

NEVADA

ARCHAEOLOGIST



Nevada
Archaeological
Association

Volume 1, 1972



Nevada Archaeological Association

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FRONT COVER

The cover picture of this first issue of the NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGIST is taken from Robert Caples' portfolio of prints, "The Desert People," printed in 1970 by the University of Nevada Press, Reno, Nevada. The portfolio was issued as a printing of 500 copies, and is no longer available.

These hands, from the print "The Arrow Maker," struck us as being a realistic representation of Archaeology, for the result of the work of hands such as these is all that's left to tell the story of Nevada's prehistoric peoples.

The N.A.A. would like to extend its gratitude to Robert Caples, and the University of Nevada Press.

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MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Membership and dues are annual and payable by the first of March, as follows:

Active.	\$5.00
Active Family.	6.00
Student	2.50

The Nevada Archaeological Association is an incorporated non-profit organization registered in the State of Nevada, and has no paid employees.

Applications and dues should be sent to the above address. Membership cards will be issued on payment of dues.

Make all checks or money orders payable to the Nevada Archaeological Association.

Individual issues of The NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGIST may be purchased by mail for \$1.50, or yearly by subscription, for \$4.50.

BACK COVER

Pictured is a Desert Side-notched Sierra Sub-type from the James R. Anderson collection, member of Archaeo-Nevada, Las Vegas.

Photograph by James Anderson



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VOLUME I No. 1

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THE NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The Nevada Archaeological Association was organized to provide a bond of communication between professionals in the field of archaeology and its allied sciences, members of various amateur organizations, and the people of Nevada towards the furtherance of public education and involvement in responsible preservation of Nevada's archaeological and historical resources.

The need for recording these finite relics of the past for the enlightenment of future generations grows more pressing with each day of development and progress. The goals of the Nevada Archaeological Association are to provide a central point for general information and study; a central recording point for collections in the Nevada and the verbal knowledge accompanying these collections, and correlation of this knowledge with that already recorded, for the benefit of the collectors and those in the research field; to provide assistance with education towards responsible Public Archaeology; to assist in preservation of sites by the establishment and maintenance of a registry of available, capable Amateurs in Nevada who would be able to work with the professionals, particularly in the immediacy of salvage archaeology; and to provide a bond of communication between the professionals, amateurs, and the general public by publishing a journal, NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGIST.

To these ends, the Nevada Archaeological Association is incorporated, in the State of Nevada, as an educational, scientific and historic organization, with its initial, organizational offices in Reno, Nevada, editorial offices in Las Vegas, Nevada and conference and meeting center in Tonopah, Nevada. Membership is open to all those in the archaeology, Indian pre-history, and history of Nevada.

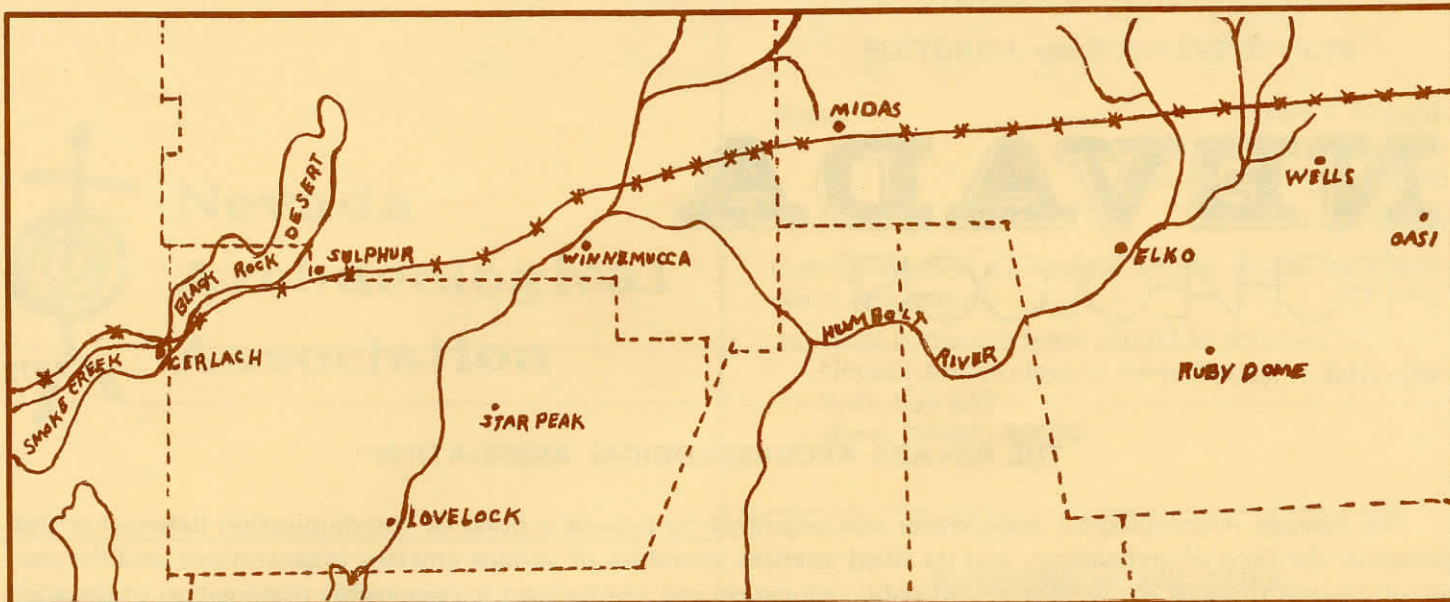


**Nevada
Archaeological
Association**

Design for the symbol of the N.A.A. was executed by Robert Elston, Director of the Northern Branch of the Nevada Archaeological Survey, U.N.R. from a petroglyph found at Garfield Flat south of Walker Lake.

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THE UNDERGROUND transcontinental telephone cable will pass through 348 miles of Nevada. Archaeologists have found 18 prehistoric sites along the route.



How much is

How much is history worth?

To the Bell System, preserving part of Nevada's irretrievable past is worth \$16,000.

That's how much America's biggest telephone company network has invested in an archaeological survey along the right-of-way for the passage of a transcontinental underground telephone cable through Nevada.

The Nevada Archaeological Survey, a cooperative program sponsored jointly by the University of Nevada and the Nevada State Museum, learned in 1970 that 348 miles of cable would be planted in northern Nevada during the early part of this decade.

Members of the survey met with representatives from the Bureau of Land Management and Nevada Bell to iron out an agreement assuring that the cable-laying process would not destroy valuable bits of the state's prehistory.

A federal law known as the Antiquities Act provides that such right-of-ways must be checked for artifacts before the bulldozers move in.

But the Bell System went the Antiquities Act one better: the System offered to invest up to \$10,000 in the search. A second clause in the agreement specified that sum could be increased in the event of a major find or if the company changes in the cable's route.

The archaeological survey discovered a site of major importance and the right-of-way has been rerouted 42 miles, making the total cost of the historical salvation \$16,000.

"We've covered nearly the entire right-of-way," said Mary Rusco, director of the archaeological project, "and to date we've found 18 prehistoric sites."

In Nevada, "prehistoric" - or before written, recorded history - means prior to 1850, said Mrs. Rusco. The oldest site the survey discovered dates well before the birth of Christ, she said, and could be as old as 4000 B.C.

