize in the Las Vegas Valley. To better understand the extents of the Larder Site, in relationship to designs for a new erosion control structure (weir), ground penetrating radar and magnetometry were conducted by the Ithaca College (NY) IC 3D Archaeology Visualization Laboratory. Results of the two methods will be compared and contrasted in relation to previous testing work and to further testing conducted by HRA Inc.	HRA, Inc. Conservation Archaeology	Bureau of Reclamation	
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin						College of Southern Nevada	General	An Updated Look at the 1962-1963 Tule Springs Archaeological Surveys, Clark County, Nevada	Although late for the 50th Anniversary of the 'Big Dig' in 2013, this paper takes a look back at the Tule Springs research of 1962-1962. The excavations that were conducted there, which are fairly well known, are discussed in the first portion of the paper to establish historical and archaeological context. The second half of the paper looks at the results of the surface surveys and other work conducted in conjunction with the 'Big Dig'. Surveys conducted by Susia (1964) and surface collections and excavations conducted by Williams and Oriins (1963) at Corn Creek Dunes will be re-examined in light of the ensuing 50 years of research that has been conducted in the southern Nevada region since then.			
2017	Las Vegas	47th	March 17-19, 2017	Field trip	Boatwright	Mark	Wedding	Jeffrey	Richey	Shaun		Bureau of Land Management	General	Red Rock-Oliver Ranch/Drone Demonstration	Mark Boatwright (BLM) and Jeff Wedding (ORI) will lead a tour of the property and highlight a few of the 18 known prehistoric and historic sites on the property documented in a study conducted between 2004 and 2006. Workshop presenter Shaun Richey will provide an in-field demonstration of his drone equipment (weather and many variables permitting). The Oliver Ranch property lies in a small valley between the sandstone bluffs of the Spring Mountains (to the west) and Blue Diamond Hill (to the east), at the western bounds of the Las Vegas Valley. The Spring Mountains were utilized throughout the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods by local Native populations. Sometime prior to 1921, brothers William and Reese Morgan sold their ranch near Whitney Mesa, and moved to a parcel north of Blue Diamond. This property would eventually become the present Oliver Ranch. William grazed cattle, and also ventured into moonshining at the property. In 1929, William's ranch was raided in a liquor bust. Investigators found a 50 gallon still on the property and a 450 gallon still in a dugout 1.7 miles from the house. William Morgan was not home at the time and escaped arrest, although six others were not so lucky. Reese worked in law enforcement at the time, and had phoned his brother in advance. In 1938, 160 acres of the ranch was legally homesteaded and granted to Reese. Simultaneously, the Morgans finalized sale of the property to Chauncey Oliver. A Milwaukee native and eventual Chicago resident, Chauncey Oliver was an engineer, inventor, and entrepreneur. Specializing in water filtration systems, Oliver patented numerous pieces of technology and eventually started his own filtration company. The company was extremely successful and Oliver decided to invest in property in southern Nevada. He bought the Morgan ranch and used it mostly as a summer home for his family, though the family maintained a few horses on the property. Oliver and his son Robert acquired a number of parcels to add to the 160-acre homestead, eventually rejoining and owning the full 320 acres. The BLM acquired the ranch from the Oliver family in August 1993.	Desert Research Institute	University of Nevada Reno	
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Cowie	Sarah E.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Indigenous Archaeology and Collaborative Research Design at Stewart Indian School	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Strachan	Scotty						University of Nevada, Reno		Hidden in plain sight: Nevada's pinyon-juniper history waits to be found in Comstock-era charcoal ovens	Western land policy has been dramatically influenced in recent decades by conservation focus on the sage grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>). Efforts to expand 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.			

2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Poster Presentation	Flynn	Alex	Lucas	Leilani	McCarthy	Andrew		None provided		The History of the Archaeo-Nevada Society	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah E.						ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	The Mines Are Always Looking Well: History and Archaeology in the Silver King Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	3 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah E.						ASM Affiliates, Inc.		10 Things You Need to Know about Silver King Before You Go (You'll Never Believe Number 7!)	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Poster Presentation	Branch	Sarah E.						ASM Affiliates, Inc.		Boarding Houses, Baking Powder, and Your Favorite Prescription: Advertising and Consumer Culture at Silver King Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Felling	Danielle C.	Whorton	Emily S.				EM Strategies, Inc.	General	Permanence with Mushroom Speed: Development and Settlement of the Barcelona Townsite, Nye County, Nevada	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	3 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.						G2 Archaeology		Winos on the Western Frontier	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?			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	3 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.						G2 Archaeology		Ode to a Cairn	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	McQueen	Robert						Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.		Mapping the Mines: Terrestrial LiDAR	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean	Oliver	Anne				SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.		High Flying: An Overview of an Architectural Inventory of Creech Air Force Base, Nevada	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.			

2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	3 Min Presentation	Hildebrand	Jennifer	Thomas	Alexis			Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.		Reno Mid-20th Century Architecture: Case Study of a Reno Fraternity House	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Workshop	Blustain	Jonah					Bureau of Land Management	General	Rural Architecture in Nevada: Or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Buildings	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Workshop	Albush	Cassandra					Bureau of Land Management	General	How Old is My Bottle? A Primer on Historic Bottle Identification and Dating	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 characteristic 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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Poster Presentation	Russell	Katherine					Bureau of Land Management		Umtanum Swing Bridge	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Hopple	Ken					Nevada State Museum, Am-Arcs		Hidden Secrets of the Carson City Mint	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Keynote Address	Rupert	Sherry					State of Nevada Indian Commission	General	The History of the Stewart Indian School	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Field trip	Rupert	Sherry					State of Nevada Indian Commission	General	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. 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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	van Alstyn	Benjamin					University of Nevada, Reno		Developing an Immersive Experience of the Past	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	McCarthy	Andrew	Lucas Leilani	Flynn	Alex		None provided		New Directions for the Archaeo-Nevada Society	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.			

2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Hildebrand	Jennifer					None provided		Archaeology in the Era of #MeToo and #Timesup	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Rovanpera	Jennifer					Bureau of Land Management		Adventures along the Massacre Rim	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Konwin	Harry					Bureau of Land Management, Caliente Field Office		The Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative LCAI	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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Hershey	Annie					Nevada State Historic Preservation Office		An Introduction to the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System	The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (NVSHPO) manages the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIIS), 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 NVCRIIS system, including: why SHPO has NVCRIIS; the variety of NVCRIIS services available; who can access NVCRIIS; how NVCRIIS can be used; how data gets added to NVCRIIS; and recent updates to NVCRIIS. This will not be a demonstration of the NVCRIIS 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).			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Poster Presentation	Hershey	Annie					Nevada State Historic Preservation Office		Demonstrations of the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System	The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (NVSHPO) manages the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIIS), 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 NVCRIIS system as well as the Desktop NVCRIIS service. These demonstrations will supplement the information and processes highlighted in the paper session.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio	Hattori	Gene					Nevada State Museum	General	James "Pat" Barker	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 "Tosawhi 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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Ting-Perkins Award Bio	Hattori	Gene					Nevada State Museum	General	Ken and Karen Hopple	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 Schabilsky 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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Rosencrance	Richard L.					University of Nevada, Reno, Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit		Osseous Tools of the Western Stemmed Tradition	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.			

2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Harry	Karen G.						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Who were the Virgin Branch People? Examining Shifts in Cultural Identity in Prehistoric Southern Nevada	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.				
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Willis	William M.						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	A Middle Pueblo II Production Zone for Shivwits Ware Ceramics: The Possible Role of Socio-Environmental Stress in the Collapse of Regional Distribution Networks	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				
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Jamaldin	Sophia A.						University of Nevada, Reno	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	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.				
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	3 Min Presentation	Mohr	Katelyn							Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Lake-Level Fluctuations in the Lahontan Basin, Nevada: An Expanded Approach	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 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.				
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	3 Min Presentation	Reaux	Derek							An Update from the Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit: Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene Archaeology in Guano Valley	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.				
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Poster Presentation	Cromwell	Richard-Patrick							The Use of Leoprid Remains to Reconstruct Past Environments in Nevada's Black Rock Desert	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.				
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	3 Min Presentation	Strachan	James	Strachan	Calvin	Lytle	Farrel				A complete Great Basin Stemmed point found in Reno, Nevada	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 fluorescence to determine source location.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Hauer	Craig						ARH Archaeology and Architectural History, LLC	Prehistoric Hunting Related Patterning Near Craters of the Moon National Monument, Southern Idaho	In 2016, a 16,000 acre survey was completed near Craters of the Moon National Monument in southern Idaho. The survey resulted in the reclassification 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.				
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.						G2 Archaeology	Upland Lithic Landscapes and Flaked Stone Technology in the Buffalo Hills and the Pinon Range, Washoe and Elko Counties, Nevada	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.				