The site, located at the south end of the Black Rock Desert in Pershing County, rates as a find of major importance for several reasons, said Mrs. Rusco.

It was the only buried site the survey found along the right-of-way. "The fact that it was buried is in itself highly unusual," said Mrs. Rusco. "There's no real soil out there and usually the wind assures that remains are no more than two inches below the surface of the ground."

In addition, while the site may have been settled as long ago as 6,000 years - an exact date won't be determined until a carbon 14 test is taken - it may have been occupied as recently as 2,500 years ago, said Mrs. Rusco.

The survey also identified shells found at the site as having come from the Pacific Ocean along the California coast.

Mrs. Rusco said the survey would complete its salvage of the site this summer.

"I won't say that except for the phone company's financing we wouldn't have been able to do the project," she said, "but the money certainly helped.

"More and more companies are taking our historical and prehistorical heritage into account when they plan to modify the face of the earth.

"When a major earth moving project goes through, a certain number of archaeological remains will be ruined. Archaeology exists only once."

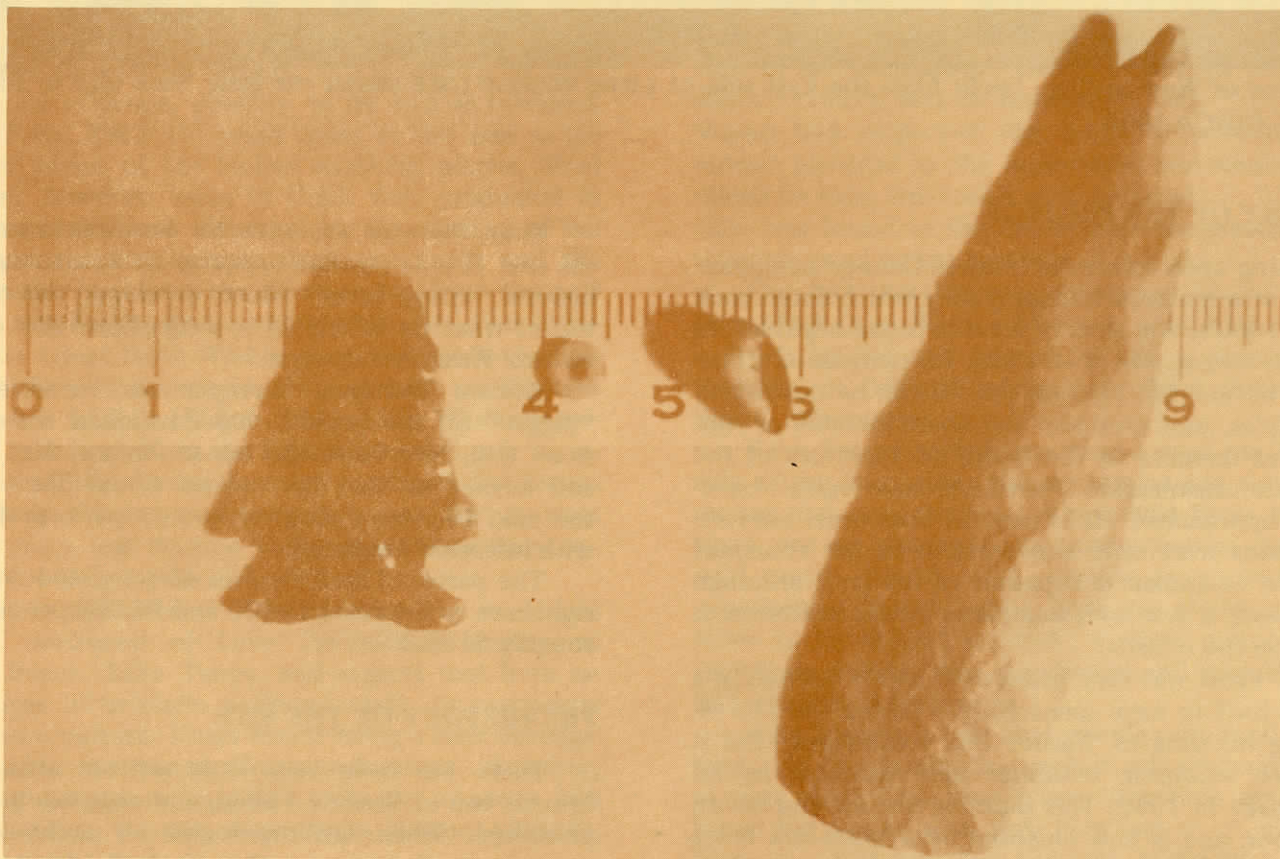
Ed Trosi, Nevada Bell right-of-way supervisor, said the cable will be laid through Nevada early next year, well after the archaeological crew has finished its work.

"I'm somewhat of an archaeology buff myself," said Trosi. "I'm glad we were able to help them out." The Bell System has subsidized similar projects in Wyoming and New Mexico, he said.

According to Trosi, the cable will reach the California coast and become operational in 1974. It will be capable of handling a maximum of 36,000 long distance calls at one time. Plans call for an eventual maximum of 90,000 simultaneous calls.

Mrs. Rusco said the survey is also interested in recording and photographing Nevada artifacts in private collections. "If any private collectors are willing to loan their collections for a short time, we'd certainly appreciate it," she said. Mrs. Rusco can be reached at the archaeological survey office on the University of Nevada, Reno campus. (702) 784-6846.

history worth?