2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	Field trip	Burns	Ralph					Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	General	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. 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.			
2018	Reno	47th	March 23-25, 2018	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.					University of Nevada, Reno		50 Years of Research at Last Supper Cave, Nevada	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.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Barker	Pat	McCabe	Susan			Nevada State Museum	General	Numeric Attributed Baskets from the Lee Collection	This paper is a preliminary report on the Numic attributed twined baskets from the Lee Collection housed at the Nevada State Museum. From about 1889 to 1924, S. I. Lee, a prominent physician in Carson City, collected at least 230 ethnographic baskets from 26 tribes in the western U.S. and Alaska. Of these, 18 are twined baskets attributed to Numic speaking people from Nevada. If Numic basketry from ethnographic samples can be reasonable attributed to Numic speaking weavers, compared to Washoe and Klamath Modoc basketry, then baskets could be used as a marker for Numic speaking peoples in the archaeological record. Reliable identification of Numic people in the archaeological record has implications for long standing problems in understanding the prehistory of the Great Basin.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Hopkins	Rachel	Mills	Cassandra			University of Nevada, Reno	General	"Thirty-Seven Whorehouses!": Architecture of Sex Work in the Nevadan West	Sex work and brothels have been staples of the Nevada landscape since the first permanent settlements and mining camps of the 19th century. The architectural design of brothels had a direct effect on the clientele, sex worker health and experience, and expressions of group identity. Our poster seeks to define architectural styles of brothels, and to relate how that architecture directly and indirectly affects the experience and interactions within these spaces. We explore how brothels and sex work can change over time and space and evaluate the potential for continuity of practice and experience in these locations.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Lee	Kevin	Hankins	Helen			OCTA-California/Nevada Chapter	General	Oregon-California Trail Association (OCTA) MET Mapping - Mapping Emigrant Trail in Ruby Valley 2018	MET Mapping portions of the Hastings Cutoff in Ruby Valley 2018. The Hastings Cutoff was used by one of the well-known Emigrant Groups, The Donner/Reed Party, on their ill-fated trip to California in 1846. Presentation on the use of the Oregon-California Trail Association MET (Mapping Emigrant Trail) Manual "Cardinal Rule of Trail Verification", Trail Terminology, MET Mapping as a process, and general information on our local group's efforts in 2018. This presentation will include some potential new information on an overnight location of Heinrich Lienhard in September 1846. Heinrich Lienhard was part of a group of German Emigrants that traveled the Hastings Cutoff in 1846.	California Trails Heritage Alliance		
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Hankins	Helen					OCTA-California/Nevada Chapter and California Trails Heritage Alliance	General	The California Trail Heritage Alliance	A brief description of current projects of the California Trail Heritage Alliance is presented. These include a project to map the Hastings Cutoff in Ruby Valley, a project to provide educational trunks to the California Trail Interpretive Center to be used by local educators, a project to protect and interpret the Elko Hot Hole, a site used by emigrants, two translation projects providing information about the California Trail in Spanish and Mandarin and others.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Page	Doug	Weisberg	Peter	Page	Sarah	Tom Straka	General	Charcoal Production Sites in the 19th Century Great Basin of Nevada and California	The charcoal industry was a major player that altered Nevada's landscape in ways that still are visible today. A clear, more-or-less comprehensive broad-level overview of the extent of charcoal industry would be a useful tool for historians, archaeologists, and for land managers. We will discuss an in-progress study and some of the elements it seeks to address. Our research has uncovered a concentration of charcoal pits (temporary earthen charcoal-production kilns) in Central Nevada was abandoned prior to firing. Due to a rare state of preservation this pit complex may be the world's most intact example of this 19th century technology. Harvested logs and pits in nearly all stages of construction have been located. Examples from the complex are used to illustrate the complete charcoal-production sequence as it was actually used in Nevada.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah					ASM Affiliates, Inc.	General	Research Rabbit Holes and Confounding Contexts	Historic contexts are one of the foundational elements of a NRHP eligibility determination and their development can involve a substantial investment of time and effort - particularly for areas where no previous context has been developed, or when the existing context is outdated or insufficient. This research can also be the crucial difference between an unaffiliated cultural resource and an NRHP-eligible historic property. But how much research is enough, especially when it's hard to know if "one more internet search" will lead to crucial information, another dead-end, or a day spent researching a fascinating bit of history that took place in a project area, but was otherwise unrelated to the historic context prepared for the project. Using examples from recent projects ASM has completed in Nevada, this paper discusses the challenges of doing historic research in a time when increasing amounts of information is available at the push of a button.			

2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Pollock	Alain					Broadbent & Associates, Inc.	General	Recording a 1960s Golf Course and other Existential Crises in CRM Archaeology	As we approach the second decade of the 21st century, the 50-year rule creeps steadily along behind CRM archaeologists, drawing the timeline for "historic cultural resources" towards 1970s. Whether it is the first or the fiftieth time that a CRM archaeologist realizes they are recording something they remember from their dad's garage, there is often a period of adjustment (and sometimes confusion) when it comes to resources from the most recent "historic" period. How do we go about determining and evaluating the significance of a resource or a resource type that we might have walked right past just a couple years ago? I present a case study in the practical application of Section 106 to the Brookside Municipal Golf Course in Reno, NV, built in 1964. The project, completed for the Reno-Tahoe Airport Authority, gave us an opportunity to explore 20th century local history, consider its relevance in the future, and recognize golf balls as useful temporal markers.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	3 Min Presentation	Pollock	Alain					Broadbent & Associates, Inc.	General	The Case for a Golf Ball Typology	During our work at the Brookside Golf Course, we found a lot of golf balls. As our team was composed entirely of non-golfers, we were amazed to learn how nuanced golf ball production is, and how frequently changes and innovations are made. There is as-yet untapped potential to create a temporal and socioeconomic typology of golf balls in the 20th century.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Mueller	Jackson					Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Thence Again to the Place of Beginning	Mineral surveys and their field notes are a useful tool when researching the history of a mining site. On a recent project, archaeologists from Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. plotted the locations of mining features using the original distance and bearing descriptions in the survey notes, then compared the results with archaeological survey data. This paper addresses some of the benefits, and shortcomings, of using such a method in interpreting mining sites.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Keach	Levi					Bureau of Land Management, Humboldt River Field Office	General	CCC Camp G-85: A Prospectus of Upcoming BLM Research	The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was a New Deal era program that provided education, job skills, and modest paychecks to America's unemployed young men during the Great Depression. As noted by Kovet and Ford (2006), Nevada saw an outsized benefit from CCC labor compared to many states. This is especially true as it relates to range improvements conducted through camps associated with the Grazing Service, one of BLM's predecessor agencies. The ruins of CCC Camp (DG) G-85 are located within the boundaries of BLM's Humboldt River Field Office and are relatively well preserved. These ruins have been of interest to BLM archaeologists; however, their systematic recording and evaluation for research potential has not been prioritized. Beginning this spring this is changing. This paper outlines the known history of the camp, the camp's near and midterm recording plan, and seeks to begin the process of identifying research partners and educational outreach opportunities.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	3 Min Presentation	Blustain	Jonah					Bureau of Land Management, Tonopah Field Office	General	Weapons from Waste: World War II Scrap Drives as a Site Formation Process	Scant months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt's "Arsenal of Democracy" had completely mobilized its human, technological, and social systems to support a total war on two fronts. Crucial to the new economy's success was the Home Front "scrap drive" which collected metals, paper, rubber, and other items for recycling into essential war materiel. Nevada was consistently one of the foremost producers of scrap during the national drives, regularly producing up to 100 pounds of material per person. This paper discusses Nevada's involvement in the scrap drive effort and discusses some of this movement's possible impacts on the region's cultural resources.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Kuehn	Chimalis					U.S. Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	General	Re-visiting Lamoille Canyon History	Glacially-formed Lamoille Canyon in Elko County, Nevada has long been recognized for its beautiful scenery, abundant lakes, streams, and springs, and lush vegetation. Historic use of this popular recreation area reflects layers of exploitation and management of its unique resources. While aspects of Lamoille Canyon history have been explored and reported on in the past, a recent fire exposing the remains of various developments in the canyon serves to remind us of stories; some forgotten or lost, others simply overgrown. This presentation revives some of these stories by sharing archival and archaeological information regarding use by early ranchers, the Forest Service, the Elko-Lamoille Power Company, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and Boy Scouts of America.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Russell	Kat						General	Triune Mine: Hazmat Mitigation in a National Register Eligible Mining District	The Triune Historic Mining District is considered significant from 1887 with the discovery of gold in the area, to the dissolution of the town of Golden - that formed in support of mining - in 1916. As well as producing gold, silver, copper and molybdenum, mining at Triune resulted in unacceptable levels of lead, molybdenum, mercury, antimony, cadmium, and vanadium leaching into soils and the water table from which locals obtain their domestic supply. CERCLA-driven hazmat mitigation was completed at seven recorded mining features, one newly identified feature, and the outwash area of the unnamed stream that bisects the District. A large repository was created atop several other features. Finally, access roads to all these areas were impacted through "improvement" and heavy equipment use. This poster photo-documents hazmat mitigation activity at Triune from inception through rehabilitation.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Thomas	Jordan						General	In Their Own Words: Investigating the Use of California Trail Emigrant Journals in Sharing the Emigrant Story with the Public	One of the best ways for historians today to study the lives of the emigrants on the California Trail is to use the journals that they wrote on the trail and left behind. This paper will explore a few topics including, how the journals became available to the public today. Whether published by the emigrants as guides, the families in later years, or by historians and universities, there are many emigrant journals available to be read and studied now. Topics such as water, community and hardships, especially because of the landscape are all written about in the journals and focused on when sharing the emigrant story with the public at sites such as the California Trail Center in Elko, Nevada. Working with the idea that an educated public is more likely to contribute to and respect the preservation efforts of our cultural heritage this paper will examine the use of emigrant journals at various public history sites throughout Nevada.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Thomas	Jordan						General	The Applegate Trail Through Nevada	Discovered in 1846 as an alternate route to the Oregon Territory, the Applegate Trail is located in one of the most isolated parts of Nevada. Emigrants on their way to Oregon or the Northern California gold fields faced treacherous desert crossings, little water and grass for their livestock and inhospitable but also beautiful terrain as they crossed Nevada in search of a better life in the newly settled and exciting American West.			

2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Silver Trowel Lifetime Achievement Award Bio	Giambastiani	Mark						G2 Archaeology	General	William Clewlow	Dr. William "Billy" Clewlow conducted some of the most important early archaeological studies in Nevada. In the late 1960s, Dr. Clewlow identified, classified, and analyzed the "Black Rock Concave Base" point form, bringing the presence of fluted/concave base points to the attention of Nevada archaeologists. Working with R. F. Heizer, Clewlow also identified and classified a number of other projectile point types that are still central to Nevada prehistoric chronologies, such as Humboldt Basal-notched and Humboldt Constricted Base (now Humboldt Concave Base). Dr. Clewlow excavated dozens of sites in Nevada during the early part of his career, including South Fork Shelter, and his work with ethnohistoric resources at Grass Valley in the early 1970s paved the way for decades of studies concerning historic Native American history and archaeology across the state. In addition, Clewlow's work with R. F. Heizer concerning prehistoric rock writing in California provided an important complement to similar studies in the Great Basin and, at the time, offered some alternative hypotheses for the meaning and function of prehistoric rock writing.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Ting-Perkins Award Bio	Murphy	Donna	Murphy	Tim					General	Don Johns	Don Johns is a long time member of Elko County Chapter of the Nevada Archaeological Association, with interests in history, archaeology and paleontology and has never failed to lend his assistance in surveys and excavations for numerous projects in Elko County. An Elko Native, Don has an intimate knowledge of northeast Nevada and has spent most of his life exploring the countryside for paleontological sites. Since joining the Elko chapter about 20 years ago, he has also reported any archaeological and historic sites he runs across in his excursions and has led field trips to document the sites he has found. A number of years ago Don became a Site Steward and was assigned to monitor South Fork Rock Shelter (excavated in 1959 by Heizer, Baurnhoff, and Clewlow) which he enthusiastically monitored. All in all, Don has contributed much to the identification, preservation and understanding of the archaeology and history of northeast Nevada.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	3 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin						College of Southern Nevada (Professor Emeritus)	General	Are We Done Yet? The Last CSN Field School at Valley of Fire	In 2014, the College of Southern Nevada conducted its last survey field school at Valley of Fire. This presentation is designed to give a quick overview of the final results of this survey and site recording project in Valley of Fire State Park.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean						SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Thoughts About the Archaeology of Children from a Parent Archaeologist/An Excuse to Tell Anecdotes About My Kid for 15 minutes	Investigations that focus on children have become increasingly common within the field of archaeology, and it is also relatively common for an archaeologist's understanding of children to alter once he or she is tasked with caring for a child. Join me as I relate some personal thoughts—and funny stories—about how raising my own tiny person has altered my perspectives on the archaeological study of children.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Workshop	Pay	Nicholas						Bureau of Land Management	General	Implementation of National Cultural Resource Management Data Standard	Over the past few years the Bureau of Land Management has been working on the development of a data standard for the collection of spatial data associated with the documentation and management of cultural resources. On July 19, 2018, the BLM's Washington Office issued Guidance for the Implementation of National Cultural Resource Management Data Standard. This workshop will provide an overview of this standard and how BLM Nevada is moving forward with implementation of this standard. This workshop will be presented by Nicholas B. Pay, an archaeologist with the BLM Nevada, who is the BLM Nevada's representative working on the implementation of this data standard.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Axson	Jessica						Nevada State Historic Preservation Office	General	A Recap on Districts: A Misunderstood Property Type	Districts, as a property type defined within the framework of the National Register of Historic Places, is among the least understood and is often underutilized or misused. As cultural resources professionals we must lean-in and learn from each other (and the National Register Bulletins) on how to use this property type effectively. This is a brief recap of the 2018 GBAC Symposium on this topic and will touch on some of the good, bad, ugly, and best of Districts, a misunderstood property type.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Axson	Jessica						Nevada State Historic Preservation Office	General	Digging Deeper into Districts: MPDF vs District	Within the lingo of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), two - seemingly - similar concepts exist under two different terms: MPDF (Multiple Property Documentation Form) and District. Despite the perceived similarities, these two terms are attached to very different National Register tools with distinct uses and functions. We explore how both of these concepts function within the NRHP with a focus on common misuses and mix-ups between the two.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Workshop	Rubinson	Samantha	Broockmann	Dan	Eichenberg	Erin	Harry Konwin, Jake Hickerson, Mark Slaughter, Nick Pay, Spencer Lodge	Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Site Stewardship Coordinator	General	The Nevada Site Stewardship Program: Where We are and Where We are Going	Since its inception in 2003 with the BLM Ely District Office, the Nevada Site Stewardship Program (NSSP) has been instrumental in providing the public with an avenue to participate in the preservation of archaeological and historic sites. In 2005, the NSSP found a permanent home as part of the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). From that foundation, the NSSP has expanded its coverage to monitor sites for five federal agencies, three state agencies, and three county governments. The program continues to grow statewide, now managing over 350 active volunteers monitoring 400 sites across 15 counties. The NSSP provides opportunities for volunteers to do more than just visit sites but take an active role in supporting public land management. Through positive relationships between the volunteer stewards and agency archaeologists, volunteers assist with field projects, public education and outreach, and site clean-ups. This workshop is an opportunity for the archaeologists, who work with NSSP through-out the state, to discuss how volunteers benefit their preservation efforts, the challenges they face, and how they view the future of site stewardship in their regions.	Bureau of Land Management Tuscarora Field Office	National Park Service, Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Bureau of Land Management, Caliente Field Office; Bureau of Land Management, Basin and Range National Monument; Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Regional Office; Bureau of Land Management, State Office; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Desert National Wildlife Refuge Complex
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin						College of Southern Nevada (Professor Emeritus)	General	Red Springs: A Major Site Complex in the Red Rock Canyons, Clark County, Nevada	Red Springs is a well-known site complex in the lower Spring Mountains of Clark County, and has been the scene of multiple small projects to evaluate and record the cultural features (artifact deposits and petroglyph panels) since the early 1960s. Recently rediscovered were the notes of an amateur archaeologist, Karma K. Miller, who conducted test excavations at the site in 1965-1966. Using Miller's notes, artifact analysis sheets, and early photographs, preliminary results promise to shed new light on the depth and breadth of the occupation of the site, and provide some insights into the scope of activities pursued at the site.			