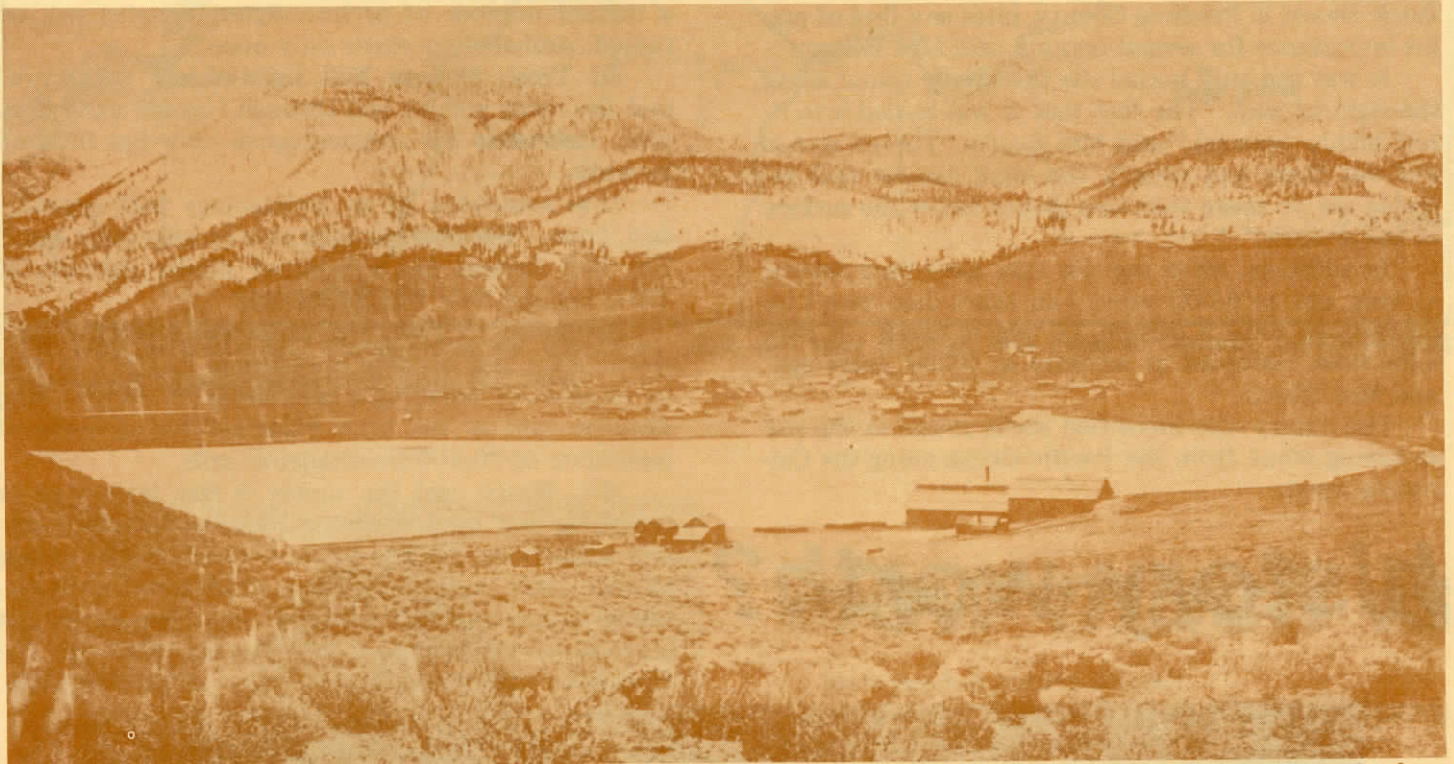


THE ARROWHEAD, bead, shell and knife shown here were found by the Nevada Archaeological Survey in a buried site on the Black Rock Desert. The artifacts could date back to 4000 B.C. The scale is in centimeters.

WASHOE CITY PROJECT

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON AM-ARCS' SITE 26 WA 1436

by DOROTHY P. DANSIE



This view of Washoe City, taken from the East side of Little Washoe Lake shows the New York Mill in the foreground. CIRCA 1866

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

Acting upon rumors of Washoe County's condemnation of a house in Washoe Valley which dated back to the 1860's, Am-Arcs of Nevada began negotiations with the owner, Mr. H. J. Frost, for permission to excavate before the historic site might be destroyed. Jean Myles, past president and board member of Am-Arcs and member of the Board of Directors of the statewide organization, Nevada Archaeological Association, approached Mr. Frost. At that time, interested persons were only concerned with the abundant evidence of Indian occupation of the area, although there were a few well-weathered bricks scattered around on the surface.

Mr. Frost was very interested, and is enough of a history buff to have spent \$5,000 having the sole remaining building of Washoe City remortared after it and two adjoining buildings were damaged by an earthquake in 1952. This building is stone and has an iron door, and is now enclosed by a chain-link fence to protect it from vandalism. Mr. Frost gave us complete control over the use of his property for the duration of our project, or, until the land is sold.

Thus, the way was open for Am-Arcs to excavate the site. It is an unusual opportunity to investigate an historic "ghost town" which developed directly on top of what we believe to be a significant area of pre-historic Washo occupation.

William Harrigan, surveyor and conscientious "digger" on the project, has continued the discussions with Mr. Frost and his son-in-law, Mr. Baker, and advises us that the owners would like to have the land become a state or county park, preferably with historical emphasis.

The parcel of land involves 45 acres, and the price right now is between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per acre, or, roughly \$160,000.

PRE-HISTORY OF THE SITE

There has been very little written about pre-historic use of Washoe Valley, and even less has been published. When anthropologists or archaeologists mention it, it is as a rather centrally located area within the Washo Indian territory. Robert Elston states that the Washo occupied a series of valleys to the

east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, roughly bounded on the north by Honey Lake and on the south by Antelope Valley. They sought acorns along the western slopes of the Sierra, and to the east the Washo exploited the resources of the Virginia Range (called Washoe* Mountains in early Comstock days) and the Pine Nut Hills (Elston 1971:3). Warren d'Azevedo cites many references to Washo territory, dating back to Stephen Powers (1876) and John Wesley Powell (1891) which show how complex is the problem of defining the territory of a nomadic people who were, in addition, aloof (or cautious) so that no one ever saw a large portion of the group at any given time or place. From his research, d'Azevedo concludes that Washo land use had extended as far north as Susanville, southward through Bridgeport and Mono Lake, and westward to Big Trees in California (d'Azevedo, 1964). He cites Powers (1876) and James Mooney (1895) who stated that Washo territory might have extended far to the east and south of their present distribution (p. 333). Omer C. Stewart uses maps extensively to support his argument as to what actually comprised Washo territory, a more limited area than d'Azevedo indicates (Stewart, 1964: 167), and valuable as this compilation of maps is, d'Azevedo's presentation of the case appears to be the more searching.

Linguistically, the Washo are unique in the Great Basin, being Hokan speakers, rather than Uto-Aztecan (Paiute and Shoshone) or Yuman (Jacobsen, 1964: 113). There are Hokan speaking peoples in California, but the Washo apparently became separated from them about 4500 years ago (Price, 1963:40). Long residence in western Nevada, and according to archaeological evidence, possibly as far east as Lovelock Cave (Price, 1963:40) could point to this area as the original home of the Hokan speaking people. Most authors, however, seem to think they originated in California and were dispersed by the advance of the Penutian speaking people from the north and the Siouan first and later the Shoshonean, from the east (Price, 1963:43). Elston doubts the Penutian influence on Great Basin Washo, since California-type artifacts do not appear in their culture assemblages until after A. D. 1 (Elston, 1971:137). Whatever evidence is uncovered in the future, it seems safe to assume that the Washo territory outlined by Elston (1971) has been minimally accurate for at least 4,000 years, and Washoe Valley and Tahoe Basin appear to be the nucleus.

Heizer and Elsasser investigated a site on Martis Creek, northwest of Lake Tahoe, and another at Kings Beach, Lake Tahoe, and suggest that both assemblages of artifacts represent early, or precursors of, Washo culture, Kings Beach being a later development after the Martis Creek technology. However, these investigations implied a time gap of about 500 years between the two assemblages (Elston, 1971:8).

* White settler's spelling of anthropologists spelling, Washo.

Price finds Martis Creek and Kings Beach to differ to such a degree as to make them mutually exclusive, because of the Martis Creek emphasis on hunting and some gathering, and the Kings Beach emphasis on fishing and gathering (Price, 1963:42). He stresses the fact that transitional sites are woefully absent. A possible explanation might be an efficient exploitation of the resources available in the two different environmental situations.

Wilbur Davis sought to answer some of the questions posed by Heizer and Elsasser when he and Elston excavated four sites, one at Spooner Lake, one at Daphne Creek, and two at Nine Hills. Their evidence, as reported by Elston, supports the hypothesis that the archaic Martis people were the direct ancestors of the Washo. Elston suggests revising the Martis complex as defined by Elsasser in 1960, by dividing it into two phases, the first beginning about 1000 B.C. and lasting until A.D. 1, and the second period, one of intensive occupation, lasting from A.D. 1 to about A.D. 500. This, he believes, was about the date of the beginning of the Kings Beach Complex, which lasted into the historic present. Elston's present investigation of the Steamboat Springs area (traditionally an ancient Washo site which was used until the white men took it over) is expected to shed a great deal more light on the problem. He already has a radio-carbon date of 3,480 ± 110 years b. p. at the Thompson site there, with the depth of the sites in the area incompletely explored at this time.