2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Carmer	Alexander Boyar						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Investigation of Prehistoric Ceramics at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve	The Las Vegas Springs Preserve appears to play a significant role in the prehistoric life-ways of the Virgin Branch Puebloans. To evaluate this thinking, I conducted an attribute analysis and a stylistic analysis on the ceramic assemblage collected from previous excavations at the Springs Preserve. Working with the help of the Springs Preserve, I analyzed hundreds of sherds to answer a suite of research questions designed to inform a general understanding of the site and its role in prehistory. Finally, I discuss what further projects will continue to improve our understanding of the archaeology of the Las Vegas Valley, informed by this research.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Perez	Daniel						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Toward Refinement of the Chronometric Record in the Virgin Branch Puebloan Region, Moapa Valley, Nevada	The Virgin Branch Puebloan region represents one of the most understudied regions in the American Southwest. Chronological assessments of Virgin Branch Puebloan sites have largely relied on ceramic seriation, although chronometric dating methods (such as radiocarbon dating) have been implemented at various sites within both the lowland and upland reaches of the region. This research presents recent chronometric assessments from two lowland sites-Muddy River Survey Site 59 and House 47-through the use of Optically-Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating. The application of OSL dating within this region provides greater chronometric clarity regarding the temporal record and associated inferential conventions and assumptions put forth by archaeologists over the last century of research within the Moapa Valley of southern Nevada. Finally, this paper presents a reassessment of broader assumptions regarding inter-regional trade, exchange, and associations between the Virgin Branch Puebloan people in southern Nevada with the neighboring Kayenta region.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Willis	William						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Specialized Production Sites among the Virgin Branch Puebloan People? New findings in Shivwits Plateau Archaeology on the Parashant National Monument	During the summer of 2018, the Shivwits Research Project conducted an archaeological survey and documentation project on the remote southern end of the Shivwits Plateau. This study specifically focuses on settlement patterns and landscape usage in hopes of better understanding the role and function of small one to two room sites in the area. Traditionally these sites have been referred to in the survey literature as field houses; however, whether they are or not is unknown. While many of the locations for these small sites documented during this survey were in areas adjacent to land suitable for agriculture, many others were found in locations where agriculture would not have been optimal. Furthermore, evidence of specialized activities, such as hide processing and rituals, were found at several of these small sites. This paper will discuss the variation in the assemblages documented at these locations and address their implications for Virgin Branch Archaeology.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Carmer	Alexander Boyar						University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Investigation of Prehistoric Ceramics at the Las Vegas Springs Preserve	The Las Vegas Springs Preserve appears to play a significant role in the prehistoric life-ways of the Virgin Branch Puebloans. To evaluate this thinking, I conducted an attribute analysis and a stylistic analysis on the ceramic assemblage collected from previous excavations at the Springs Preserve. Working with the help of the Springs Preserve, I analyzed hundreds of sherds to answer a suite of research questions designed to inform a general understanding of the site and its role in prehistory. Finally, I discuss what further projects will continue to improve our understanding of the archaeology of the Las Vegas Valley, informed by this research.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Reaux	Derek	Smith	Geoffrey				University of Nevada, Reno	General	Toolstone Procurement Strategies in the Catnip Creek Delta, Guano Valley, Oregon	Guano Valley is a relatively small basin that straddles the southeast Oregon and northwest Nevada border. The Catnip Creek Delta (CCD), located in the southern portion of the valley, represents an extensive relict delta system that would have likely fostered a rich riparian habitat during wet periods in the past. Two years of work by the University of Nevada, Reno has revealed a substantial record of human occupation associated with the CCD spanning the Terminal Pleistocene to the Late Holocene. In this paper, we examine how toolstone procurement strategies changed across time through an X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) analysis of nearly 800 projectile points found within the CCD. We compare these results to similar studies conducted in the northwest Great Basin and discuss their impact on our understanding of prehistoric lithic procurement and mobility strategies in the region.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Sturtz	Sara	Smith	Geoffrey	George	Nicole	Derek J. Reaux, Richard Rosencrance, and Allison Brown	University of Nevada, Reno	General	Leonard Rockshelter: Evaluating a 70-Year-Old Claim of a Clovis-Era Occupation	Leonard Rockshelter is an archaeological site located in Pershing County Nevada. It was discovered in 1938 and tested by Robert Heizer in 1950. Heizer reported more than 2 m of stratified deposits from which he recovered a modest perishable and lithic artifact assemblage. At the base of the deepest stratum, Heizer found several obsidian flakes associated with bat guano that radiocarbon dated to 11,200 14C B.P. That discovery suggests Leonard Rockshelter may contain a Clovis-era occupation, which would be significant in a region where stratified Late Pleistocene sites are rare. In 2018, the University of Nevada, Reno's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit returned to the site to evaluate Heizer's claim. In this paper, we present the preliminary results of our efforts and our future research .			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Rubinstein	Emily						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Modelling Habitat Suitability and Land Use in the Central Sierra Nevada, California	This poster presents the current progress on the development of an ecological Ideal Free Distribution (IFD) model for the Miwok and Mono ethnolinguistic groups in the central Sierra Nevada. IFD models assume that organisms will settle in the most resource rich habitats before colonizing increasingly less viable habitats. If observed settlement patterns diverge from this theoretical model, then cultural factors may more responsible than ecological ones in structuring settlement. The method involves mapping habitat suitability for each group using ethnographic sources to quantify the relative dietary contribution of different resources. A final habitat suitability raster will be compared with distribution of known archaeological sites. Subsequently, specific factors such as elevation, age, and prevalence of food processing features can be examined in terms of habitat suitability. This project will allow for comparisons of land use by the Miwok and Mono ethnolinguistic groups, and with previous models from elsewhere in the Sierras.			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark						G2 Archaeology	General	Data Recovery at Poodle Mountain and an Investigation of the Poodle Mountain Obsidian Quarry, Western Washoe County, Nevada	Recent data recovery work was conducted at 7 prehistoric sites in the Poodle Mountain Wilderness Area. As part of the BLM's treatment plan, G2 archaeologists were also allowed to map and collect raw obsidian samples from Poodle Mountain, a source which has been referred to in archaeological literature as "Unknown B" or Buffalo Hills. Excavations targeted a small rockshelter and a variety of open habitation and quarry/rockshelter deposits .			
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	3 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark						G2 Archaeology	General	Miniature Projectile Points from Poodle Mountain	G2 archaeologists recovered several extremely small projectile points from rockshelter and open cultural deposits at Poodle Mountain, western Washoe County, Nevada. Some of these points do not fit established morphological types and it is questioned as to whether they have been identified at other locations in Nevada.			

2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Webb	Dallin					Logan Simpson Design	General	Early and Middle Archaic Use of Obsidian Toolstone Sources and Quarries in the Hays Canyon Range, Northwest Nevada	Logan Simpson conducted a cultural resources inventory in the northwest corner of Nevada in and around the south end of the Hays Canyon Range. This inventory resulted in, among other things, the identification of 11 newfound obsidian toolstone sources and three lithic quarry pits. Although these results are preliminary, time-sensitive projectile points at and near (i.e., within 100 m) these sources and pits indicate that they were used most heavily during the Early and Middle Archaic periods (ca. 7500-1500 cal b.p.). We identified time-sensitive projectile points spanning the entirety of human occupation in the surrounding region, but nearly all (89.7 percent) of the projectile points found at or near these obsidian sources and quarries are associated with the Early and Middle Archaic periods. All the other (10.3 percent) projectile points are associated with the subsequent Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. I conclude with a discussion of these results.				
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Rood	Ronald					Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	General	Archaeological Outreach and Heritage Tourism at Danger Cave State Park Heritage Area, Tooele County, Utah	The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines heritage tourism as "traveling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past", and "heritage tourism can include cultural, historic and natural resources. "Danger Cave, one of the most iconic sites in the Great Basin, and associated resources in the State Park, is a perfect location to educate the general public about pre-contact and historic archaeology, stewardship, and changing environments. The Utah Division of State Parks has partnered with Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to provide stewardship, workshops and tours of Danger Cave, Jukebox Cave and what has become known as the Madsen-Currey-Oviatt Trench.				
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Stoner	Edward	Cunnar	Geoffrey			Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	The Pequop Projectile Point Type Site in Goshute Valley, Northeastern, Nevada and Implications for the Long and Short Chronology Debate in the Great Basin	In a 1995 study of the chronological patterning of Elko Series and Split-stemmed projectile points Bryan Hockett concluded that neither type entirely matches the patterns of the Bonneville or Lahontan Basins; and that neither area represents good chronological analogues for northeastern Nevada. Dart points recently found in the well dated context of an Early Archaic stratified open site in the northern Goshute Valley exhibit characteristics of both early side-notched and corner-notched types. Comparison of these points with projectile points found in Early Archaic contexts in the Bonneville Basin and other regions suggest that many of them may have been misidentified as Elko Series points. In this paper, we propose a new temporally diagnostic and possibly transitional projectile point type site and explore the implications that the identification of what we term "Pequop points" may have on the Long and Short Chronology debate in the Great Basin.				
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Keynote Address	Hockett	Bryan					Bureau of Land Management Nevada	General	What's In a Number: The Archaeological and Paleocological Significance of 8,000	One of the more significant research topics in Great Basin archaeology is tracking long-term human responses to climate change. Over the past 14,000 years, climate has varied from cold to hot (and back again); and from wet to dry (and back again). As well, shifts from predominately winter precipitation to summer precipitation have occurred (and back again). These climatic shifts are often associated with changes in human behavior such as mobility and subsistence strategies, as well as, at times, projectile point styles that may signal the movement of ethnic groups. Two very significant signals associated with the number 8,000 will be discussed: a ca. 8,000 C-14 BP (ca. 9,000 - 9,400 cal BP) signal that marks the beginning of the warm and dry Middle Holocene, and ca. 7,300 C-14 BP (ca. 8,000 cal BP) signal that marks a relatively short-term cool/wet period within the Middle Holocene that witnessed significant archaeological changes across the Basin. These two 8,000 values are ripe for confusion, as one marker is based on radiocarbon years before present while the other is based on calendar years before present.				
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	Lodge	Spencer					U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Desert National Wildlife Refuge Complex	General	Evidence for Green-Cone Pinyon Processing in the Sheep Range of Southern Nevada	Pine nuts from the singleleaf pinyon (<i>Pinus monophylla</i>) provided an important food resource to prehistoric groups living in the Great Basin where nuts were collected while the cones were brown or green. When collected during the green-cone stage, roasting pits (earth ovens) were often used to bake the cones to open them up. Nuts were subsequently processed with millstones while excess cones collected during bumper crop years were cached. Within the Sheep Range on the Desert National Wildlife Refuge in southern Nevada, roasting pits associated with milling equipment and cache sites documented in the Pinyon-Juniper forest suggest green-cone pinyon processing occurred here as well. This talk will present preliminary results from ongoing research into green-cone pinyon processing in the Sheep Range.				
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	Poster Presentation	Giambastiani	Dayna					G2 Archaeology	General	Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology along the West Shore of Winnemucca Lake, Washoe County, Nevada	A recent 1,100-acre archaeological inventory along the western shore of Winnemucca Lake identified 30 archaeological sites that consist primarily of prehistoric lithic scatters and habitations. Three sites, however, are related to transportation and recreational use of the lake by the infamous "Adobe Charlie" during the early twentieth century. This poster provides an overview of survey findings, making comparisons to the well-known and nearby prehistoric Coleman Locality and exploring the history of Adobe Charlie's exploits at the lake.				
2019	Elko	48th	March 29-31, 2019	15 Min Presentation	McCarthy	Andrew	Harper	Nathan	Lucas	Leilani	Tom Lucas, Ben Van Alstyne	College of Southern Nevada	General	New Excavations at Las Vegas Springs Preserve	The relatively water-rich area that now makes up the Springs Preserve in Las Vegas was an important focal point in southern Nevada's prehistory and history. Previous work has revealed repeated use and occupation from the Archaic period to the present day, but the area remains understudied and there are still many outstanding questions. The Springs Preserve is now a protected location and the sites within it provide unique opportunities to investigate the archaeological sequence in the Las Vegas valley, showing changing patterns of occupation and adapting relationships to one of the most important natural resources: water. Of particular interest are the previously identified remains of prehistoric domestic structures that could close an apparent gap in the chronology of occupation in the valley. A new project that began in March 2019 seeks to consolidate past archaeological work at this location as well as augment our understanding with a combination of geophysics, surface collection and excavations. This new effort is the result of a collaboration with archaeologists, students and volunteers from the Springs Preserve, the Archaeo-Nevada Society, the College of Southern Nevada and the University of Nevada Las Vegas. Our hope is to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the history of human activity in the valley and to target specific gaps in our knowledge through new investigations.	Las Vegas Springs Preserve	College of Southern Nevada	College of Southern Nevada
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Poster presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.					Great Basin Consulting Group	General	A Regina Music Box Disc from the TS Ranch, Dunphy, Nevada	Every once in a while, we find a completely random artifact on survey. Such items often lead us in research directions we never anticipated. In this case, a piece of historic automatic music technology gives us the opportunity to explore a unique form of late nineteenth-early twentieth century entertainment.				

2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Poster presentation	Bernardi	Joan						Great Basin Institute	General	When Graffiti Becomes History: Japanese Inscriptions in Lehman Caves, Great Basin National Park	In 1885 Absalom Lehman discovered a karst cave near Baker, Nevada. From its discovery until the 1940's people have left their mark on this natural wonder. They used carbide lantern smoke, charcoal, ink, pencils, and more to inscribe their names deep within the farthest passages of the cave. Who were these people? What were their stories? Eiichi Muranaka and Takeshi Ban stood out from the plethora of names. These Japanese natives living in the United States before, during, and after WWII reveal an important part of not only the local history of the Great Basin, but of the global history of wartime in the United States. Research continues on these inscriptions and on the many other stories left in and among the speleothems of Lehman Caves.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean	Younie	Ashlee	Vicari	Mary Ann		SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Azorean Portuguese Influence in Lander County, Nevada	Portuguese immigration to the United States was relatively small when compared to that of other ethnic groups, but it played an important role in Nevada's history. In the nineteenth century, most Portuguese immigrants came not from Iberian Portugal but from Portugal's Atlantic islands, mostly the Azores. Azorean Portuguese immigrants were tempted West by mining and railroad work, but in Nevada, they engaged most frequently in cattle ranching. A recent SWCA project in Lander County revealed significant Azorean Portuguese influence in that area, which will be explored in this paper.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Mueller	Jackson C.						Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Results From Summer 2019 Data Recovery at the Frémont Howitzer Site, Mono County, California	In 1843, John C. Frémont of the U.S. Topographical Engineers led an expedition westward from Missouri with the goal of identifying additional routes to California and Oregon. Among the expedition's equipment was a 12 pound mountain howitzer, ostensibly brought for protection. Trapped by a storm in the Sierra Nevada mountains in January of 1844, Frémont was forced to abandon the howitzer and its fate has been the subject of debate ever since. The Frémont Howitzer Recovery Team, over the past three decades, has conducted data recovery at the location of the howitzer's abandonment; this paper details recent work at the site, artifacts recovered, and potential for future recovery work.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Field trip	Stoltzfus	Jeremy						National Park Service, Death Valley National Park Mining Historian and AML Program	General	Keane Wonder Mine and Mill Field Trip	In Dec. 1903, two men from Ballarat—one an out of work Irish miner named Jack Keane and his partner, a one-eyed Basque butcher named Domingo Etcharren were prospecting for silver. They had been working on a particular ledge for several months but were unsuccessful. Jack Keane, quite by accident discovered an immense ledge of free milling gold by the work site and named the claim the Keane Wonder Mine. Since this was Keane's first strike in 8 years of desert prospecting, it is not surprising that he named it the "Wonder" mine. Death Valley National Park Mining Historian and AML Program Lead Jeremy Stoltzfus will be leading the tour. Tour attendees should meet Jeremy at the Keane Wonder Mine at 9:00 am. The tour will take approximately 1 hour for the short tour and approximately 4 hours for the extended tour. There is a maximum of 30 people for this tour. A vehicle pass for Death Valley National Park is also required for this tour. The NAA has purchased 10 vehicle passes. If interested in this tour please see the registration desk for a vehicle pass. From 1907 to 1912 the Keane Wonder Mine produced nearly a million dollars in gold. Today it's one of Death Valley's National Park's most visited historic sites. This tour will begin at the lower tram terminal with a talk on the mine's history. Afterwards, there will be an optional, guided hike to the upper tram terminal. This strenuous hike will be three miles roundtrip, with 1500' of elevation gain and descent.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Workshop	Kreutzer	Lee	Jensen	Jill				National Trails, National Park Service	General	National Historic Trails - History and Compliance	The core purposes of national historic trails are historic preservation and public use and enjoyment. This workshop aims to equip attendees with the background knowledge of how the National Historic Trails came to be, what the National Trail System Act provides for, and how land management agencies have put the Act into practice. If attendees wish to continue the discussion in a field setting they are encouraged to sign up for the Sunday morning tour to the Old Spanish National Historic Trail Emigrant Pass High Potential Site.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Field trip	Jensen	Jill	Kreutzer	Lee				National Trails, National Park Service	General	Old Spanish National Historic Trail Emigrant Pass Field Trip	By the time Frémont named and travelled "The Spanish Trail" in 1844, Emigrant Pass (though not yet so-named) was established as the major pack trail and later wagon road between Resting Springs and Stump Springs, which were distanced as per the tradition of 22 to 24 trail miles between camps. Because of Emigrant Pass's constricted topography and its position between two known springs and pastures in the otherwise waterless Mojave Desert, perhaps no other route segment on the Old Spanish National Historical Trail is as useful as a reference to seek archeological evidence of use of the trail for westward pack mule freight and eastward mule and horse drives between 1829 and 1848. Join us as we explore Emigrant Pass, soak in the scenery, and talk Trail! The turn off from the Old Spanish Trail Highway to the parking area is unpaved and uphill. The hike from the pull off to the overlook is short (~300 feet), slightly uphill, and unpaved.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Harper	Nathan	Lucas	Tom				Las Vegas Springs Preserve/Southern Nevada Water Authority	General	Preserving and restoring historic water infrastructure on the North Well Field at the Springs Preserve	With the formation of the Las Vegas Valley Water District in 1954, the LVVWD began an aggressive campaign to modernize water infrastructure in the North Well Field, current site of the Springs Preserve This presentation highlights the preservation efforts undertaken to restore and protect the historic water infrastructure like well derricks, pump stations, settling basins and spring houses originally built by the Las Vegas Land and Water Company. What steps did the LVVWD take to modernize the system and what lessons can be learned in the preservation process? We discuss three recent projects and outline work planned for the coming year.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Valentine	David						None Provided	General	"Take a Blue Gander at This!"	I'm somewhat known for the unfortunate decision to embark on a research program trying to identify what sizes of small cans were used to package condoms in the mid-20th Century. This research lead to a number of interesting rabbit trails, including the fact that diaphragms were also packaged and sold in cans. This paper will provide a brief history of the diaphragm and show examples of diaphragm cans and associated paraphernalia as distributed during the 20th-century. A few examples of possible diaphragm cans found in the archaeological record are also illustrated.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Edwards	Susan						Desert Research Institute	General	Hello and Goodbye: A Remembrance of Laureen Perry	Don Hendricks			