There has been no archaeological study of Washoe Valley! Louis Shellbach published a description of an interesting "Bone Implement of Washo Basin" (1927), and in summation said, "... if the Washo had employed the quills of porcupine, an animal plentiful in the mountains, one would be inclined to term the tool a quill flattener ..." This article was found in the dunes near the present boat-launching pad on the east side of the lake.

The fact that the only published description of an artifact from Washoe Valley is of something from a beach on the east side of the lake is especially interesting in light of information from d'Azevedo's Washo informants.

Hank Pete reported that Washo lived on the west side of the lake, along the mountains and some lived on the flat near the lake. They lived there because there was an abundance of choke cherries (tsamdu), wild onion (bosdi), wild currants (nonholwa), and gooseberries (sewut yagul). They got chubs and minnows (a red-striped minnow, a white minnow, and sucker minnows) from the streams and lake. Rabbits, too, were abundant.

Mike Holbrook said that people only lived on the west side. He claimed that an east side settlement, if it existed, must have been a very long time ago, established by people with very long feet, "... different from us -- had long feet and were larger than Washo ..." He believed that the big footprints in an exposed fossilized surface at the Nevada State Prison were

made by them. He claimed that the Washo feared the people with big feet, and will not set up camp near those places.

Hank Pete, Bertha Holbrook, and Clara Frank agreed that many people lived along the west side of the lake, and they never knew of anyone living on the east side.

Frank Morgan told d'Azevedo, however, that many Washo lived along the mountain slopes on the east side of the lake, not near the lake. The lake was larger then, he added, and the whole valley was in tule. The name for Washoe Lake was tso'ya' da'au (Tule Lake). Their camp was near the road to Virginia City (Ophir Grade) and the dunes were only used for hunting and fishing. He said that people camped occasionally on the sand dunes while fishing, and that sometimes they held dances there, but they never lived there. Their dwellings were on the dry, high flats on the slopes of the hills, near springs, far back from the lake.

Both R. Barrington and Frank Morgan remembered people living on the east side of Washoe Lake, but they were mostly northern Washo or related to them. This area was used because it was near their Virginia City and Dayton picking grounds.

Concerning the old Washoe City site, the Washo place name for it is tso'ya' da'au, bayudowe' deteyi (tule lake -- water running over -- live there) and it was described as a settlement where the little lake spills over into a stream, by Washoe town, where the Washo got catfish (demesuyi, "little horns"). An informant said that most Washoe Valley people began to congregate around Washoe City when the whites set up a station there. They gathered wild onions and caught the many small fish that lived in the little lake (d'Azevedo, unpublished manuscript, 1956), and d'Azevedo was told that the water fowl were once so plentiful at the little lake that they could be captured by hand (d'Azevedo, 1972, personal communication). Jane Atwater reported that when the white men came to Washoe Valley they burned the willows and reeds so they could have a better shot at the ducks and geese that came to rest on the waters, and thereby destroyed one of the best hunting grounds in the country (Nevada State Journal, April 10, 1955).

L. C. Lewis, editor of the Washoe City Eastern Slope, on August 24, 1867, reported that a large number of Washo were domiciled in town and could generally be found engaged in their favorite game of monte with,

... as much earnestness and zeal as is usually displayed by white men who indulge a passion for gambling. In one respect they set an example worthy of imitation by their white neighbors, they accept the result of the game without getting mad; a dead broke digger never kicks up a muss because he is less skillful or less fortunate than his opponent. This evidence of civilization may or may not be to the credit of the savages, just as a man looks at it.

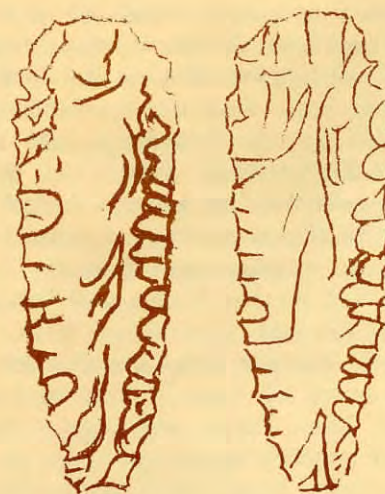
An unpublished manuscript by David and Nancy Gardner (1969) gives us a list of Washo material cultural items. Many are perishable, and we would have little chance of finding evidence of them, such as windbreaks and sun shades, log bridges, animal skin clothing and robes, etc. . . . However, perhaps we could find bracelets, necklaces and ear pendants of bone or shell beads, hafted and unhafted bone or stone drills, palettes for the body paint they used, scratching bones used for tattooing, bone awls and needles, and hunting and fishing gear. The Washo built winter houses of poles, branches, sod, etc. . . . so house floors might be discovered.

The site at Little Washoe was described by some of d'Azevedo's informants as primarily a knapping site. Northern Washo brought obsidian from "glass mountain" in the Lassen area, and the southern Washo traded for it. Making points and blades was part of the preparation for pine nut gathering and hunting in the foothills (d'Azevedo, 1972, personal communication).

We have found stone artifacts and a few trade beads.

PRELIMINARY PROGRESS REPORT

The first day of the project, the Am-Arcs congregated at the Washoe City site. Mr. Baker was there to greet us, and he gave the go-ahead to carry on an investigation of the historic and pre-historic background of the area. Our advisors, Mary Rusco of the Northern Branch, Nevada Archaeological Survey, University of Nevada, Reno, Donald Touhy and Robert Elston, both of the Central Branch of the Survey, Nevada State Museum, Carson City, were there to help us get started. First, we fanned out and made a cursory surface collection. Brownie Lalich found a beautifully flaked lanceolate point, about three in-



BUFF PINK CHERT
Cat. No. 26

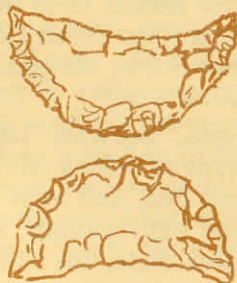
ches long, and some broken points were picked up. Manos and metates were abundant over the entire

area, and it was decided they should remain in situ for the time being.

How does one decide where to lay out the first square on a 45-acre site? Elston admitted it was an almost impossible decision, and arbitrarily took a stance on the crest of the hill which dominates the site, and, facing north, said, "Let's start here."

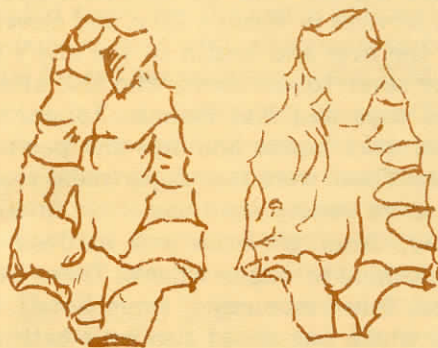
The first six 5-ft. squares were laid out due north-south, to be dug in arbitrary 4-in. levels. With two-to-four people working together on each unit, excavation began, under the supervision of Marilyn Hollingsworth, Crew Chief. The first two levels were difficult to dig because of the brick and mortar rubble which had to be cleared off first. It soon became evident that we had begun work on a large brick building which had been destroyed by a fire.

South of the building, the two southernmost units were initially excavated to a depth of about six feet because Bill Harrigan found a finely worked tip of a large obsidian blade at 5½ feet, and the adjacent hole was extended downward in the futile hope that the other piece of it would be recovered, and because a small jasper crescent and an assemblage of rocks in



DARK RED JASPER
Cat. No. 90

association with a Sierra stemmed triangular point had led impetus to the search. Because of the ab-

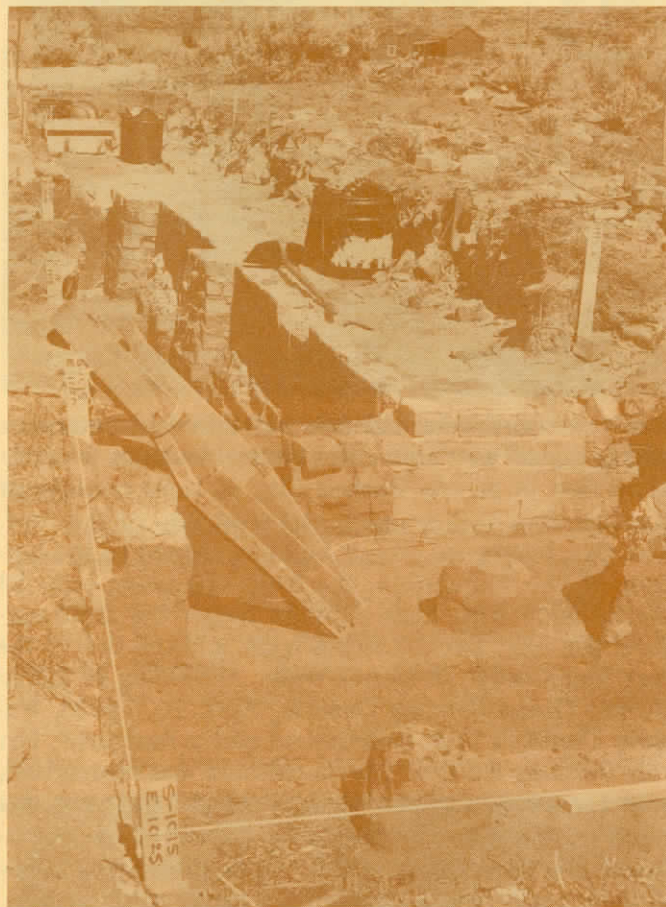


BASALT
Cat. No. 5

sence of chips or flakes below 5 feet, work was discontinued on these two units. However, Mr. Edmund Naphan, State Soil Scientist for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, did a soil analysis and profile of these units, and was surprised to find that the lime of the mortar in the rubble on the surface comprised a

band roughly 2 inches wide, and had not percolated down into the loose sandy loam below. In fact, the soil below the rubble had apparently not been disturbed or altered since its deposition. He had Dennis Thompson drill cores for him, and found that below the floor of Unit 1015 S., 1000 E, there was a B horizon, of well-developed soil, from 6 to 24 inches thick, overlying a thin stratum of beach sand. He said that 11,000 year old evidence of man might be found there, if anywhere. Bill Harrigan and Brownie Lalich excavated this unit to the sand, which proved to be sterile, at least within that particular 5-ft. square.

During the many weekends spent on those two units, other Am-Arcs were exposing the wall of the building, which proved to be the south wall. It is 50 feet long and there is a 20-ft. extension to the rear



(west), of a different type of construction, which may have opened onto the alley between E and F Streets. We believe the building to be "McFarland's new brick block" (Washoe Weekly Star, Dec. 31, 1864, and The Eastern Slope, December 9, 1865 and August 27, 1866). According to newspaper ads of that time, the McFarland Building housed the Bank Exchange Saloon, Nat Holmes' tobacco and fruit store, the Post Office, Weinberger's clothing store, the Senate Saloon, Hammer's Drug Store, W. P. L. Winham's Drug Store at the "sign of the Big Mortar," Harris and Bro. Clothing Store, and upstairs were the offices of Cox and Fitch, Attorneys, and Dr. G. A. Weed.

While excavating the south wall, Kitty and Robin Rose uncovered a two-sided mortar, Dennis Thompson found an unbroken bottle and a wooden keg,

Loretta and Louis Sabini and their son Tommy found a pink sinter scraper, and Fifi and Jay Van Lydegraf found, inside the building, a point and a drill. Others who have helped are Ross Farrens, Oma Rose and her children, Brownie Lalich and his children, Doris Folsom, Phil Hutchinson and his son, Matt, and many others have contributed a day or two to the work. Noble Crew and Louis Sabini made our screens for us.

Visitors to the site exclaim delightedly that we have the courthouse. From the photograph furnished by the Nevada Historical Society (Plate 3), we see



that the courthouse had five well-matched buttresses which ended well above the ground level. It is easily identified in all the Washoe City pictures because of the five chimneys on each east-west side of the roof. The five buttresses on our building extend to the bottom of the foundation, the front one being only 12 inches wide with little support below the 1863 surface, the next two 20 inches wide, and the two to the rear being only 18 inches wide. According to Lillian Borghi (Reno Evening Gazette, April 10, 1943), Washoe County's first courthouse had a basement, but this building did not. The courthouse was dismantled, sold for \$250, and moved to Reno in 1871, but this building burned. The northeast corner of the courthouse has been found and it will be interesting to see if there really was a basement, a rarity in those days.

The lack of information available on Washoe City is hard to believe. It was Washoe County's first county seat, which mandated the construction of a \$25,000 courthouse in 1863, at a time when M. B. Hammer, a druggist, bought a house and lot for \$200. George Peckham, in his "Reminiscences of an Active Life," stated that Washoe City was in its glory in 1864. By the time Thompson and West published their History of Nevada in 1881, it was "... but the mournful relic of its former greatness ..." (p. 626).

In an effort to positively identify the building we are excavating, we have spent weeks researching railroad records and maps, county tax rolls, microfilm copies of The Washoe Times, first newspaper in Washoe City or County, microfilm copies of the Washoe Weekly Star, and old copies of The Eastern Slope,

last newspaper in Washoe City, and many other sources of information provided by the Nevada Historical Society. The Washoe Times was short-lived because the publisher, G. W. Derickson, was shot in his office by H. F. Swayze on January 23, 1863, four months after the first issue had appeared. In September the paper again was issued, with James Allen, former editor, as the publisher. However, he died suddenly while attending the State Fair in Carson City, October 31, so B. F. Derickson ran the paper until it was sold to John K. Lovejoy on December 12, 1863. He changed the name of the paper to The Old Pah Ute, which we have not yet been able to find. The Washoe Weekly Star began operation in 1864 with E. B. Wilson as editor. In 1865 the paper became The Washoe Weekly Times, with J. C. Lewis as editor. While Lewis was out of town, the Times office was seized by the sheriff. Lewis, upon his return, found himself without a newspaper. He purchased necessary material and on December 9, 1865, published the first issue of The Eastern Slope (Thompson and West, 1881, p. 328). The want ads of these papers are giving us good clues, but far too many of the businesses gave their locations with reference to the Court House, i.e., one door north of the Court House, next door to the Court House, almost opposite the Court House, etc., so until we located the courthouse, we couldn't identify any of the ruins of Washoe City.