2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio	Blustain	Jonah					Bureau of Land Management	General	Mark C. Slaughter	<p>Mark C. Slaughter received his B.A. in History from Missouri State University in History and then earned an M.A. in Anthropology from Eastern New Mexico University. During his graduate coursework, he taught multiple classes in prehistory and lithic technology.</p> <p>Beginning in 1990 and 1999, Mark moved from academia to work as a Principal Investigator and Project Manager for SWCA in Arizona and Texas. The majority of his work centered on Pima and Maricopa Counties. Between 1996 and 1998, Mark served as President of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Late in 1999, he moved to Geo-Marine as the Southwestern Regional Manager where he managed an interdisciplinary team across Southern Nevada and the Southwest US. Although knee-deep in NEPA, Mark still found the time to organize conferences and publish heavily. He has authored or contributed to dozens of professional papers, given over forty professional talks, and has authored untold numbers of technical reports.</p> <p>However, Mark is best known for his work as an archaeologist for the Bureau of Reclamation out of the Lower Colorado Regional Office which he began in 2004. He states that he has been fortunate to work some of the best archaeologists in southern Nevada over his long career. Mark is one of the founding members of the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership, and is the lead for the Cultural Resource Team. Mark and the team host the biennial Three Corners Conference and four times published the presentations with the NAA. In addition, Mark, with help from many others, was able to sponsor and fund the Prehistoric Context of Southern Nevada study. Right now, Mark is working getting Mesa House nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Throughout his extensive career, Mark Slaughter's work on the prehistory of the desert southwest has laid the cornerstones for rising scholarship in the area. Additionally, his penchant for serving in professional organizations has fostered cooperative relationships between professionals and the public and provided learning opportunities for junior scholars. His efforts and contributions have been extensive, his service exceptional, and he is truly deserving of the Nevada Archaeological Association's Silver Trowel Award.</p>				
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Ting-Perkins Award Bio	Blustain	Jonah					Bureau of Land Management	General	Karl Olson	<p>Karl Olson appeared one day wandering in the Black Rock Desert. He was found by Leah Bronstead, an archaeologist for Death Valley National Park who coerced him to come to the Park as a cultural resource volunteer. During his years there, he surveyed petroglyphs, found sites based on spotty written records, and monitored contractors during the installation of a pipeline at Scotty's Castle. Additional duties included climbing mountains when Leah wanted to know "what was up there". His tireless efforts and drive did not go unrecognized. He was given the 2011 George and Helen Hartzog award for Outstanding Volunteer Service in the western US. Later, Karl developed a case of wanderlust and in 2013 moved six miles down the road to become the Bureau of Land Management's Site Host for the Rhyolite Historic Townsite. His determination, passion for western history, and ability to manage hordes of marauding tourists have proven essential to preserving the townsite and keeping it operational. In 2017, the BLM awarded Karl the Heritage Hero Award for his efforts in Rhyolite. His continued service to the people and history of Nevada remain unmatched.</p>				
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	3 Min Presentation	Hoskins	Andrew					Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	What did you just say to me?	<p>From jargon to colloquial metaphors, this introduction to common fieldwork slang will have you talking like a real shovel-bum in no time!</p>				
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	3 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean					SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Valley Fever: Know Your Risk!	<p>Valley Fever rates have been increasing in recent years. Valley Fever is an infection that occurs as a result of inhaling fungal spores that grow in undisturbed soil in California's Central Valley and across the American Southwest. Symptoms include cough, fever, chest pain, and fatigue. As people who spend large amounts of time outside and who regularly work with soil, archaeologists are at increased risk for contracting Valley Fever. This presentation will present a (brief) overview of the disease and tips for prevention.</p>				
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	3 Min Presentation	Mueller	Jackson C.					Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc.	General	Terrible Poems of Beautiful Places: A View From The Silver State	<p>This paper presents a series of poems discussing life and fieldwork conditions in small towns across northern Nevada.</p>				
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Hickerson	Jake					Bureau of Land Management, Basin and Range Monument	General	The Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative LCAI	<p>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. This legislation resulted in the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) that effectively implements the funding of archaeological projects. As of the close of 2019, the LCAI has had eleven (11) annual rounds that will have funded 65 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, provide information on how to fund your archaeological projects in Lincoln County, Nevada and gives an overview of a selection of previous projects.</p>				
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Lancaster	JD	Menocal	Tatianna	Stueve	Mega		Desert Research Institute	General	Characterization of the Erosion Problem at Lost City: Towards UAS Gully Erosion Monitoring	<p>The Pueblo II period Main Ridge site is within Pueblo Grande de Nevada (Lost City), a loosely defined series of Virgin Branch Puebloan settlements in Moapa Valley. Originally recorded as a community of 44 houses (roomblocks) by Harrington in the 1920s, Main Ridge now consists of only 20 intact or partially intact houses due to the effects of intensive gully erosion. This project uses unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) remote sensing to understand gully erosion and its future impacts at the site. Aerial imagery of Main Ridge's site features, gully networks, and catchment areas was acquired to build high-resolution surface models using photogrammetric methods for predicting the locations and rates of erosion at the site. Preliminary results indicate UAS remote sensing is an appropriate and cost-effective tool for measuring erosion and design of mitigative erosion control methods to lessen the impacts of gully erosion at Main Ridge.</p>			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Workshop	Harry	Karen	Perez	Daniel			University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	Ceramic Identification Workshop- Southern Nevada Ceramics	<p>Karen Harry and Daniel Perez will lead a hands-on workshop covering the ceramics of southern Nevada. Emphasis will be placed on ceramics from the Virgin Branch Puebloan culture, though Paiute and Patayan ceramics will also be covered. Attendees will learn how to identify various ceramic types based on their paste, temper, and surface attributes, as well as (for painted ceramics) their design elements. Examples of typed ceramics will be made available for examination, and participants will be able to try their hand at classifying shards.</p>				