William Harrigan, Brownie Lalich and Dennis Thompson have done surveying, and Harrigan has coordinated maps, tax lists, and want ad addresses in order to pinpoint the old locations. He found that the streets were 80 feet wide, the alleys 20 feet wide. Each block, including the alley, was 200 feet north-south and 220 feet east-west, with the alleys running north-south. The north-south streets had letter names and the east-west streets were numbered, First and Second Streets having been lost to modern highway construction.

We have learned that 21 lawyers eagerly offered their legal services in Washoe City, and eleven doctors protected the lives and health of the city's residents. There were seven tobacconers, who also offered fruit, candy and toys and Nat Holmes, tobacconer, even sold school text books and was the postmaster for many years. There were four department stores which proffered more variety than one could find in a single store today, from groceries and hardware through rugs and clothing to wagon wheels. There were eleven saloons and four restaurants, three hotels, a shaving emporium where one could also get a bath, a saddler, a tailor and a dressmaker, an architect (Mr. John Steele, who designed the courthouse), a tin, copper and iron worker, two meat markets, eight grocery stores, three drug stores, a bootmaker, a carpenter and two painters and paper hangers, a photographer's gallery, and two men worked together as watchmaker and jeweler.

James Pressly Yager, in his "Diary of a Journey Across the Plains" (Nevada Historical Society Quarter-

ly, Spring, 1971, p. 35) in his entry for Sunday, September 20, stated that there was one theatre and no church in Washoe City.

Judge J. W. North's 9-year old daughter wrote that Washoe was a city of saloons (Olga Reifschneider, personal communication).

Actually, the economy of Washoe City was based primarily on the needs of the Comstock. Because of the abundance of water and timber of the eastern slopes of the Sierra, quartz stamp mills and sawmills were established on or near the mountain streams. The Atchison Quartz Mill was on the south side of Highway 395 South, where it crosses over the outlet of Little Washoe. On the hillside above The Yankee Trader's antique store, Judge J. W. North, Surveyor General for the U. S. government, built the Minnesota Mill, which later was sold to the Savage Mining Company. The Manhattan Mill was in Allan's Canyon on Galena Creek between Washoe City and Galena. We have not yet located any sawmills.

Washoe City's many sawmills and quartz stamp mills could not have existed without the 10-16 horse (or mule) teams, as many as twenty-five or more per day, hauling timber and lumber products to the Comstock and returning with ore to be crushed in the stamp mills. The "Local Affairs" column of The Eastern Slope, August 8, 1867, reported that there were 75 10-mule teams working between Washoe City and Virginia City. There were five livery and feed stables to service the teams. According to Milton Mapes, the Barney Clowd stable could house 300 horses and 100 tons of baled hay (Nevada State Journal, August 26, 1940.)

In 1868 Dr. S. Bishop and W. O'Neale had a steamboat operating on Washoe Lake, towing wood for the Comstock across the lake from the Washoe City sawmills.

The Masons and Odd Fellows were well represented, and each eventually had its own hall. The Armory Hall provided space for the many balls and parties, as well as being a most important repository for the guns so essential for self-preservation in the Wild West.

One cannot find a hint that Washoe City citizens were aware of impending doom. As late as June 13, 1868, The Eastern Slope reported that the entire town was fixing up, with paint, paper and white wash, and everyone had "... unlimited confidence in the town's permanency and prosperity." However, J. C. Lewis, editor of The Eastern Slope, who had so loudly touted the prosperity the Virginia and Truckee Railroad would bring to Washoe City, closed down the paper with the June 30, 1868 issue, and on July 4, less than a week later, published the first issue of the Reno Crescent, first newspaper in the booming new railroad town on the banks of the Truckee River.

In 1869, the completion of the V. and T.R.R. between Carson City and Virginia City caused the collapse of the saw-and-quartz milling industries of Washoe Valley. No longer were the forests of Slide Moun-

tain the closest and cheapest source of timber for the needs of Virginia City, nor the swiftly cascading streams of the eastern slopes of the Sierra in Washoe Valley the most economical source of power for crushing the ores of the Comstock bonanza. Trees from the Carson-Tahoe area and the water of the Carson River were readily at railhead in the Carson River Valley to the south, to meet the ever-increasing demands of Virginia City, Gold Hill and Silver City.

Reno, exuberant and prosperous, began agitating to have the county seat removed from Washoe to Reno, and the vote was finally held in April, 1870. One argument for the proposed relocation was that a mild earthquake in 1869 had opened an underground waterway from Lake Tahoe to Washoe Valley, which would inundate the valley.

Reno citizens succeeded in winning the county seat, but Beck and Hess of the Washoe City Brewery applied for and got a restraining order against the action.

During all the confusion, Judge Harris in June of 1870 adjourned court until July 15 "... providing they could find it." (Stanley Paher, Nevada State Journal, October 23, 1967).

In 1871 the county seat was officially moved to Reno, the Washoe City courthouse was torn down and sold, and Washoe City virtually no longer existed.

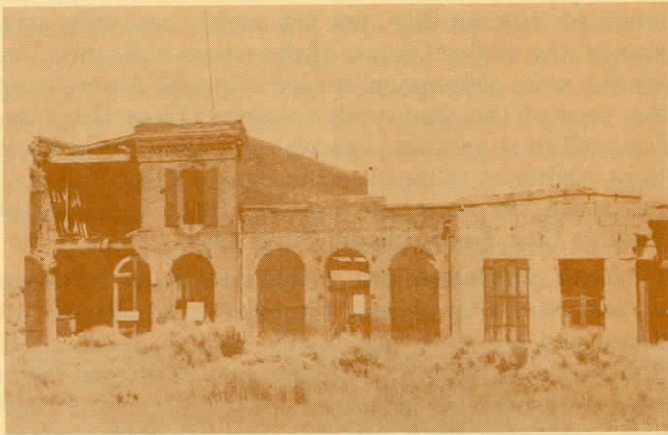
By 1869, Erlanger and Wertheimer was the only commercial enterprise advertising for business, and its last ad appeared on May 28, 1869, in the Reno Crescent.

Washoe City had burgeoned, become County Seat, and was virtually a ghost town, within ten years.

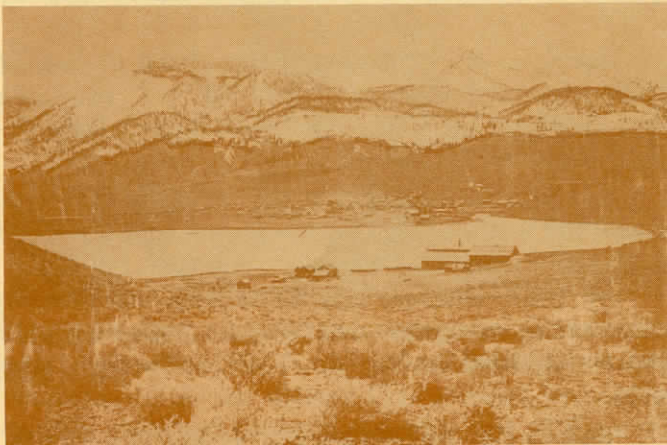
July 2, 1872, the whistle of the first engine of the V. and T. to puff into Washoe City startled the few remaining residents (Nevada State Journal, July 2, 1972). The accompanying photo taken in the 1950's shows the V. and T. chugging northward along F Street. The two-story brick building is Lambert's



store, we think, which was at the corner of F Street and 2nd Street. The third building to the right in the picture is the stone building which Mr. Frost has been able to protect. Another view of the same three buildings shows the effects of the earthquake on the brick buildings.



The large photograph taken around 1866 is of Washoe City as seen from the east side of Little Washoe Lake, showing the New York Mill in the right foreground, according to Myra Ratay, author of a



forthcoming book on Washoe Valley, and in the center foreground is the slaughterhouse. The courthouse is the large dark building in the upper center of the picture (1972, personal communication).

Information is coming in by bits and pieces, mostly by ways of contacts through the Nevada Historical Society. As word of our project gets around, information is volunteered. William C. Sanford was born in Washoe City. His grandson's wife, Mrs. Robert Sanford, and their daughter, Mrs. Jane Harpending, supplied a xerox copy of the Stanley Paher article which appeared in the Nevada State Journal. Mrs. Ratay is a descendant of Andrew Sauer, pioneer settler of Washoe Valley. Olga Reifschneider has acquired all of the records of J. W. North, Nevada Territory Surveyor General, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Supreme Court Justice, Attorney General, and once Superintendent of Washoe County Schools.

The project is off to a good start, and as indicated earlier, this is a preliminary report. We welcome any and all information which will shed additional light on the history or prehistory of the Washoe City site.

We believe this to be a significant site, not only because of the nostalgic feelings toward the era of Washoe City and its importance to the development of the Comstock, which in turn led to the change in status from Territory of Nevada to State of Nevada, but also because it is an unexpected, un hoped-for, opportunity to study what appears to be an extensive Washo site. We are warned that archaeology in the United States could be at an end within ten years. Urbanization and progress exact a price. If we are to learn about our heritage, the time is now or never.

The site could make a significant contribution by being an on-going exploration, open to the public. It would provide public education in the humanities as well as being an interesting tourist attraction without being a "tourist trap."

Dorothy P. Dansie
August 7, 1972

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express gratitude toward those who have been of immeasurable assistance in the preparation of this report.

Dr. Warren L. d'Azevedo's helpful discussion on Washo Indians in Washoe Valley, in addition to his aid in procuring a xerox copy of the pertinent pages of his manuscript on Washo place names, illuminated the problem significantly. The fact that he could add information concerning our site in particular was especially encouraging.

John Townley, Esle Cann and other members of the staff of the Nevada Historical Society not only provided all of the photographs, xerox copies of newspaper pages, and any information requested concerning Washoe City, but supplied material which I didn't know existed so couldn't have sought.

Mary Rusco, of the Northern Branch of the Nevada Archaeological Survey, University of Nevada, Reno,

no, edited this report and made helpful suggestions.

Donald Touhy, of the Central Branch of the Survey, Nevada State Museum, has been very helpful in clarifying for me concepts gained from the meager literature on Washo Indians, especially since some of the references quoted are not available in this area.

Bill Harrigan and members of Am-Arcs who have worked on the project have, of course, carried a great deal of the burden of the work entailed, and Marilyn Hollingsworth has coordinated our efforts. It is hoped that their work is adequately synthesized in this report.

* * * * *

ADDRESSES FROM WASHOE CITY NEWSPAPERS

WASHOE TIMES G. W. Derickson, publisher and proprietor
Saturday, January 10, 1862 James Allen, Editor
E Street, next door to Winham's Drug Store
North and Lewis, Attorneys and Counselors, E Street
Union Saloon, E Street, between 1st and 2nd, J. P. Foulks and Co.,
Proprietors.
Washoe City Saloon, corner 3rd and G. John U. Tolles, prop.
Cox and Gaston, Attorneys and Counselors, 2nd between E and F,
next to Mason's Brick Bldg.
Dewitt and Hayden, Attorneys and Counselors, Corner G and 3rd.
Dr. G. A. Weed, Physician and Surgeon, E Street, next door to Drug Store.
B. B. Bonham, Physician and Surgeon, opposite Times Office.
W. D. Chillson, Attorney and Counselor, corner G and 3rd.
Fashion Saloon, Swett and Walsh, proprietors, Northwest corner of E
and 2nd, under Masonic Lodge Hall.
Excelsior Saloon, Winfrey and Bingham have just completed a fine
brick building on F Street.
George Harris, tin, copper and iron ware, F Street.
Pioneer Market, Isaiah Ashcraft, E Street, next door to the Fashion
Saloon.
I. Mears and Co., grocers, corner E and 1st Streets.
Star Restaurant, Brock and Webb, proprietors, E Street,
between 1st and 2nd.
Antelope Restaurant, Epstein and Kelly, 3rd Street between F and G.
Erlanger and Wertheimer, groceries, hardware, furniture, etc.,
E Street, next door to Washoe Times.
Weinberger, men's clothing, E between 1st and 2nd.
Pierson Hotel (formerly Watson House), corner G and 3rd.
Livery Stable, Solomon Way, proprietor, has rented the stable hereto-
fore occupied by D. Bordwell, E Street between 3rd and 4th.
Calvin McCaslin, papering and painting, Pierson Hotel.
Coats' Restaurant, F Street between 2nd and 3rd.
Miss V. Blodgett, sewing, Haskell and Clark's Store.
January 24, 1863
Magnolia Saloon and Lodging House, J. Bordwell Co., proprietors,
E Street between 1st and 2nd.
N. Holmes, tobacco and stationery, at Post Office,
E Street between 1st and 2nd.
Lambert and Co., dry goods (and practically everything else)
Brick Building, corner F and 2nd.
Haskell and Clark, no address.

January 31, 1864
No new ads, last issue. Derickson shot to death January 23, 1864, age 32.

WASHOE TIMES James Allen, publisher and proprietor
corner E and 1st Streets, opposite the store of I. Mears and Co.
September 19, 1863
John A. Steele, architect and builder, F near 3rd,
two doors south of Coats' Restaurant.
Erlanger and Wertheimer moved into Spacious New Brick Store,
E and 3rd Streets.
M. Weinberger moved into New Store one door north of the Post Office,
E Street between 2nd and 3rd.
N. Holmes moved into New Store, E between 2nd and 3rd.
Post Office moved into New Store, E between 2nd and 3rd.
P. E. Shannon has a store to rent one door south of I. Mears and Co.
W. E. McFarland and C. W. Pegg, Livery & Sale Stable
E between 3rd and 4th.
Battersby and Elmer, watch makers and jewelers, Post Office.
N. J. Roff, saddler, next door to Antelope Restaurant
and a few doors east of the Pierson Hotel.
November 7, 1863 new name - Pioneer Harness Shop.
November 7, 1863
George A. Nourse and J. F. Lewis, Attorneys and Counselors, E Street.
Tom Cox, Attorney and Counselor, E Street, opposite Post Office
I. S. Bostwick, groceries, 3rd Street and F.
A. McNath, Fruit Depot, 3rd, next door to Antelope Restaurant.