2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Jones	Karan	Willis	William	Shikrallah	Elizabeth		University of Nevada, Las Vegas	General	A Peculiar Lithic Assemblage from a Small Habitation Site on the Shivwits Plateau	UNLV Summer 2019 excavations investigated a small habitation site on the Shivwits Plateau in Arizona with an unusual lithic assemblage. This assemblage includes 31 bifaces, 20 projectile points, and an assortment of flake tools. This collection is unique when compared to other small habitation sites. A reworked arrow point amid an obsidian debitage scatter, as well as series of bifaces and biface fragments may be indicative of specific tool production. This concentration of obsidian in addition to the biface assemblage is perplexing within the occupation timeline of the Shivwits Plateau. Some have hypothesized that the Virgin Branch Pueblos (VBP) are not descended from the eastern Puebloan groups, but rather are descended from Great Basin groups after adopting agriculture. Alternatively, this could be due to trade between VBP groups. This paper explores this borderland lithic assemblage by seeking to address these hypotheses of cultural origins and production patterns.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Bradley	Erica J.	Smith	Geoffrey M.				University of Nevada, Reno	General	Possible Paleoindian Geophyte Use in Hawksy Walksy Valley, NV/OR	Paleoindian sites in the Great Basin are frequently associated with relict lakes and wetlands but poor preservation has made understanding the range of foods that groups consumed at such locations difficult. Recently, McGuire and Stevens (2017) proposed that geophytes, including cattail, were an important dietary item based on the abundance of flake tools in early assemblages. They argued that flake tools reflect the production and maintenance of digging sticks – tools that were necessary to access the edible underground storage organs of cattail and other geophytes. Recent research at 35HA840, a large Paleoindian site located on the margins of a small lake basin on the Nevada-Oregon border, offers an opportunity to test McGuire and Stevens' hypothesis. Based on the morphologies of the flake tools at 35HA840 and the frequencies of flake tools at other wetland sites, we find support for the importance of geophytes to Paleoindian subsistence.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Grund	Denay						University of Nevada, Reno	General	Diachronic Variability in Prehistoric Land use in the Northern Great Basin	Hawksy Walksy Valley is a small pluvial lake basin along the Nevada-Oregon border. It contains a rich record of human occupation spanning the past 13,000 years. For the past two summers, crews from the University of Nevada, Reno's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit (GBPRU) recorded thousands of obsidian tools in the basin, including hundreds of projectile points that collectively represent the entire chronological sequence for the region. In this paper, I present the results of a pXRF analysis of those artifacts to understand when and from where occupants of Hawksy Walksy Valley obtained toolstone. I then compare the results to similar assemblages from adjacent valleys to situate Hawksy Walksy Valley within the broader context of northern Great Basin prehistory.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.						University of Nevada, Reno	General	An Update on UNR's Research with the Little Steamboat Point (LSP-1) Assemblage from Warner Valley, Oregon	UNR's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit (GBPRU) excavated the LSP-1 rockshelter between 2010 and 2015 and recorded a rich record of human occupation spanning the Holocene. That record consists of a well-preserved faunal assemblage, obsidian tools and debitage, and textiles including sandals and baskets. These items have been the subject of several MA theses and preliminary reports; however, our work with the collection is moving toward its final stage: a synthesis and complete reporting of the LSP-1 record. Here, I provide an update on that work and highlight some recent notable findings about how and when groups used the rockshelter.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Rosencrance	Richard						University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History	General	Haskett Younger Dryas Lifeways in Oregon and Beyond	Taken together, the Connley, Paisley, and Cougar Mountain caves in Oregon have one of the most robust Paleoamerican archaeological records in North America. Through new excavations and research on museum collections, a detailed view of Younger Dryas (12,900 – 11,600 cal BP) lifeways in the northwestern Great Basin is emerging. Common artifact technologies such as Haskett projectile points, eyed bone needles, and braided cordage at sites less than 50 miles from one another unquestionably link the people who visited these sites. In this paper, I present some of our most recent work on Younger Dryas archaeology in Oregon with a particular focus on the Connley Caves. I will discuss site distribution, lithic technology, toolstone use, and radiocarbon dating at both the inter- and intra-site levels. I then consider this record against the rest of the Younger Dryas record in the Great Basin to formulate hypotheses about colonization and interaction that ultimately provokes thought about what we still have to learn.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Duke	Daron	Rice	Sarah K.				Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	Reintroducing the Pleistocene Archaeology of Tule Springs	Tule Springs is the common name for an extensive paleontological locality north of Las Vegas, Nevada, and is now the site of the new Ice Age Fossils State Park, set to open in autumn 2020. In 2018, Far Western conducted a cultural resources survey of the park's 315-acre footprint, which encompasses much of the seminal "Big Dig" project of 1962-63. The Big Dig was important for several scientific achievements, but the much-advertised attempt to demonstrate the contemporaneity of people and Pleistocene megafauna failed remarkably, and Tule Springs was consigned by most archaeologists to a blighted dustbin of would-be "pre-Clovis" sites. An updated review demonstrates a record that is comparable, if not better than, that observed at other widely accepted such localities in the desert west. In this paper, we detail this record and resituate Tule Springs in the discussion about human experience in the Great Basin at the Pleistocene-Holocene transition.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Hoskins	Andrew	Martin	Erik	Karthauser	Chelsea		Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	General	Drought Refugia of Soldier Meadows Valley, Humboldt County, Nevada	Soldier Meadows valley in the northwest arm of the Black Rock Desert presents one of the most spring-dense basins in northern Nevada. Since 2014, Far Western has conducted more than 2000 acres of survey across the valley including most of the Soldier Meadows Area of Critical Environmental Concern, a warm spring-brook habitat housing the endemic and endangered Desert Dace minnow. Prehistoric cultural assemblages in the valley span the Paleoarchaic through the Terminal Prehistoric as native populations targeted productive and persistent wetland resources. Due to the consistency of hydrologic features, the valley likely served as a refugia when persistent drought such as the thermal maximum of the Early and Middle Holocene, and Medieval Climatic Anomaly of the Late Holocene diminished resources in adjacent, less-watered valleys and highlands.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.	Wall	Bridget R.				G2 Archaeology	General	Data Recovery at Poodle Mountain and an Investigation of the Poodle Mountain Obsidian Quarry, Western Washoe County, Nevada	Recent data recovery work was conducted at 7 prehistoric sites in the Poodle Mountain Wilderness Area. As part of the BLM's treatment plan, G2 archaeologists were also allowed to map and collect raw obsidian samples from Poodle Mountain, a source which has been referred to in archaeological literature as "Unknown B" or Buffalo Hills. Excavations targeted a small rockshelter and a variety of open habitation and quarry/obsidian deposits.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Giambastiani	Mark A.	Drews	Mike	Hattori	Gene		Great Basin Consulting Group	General	An Arrow with a Wooden Projectile Point from Pahrnanagat Valley, Lincoln County, Nevada	During a recent field check of a rockshelter recorded in the 1970s – and looted sometime in the last few years – a wooden-tipped arrow was inexplicably found on the floor of the shelter. To our knowledge, no other discoveries of wood-tipped arrows have been reported from Nevada.	Great Basin Consulting Group	Nevada State Museum	

2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	McCarthy	Andrew	Harper	Nathan	Lucas	Leilani	Tom Lucas	College of Southern Nevada	General	Las Vegas Springs Preserve Project: Preliminary Report on the 2019 and 2020 Seasons	A collaborative project investigating the Las Vegas Springs Preserve began in the spring of 2019, involving archaeologists from the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD), the College of Southern Nevada (CSN), University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV) and the Archaeo-Nevada Society (ANS). The results of the survey and excavation of this prehistoric and historic site as well as the artifacts and ecofacts recovered from this project have served as part of fieldwork and laboratory courses for students at CSN. In spring 2020 the surface collection, geophysics and excavation continued as part of a collaboration between LVVWD, CSN and ANS and is ongoing at the time of this presentation. This paper provides a preliminary report on the results of the 2019 and 2020 seasons, the subsequent analysis of the finds, the integration into previous investigations of the site and the strategy for the current and future work on the site.	Las Vegas Springs Preserve/Southern Nevada Water Authority	College of Southern Nevada	Las Vegas Springs Preserve/Southern Nevada Water Authority
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin						College of Southern Nevada	General	Fifteen Years of Stumbling Around: A Settlement Pattern Model for Valley of Fire, Clark County, Nevada	Valley of Fire has been an archaeological region of southern Nevada that should have been a main focus of research for the last century. Oddly enough, aside from some project specific work (Shutler and Shutler 1962; Warren 1982), some amateur and academic efforts, and some limited CRM related efforts, little work of a formal nature had actually been done since the 1930s. That began to change early in this century. Since 2003, the College of Southern Nevada Survey Field Schools have conducted seven field surveys in the southern Valley of Fire, recording over 100 sites of all ages and cultural affiliations. Using the data from the field school, the previous efforts in the park, and information found in the SHPOs data archives (NVCRIIS), this talk is an attempt to make some sense of the material and put forward a preliminary model to explain the distribution of sites in different time periods in the southern portion of Valley of Fire.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Poster presentation	Veach	Lauren	Rickett	Sara				SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	General	Crystal Wash: A LCAI Project	Southwick Landscape Architects and SWCA were awarded funding through Round 10 of the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) to prepare a public use site plan (Plan) and associated environmental assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the Crystal Wash Petroglyphs Site. In the 523-acre project area, SWCA recorded 22 sites (17 prehistoric, three historical, and two multicomponent) during the survey, including the eight previously recorded sites located within the project area, all of which were found and updated during the inventory. This poster also discusses the different field methods used to document rock art with digital photography.			
2020	Pahrump	49th	March 6-8, 2020	Workshop	Neubert	Annette						Bureau of Land Management, Red Rock/Sloan Field Office	General	Red Rock Canyon Field Trip	Red Rock Canyon was designated as Nevada's first National Conservation Area in 1990. Located just a few miles west of Las Vegas it encompasses 195,819 acres within the Mojave Desert. Red Rock Canyon is an area of worldwide geologic interest and beauty. It features a one-way 13-mile scenic drive, hiking and trails, plants and wildlife, geology, camping, cultural resources and much more. Annette Neubert, archaeologist for the BLM Red Rock/Sloan Field Office will be putting on a special guided tour of the Red Spring/Boardwalk and Flat Iron sites. Tour attendees should meet-up with Annette at the Red Springs parking lot at 10:00 am. Vehicle pass fees will be waived for tour attendees.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Workshop	Fergus	Daniel	Starmer	Luka				@One Digital Media Technology of the University Libraries at the University of Nevada, Reno	General	Digitizing Cultural Sites and Artifacts for Purposes of Preservation, Research and Edutainment	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Villagran	Victor						SWCA Environmental Consultants	General	President's Welcome and Program Chair Introduction				
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Adams	Frank						Avocational	General	Great Basin Sky Markers: Rock Writing	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Book	David						Avocational	General	An Avocational Visit to the Great Murals of Baja California	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!			

2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Kallenbach Elizabeth					student at University of Oregon	General	<i>Cordage and Netting from the Paisley Caves: Exploring Plant Selection for Technology in the Northern Great Basin</i>	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	McMurry Sean	Hoskins Andrew				SWCA Environmental Consultants	General	Fluorspar Mining within the Bare Mountain Mining District, Nye County, Nevada	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.	SWCA Environmental Consultants		
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	McQueen Robert					Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc	General	An Ass-Kicking Trail in the Cortez Mining District	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	LaValley Joey					Logan Simpson	General	A Nevada Cross-section: Preliminary Results from the Greenlink West Project	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Borschewitz Tina					Great Basin Institute – Research Associate for Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	General	Archeological Condition Assessments of the North Unit of 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 Archeological 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.			

2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Eichenberg	Erin					National Park Service, Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	General	Treasures from the Vault: Inventory of a Tule Springs Legacy Collection	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Kingrey	Haden U. Smith	Geoffrey M.				Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada Reno, Reno, NV, USA (student)	General	Residue Analysis of Early Holocene Ground Stone from the Northern Great Basin	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.	Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada Reno, Reno, NV, USA		
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	McDonough	Katelyn Johnson	Taryn	Goebel	Ted	Karl Reinhard	University of Nevada Reno Department of Anthropology	General	Disease, Diet, and Thorny-Headed Worm in the Great Basin	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.	Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University	Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University	Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Nebraska at Lincoln
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Rosencrance	Richard L. Connolly	Thomas J.	Jazwa	Christopher	Katelyn N. McDonough, Elizabeth Kallenbach, Dennis L. Jenkins, and Geoffrey M. Smith	University of Nevada Reno (student)	General	<i>Creating a Chronology of Organic Technologies at Cougar Mountain Cave, Oregon</i>	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.	Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon	University of Nevada Reno	Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon, Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Oregon, Museum of Natural and Cultural History, University of Nevada Reno
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Workshop	McGuinness	Megan					University of Nevada, Reno; Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit (student)	General	Drink-and-Draw Lithic Artifact Workshop	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Activity							NA	General	Tonopah Bar Crawl				
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	LaValley	Joey					Logan Simpson	General	<i>Archaeology Beyond the Numbers</i>	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.			

2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Rafferty	Kevin					College of Southern Nevada, Professor Emeritus	General	<i>Using Previously Collected Data and Artifacts for Modern Research: Red Springs and the Collections at the Las Vegas Natural History Museum</i>	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				
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Jarquín	Juan Carlos					University of Nevada Reno (student)	General	<i>Great Basin Stone Circles and their Paleoeological Implications</i>	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 paleoeological proxy marking the historic piñon-juniper woodland before modern expansion (post- European colonization).				
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Bradley	Erica	Smith	Geoffrey	Wriston	Teresa	Megan McGuinness, Haden Kingrey, Richard Rosencrance, Nicole George, Derek Reaux, Denay Grund, Dan Stuber	University of Nevada Reno (student)	General	<i>Discerning Diachronic Change in Paleoindian Land Use Strategies at Pluvial Lake Hawksy Walksy, Nevada/Oregon</i>	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.	University of Nevada Reno	Desert Research Institute	University of Nevada Reno, University of Nevada Reno, University of Nevada Reno, University of Nevada Reno, Stantec, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, University of Victoria
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Mueller	Jackson C.					University of Nevada Reno (student)	General	<i>The Curious Case of the Slavic Satellite Settlement of Bohunkville, Nevada</i>	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.				
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Ware Van der Voort	Madeline					Bureau of Land Management, State Office	General	<i>BLM Nevada's Plans for 800.8 (NEPA Substitution)</i>	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.				
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	La Rue	Eva					Avocational	General	<i>The Goldfield Petroglyphs: A Slide Show</i>	In this paper, I will discuss several as-yet unrecorded petroglyphs located near Goldfield, Nevada.				
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Wilks	Stefania					University of Utah (student)	General	<i>Fire in the Kitchen: The Influence of Burning on Groundstone and Starch Residue</i>	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.				

2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Jones	Kara					University of Nevada Las Vegas (student)	General	<i>Rockin' at the Lake: Toolstone Use and Procurement Along Holocene Lake, Ivanpah, CA</i>	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Dougherty	Haley	Harry	Karen G.			University of Nevada Las Vegas (student)	General	<i>Investigating the Source of Sand-Tempered Pottery at Pete's Pocket, a Virgin Branch Puebloan Site on the Shivwits Plateau, Northwestern Arizona</i>	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 multithic 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.	University of Nevada Las Vegas		
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah					Broadbent & Associates	General	<i>Bonanza in a Badger Hole: History, Archaeology and Reality at Weepah, Esmeralda County, Nevada</i>	In March of 1927, a little-known mining district became the scene of a mining rush that attracted national attention and brought thousands to the northeast corner of Esmeralda County, all eager to be part of what would surely become the next big bonanza. Almost overnight, the small mining camp of Weepah became a bustling tent city, complete with saloons, music halls, casinos, boarding houses, a post office, and a ridiculously large number of hot do vendors. But the rush that began in March was over by May, and the thousands who came searching their fortunes moved on as swiftly as they had descended. This paper provides an overview of the results of a Class III survey completed by Broadbent & Associates, Inc., at Weepah in early 2022, and explores whether it is possible to identify what a single "boom and bust" cycle might look like in the archaeological record.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	McGuinness	Megan A.					University of Nevada, Reno; Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit (student)	General	<i>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</i>	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.					University of Nevada Reno	General	<i>Finding the Point: A Collaborative Traditional Technology Workshop Between the Burns Paiute Tribe and UNR's Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit</i>	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			

2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	15 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean	Henderson	Mark	Valentine	David	Jean Myles, and Jeffrey Wedding	SWCA Environmental Consultants	General	<i>Nevada Archaeological Association Turns 50: A Look Back</i>	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	3 Min Presentation	Smith	Geoffrey M.	Rosencrance	Richie L.	McDonough	Katelyn		University of Nevada Reno	General	<i>Recognizing the Presence of Children at Early Great Basin Sites</i>	We discuss evidence of children in terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene assemblages in the Great Basin, including a toy.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	3 Min Presentation	Mueller	Jackson C.						University of Nevada Reno (student)	General	<i>Jackson and the Lacunauts: A Mini-Odyssey at the Ghost Town of Farrell, Nevada</i>	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			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	3 Min Presentation	McMurry	Sean						SWCA Environmental Consultants	General	<i>Overview of NAA Conference Program Database</i>	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?			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	3 Min Presentation	Branch	Sarah						Broadbent & Associates	General	<i>Not Another Weepah, Just Another Research Rabbit Hole</i>	The 1927 rush to Weepah brought thousands of people to this little mining district, and for a brief moment, the name Weepah seemed to be on everyone's lips. Turns out, becoming part of the common vernacular can be a double-edged sword, especially when the rush doesn't manifest a bonanza. So just how long does it take to go from being the "most popular id in school" to have your name become mud?			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	3 Min Presentation	Hoskins	Andrew						SWCA Environmental Consultants	General	<i>201: What did you just say to me?</i>	An advanced course in common fieldwork slang to impress your shovel-bum friends! Will include a refresher on the introduction course from 2020.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Keynote Address	Thomas	David Hurst						American Museum of Natural History	General	<i>Why Nevada Archaeology Kicks [butt]</i>	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			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Poster presentation	McDonough	Katelyn	Rosencrance	Richard				Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno	General	<i>Records of Younger Dryas Life at Connley Caves 4 and 5, Oregon</i>	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.	Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Reno		
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Poster presentation	McMurry	Sean	Valentine	David				SWCA Environmental Consultants	General	<i>NAA Gets with the Program! 25 years of NAA Programs, 1995-2020</i>	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.	Independent Researcher		
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Poster presentation	Swett	Emily						University of Nevada Las Vegas (student)	General	<i>Excavating the Archives: A Re-Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from Catclaw Cave</i>	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.			

2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Poster presentation	Rickett	Sara						SWCA Environmental Consultants	General	<i>LCAI Mormon Mountains</i>	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Field trip	Metscher	Allen						Central Nevada Museum	General	Tonopah Army Airfield	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.			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Field trip	Martin	Jeff						Tonopah Mining Park	General	Tonopah Mining Park	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).			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio	Valentine	David						Independent Researcher	General	Eva Jensen	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.			

2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Silver Trowel Awardee Bio	Thomas	David Hurst						American Museum of Natural History	General	David Hurst Thomas	<p>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.</p> <p>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."</p> <p>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, editor 98 volumes, and published more than 100 articles).</p> <p>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.</p>			
2022	Tonopah	50th	April 22-24, 2022	Ting-Perkins Award Bio	La Rue	Eva						Avocational	General	Eva La Rue	<p>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.</p>			