WASHOE WEEKLY STAR E. B. Wilson, E. Street
opposite Post Office August 27, 1864
Masonic Saloon, R. M. Cook, proprietor
Charles Gorman, bartender, corner 2nd and E Streets.
Opal Saloon, Matlock and Tompkins proprietors, Court House Block.
Alanson Smith, Attorney and Counselor, E Street
nearly opposite Post Office.
Dr. C. H. Allen, Physician and Surgeon
next door to Winham's Drug Store.
Dr. G. A. Weed, Physician and Surgeon
next door to Winham's Drug Store.
Excelsior Saloon, Commodious Brick Building on F Street.
Magnolia Saloon, John A. Cheesbro proprietor, E Street
next door to Erlanger and Wertheimer's Fire Proof Building.
Bank Exchange Saloon, G. W. Summers (12/31/1864 joined by T. A.
Read) proprietor, McFarland's New Brick Block.
Watson's Restaurant, F between 2nd and 3rd Streets.
Battersby and Elmer, watchmakers and jewelers,
opposite Magnolia Saloon on E Street.
Washoe City Brewery, L. Regner and N. Roos, corner E and 1st Streets,
lately occupied by I. Mears and Kincaid.
Prince, Brown and Eagen, Lumber Mill, 1½ miles west of Washoe City.
Shaving Emporium! Washoe City Baths! R. J. Murdy, F Street.
Haskell and Clark, dry goods, groceries, etc. 3rd Street.
George Harris, tin, copper and iron ware, F between 2nd and 3rd Streets.
A. Westland, Painter of Houses and Signs,
room adjoining Union Saloon, E Street.
Ashcraft and Camper, butcher shop, purchased Old Butcher Stand,
E between 1st and 2nd.
J. M. Allen, tobacco, toys, stationery, fancy notions, fruits and vegetables,
next door to Dr. Winham's Drug Store, E Streets.
Washoe Exchange Hotel, W. G. Cannon, proprietor, E and 2nd.
Lake House. James D. Roberts has leased the well-known and popular
house, situated on Washoe Lake a short distance from Washoe City.
Fire Insurance Co., Metropolitan and Corn Exchange Ins.,
F. B. Smith, in Post Office.
Jay Antrin, Ambrotypes and Photos, gallery, H Street.

December 31, 1864
D. J. Desmond, carpenter and joiner, H Street
next house to Antrim and Dorr's Ambrotype Gallery.
Sazarac Saloon, Burroughs and Wormworth proprietors,
E Street, building formerly occupied by Post Office.
Charles Allen, tobacco, toys, notions, fruits and vegetables,
next door to Winham's Drug Store, E Street.
George Robinson, New Family Grocery Store, 3rd,
near the corner of G Street.
H. Harris Bro. New Clothing Store, E Street
store recently occupied by Dr. Winham.
Martin Vrooman, M.D., office at Washoe Exchange Hotel.
Teamster's Resort, W. H. Joy and Bro., corner of 3rd and F Streets,
opposite Pierson Hotel.
Lime Depot, near Brick Saloon on F Street.
Also HAIR for sale. James P. Winfrey, agent.
N. Holmes, tobacco, nuts and candies, school books, moved to
New Brick Store, E between 3rd and 4th Streets.
Post Office moved to New Brick Store, E between 3rd and 4th.
A. B. Ephraim, children's toys, tobacco, perfume,
E Street, second door south of the Exchange Hotel.
W. L. P. Winham, druggist, New Brick Building
at the sign of the Big Mortar. Corner store.
E. Eidinger, Tailoring Store, 3rd Street,
nextdoor to Epstein's Antelope Saloon.

THE EASTERN SLOPE Corner E and 4th Streets
nearly opposite Court House December 9, 1865
I. N. Mundell, Livery and Feed Stable, East side of E Street
nearly opposite the Court House.
Cox and Fitch, Attorneys, office in McFarland's Brick Building,
E Street between 3rd and 4th Streets.
Dr. A. W. Tjader, Hammer's Drug Store.

Dr. Martin Vrooman, M.D., now next door to the Court House.

January 6, 1866

Hammer and Son's Drug and Variety Store, in the New Stone Fireproof Building, adjoining Bostwick's Store.

Sazerac Saloon, C. V. Mau proprietor, E Street.

George Harris has for rent the building formerly occupied by Hammer and Son, next door south of Harris Tin Shop.

I. Cook, pipes, tobacco, cigars, nuts, candies and fresh fruit, Masonic Block adjoining Epstein's Restaurant.

June 23, 1866

Willis and Weed, A New Drug Store, on 3rd Street one door from Winham's corner.

August 27, 1866

Henry Wrede, liquor, Sazerac Saloon.

Manchester and Hogan, Physicians and Surgeons, office at Our House (sic) opposite Pierson Hotel.

September 1,

Senate Saloon, two doors north of Court House, John P. Folks, proprietor.

Septmeber 15

Dr. L. Kords, Willis and Weed Drug Store.

December 8

W. M. Boardman and W. C. Kennedy, Attorneys, opposite Justice Court, three doors below Erlanger's.

December 22

J. C. Phillip, toys, E Street, one door south of Exchange Hotel.

M. B. Hammer removed his drugstore to the Brick Block on E Street, adjoining Capt. Summer's Saloon, three doors from Winham's Corner.

April 27, 1867

Dr. Winham got rich here, going to a more comfortable place.

Dr. H. H. Hogan moving to Washoe City from Ophir.

2/1/68, office on F Street, one door north of Bostwick's.

January 15, 1867

John Wall, Livery and Sale Stable, E Street, opposite Winham's Corner.

July 12, 1867

Baths! The Tin Shop

July 20, 1867

Drury and Davis commenced a building on the Plaza blacksmithing, wagon making and repairing. Washoe City has altogether too much Plaza for its size and importance, the Plaza being the principal feature in and around town (Local Affairs column).

July 27, 1867

C. Lambert and A. Mason and M. Yager, general merchandise, at old Lambert and Co.'s stand.

A brick saloon next door to Lambert, Mason and Yager has been refitted and reopened.

September 21, 1867

Dr. S. Bishop, physician and surgeon, E Street, one door south of Justice's office.

Grannis Bros. rented McFarland Bldg.

opposite Erlanger and Wertheimer, fitting for a hotel.

August 10, 1867

M. B. Hammer bought the building directly to the rear of the Court House, and is refitting it for a residence.

September 28, 1867

T. C. Allen, M.D., physician and surgeon, E Street opposite Post Office.

October 5, 1867

George H. Clark, grocery, dry goods, corner F and 3rd Streets

October 12, 1867

H. Harris and Bro., Brick store on Winham's corner.

May 9, 1868

Bishop and Allen, physicians and surgeons, County Hospital, 3rd Street.

RENO CRESCENT

When J. C. Lewis left The Eastern Slope of Washoe City and began the Reno Crescent on July 4, 1868, he took the old ad plates with him and

continued running the ads which were paid for. If one began with the Reno Crescent, without knowledge of Washoe City's background, the ads could be confusing.

July 25, 1868

Lambert and Mason and Yager, New Store, new goods.

August 1, 1868

Wallace and Flack, McFarland's Building, upstairs.

August 8, 1868

Henry Hogan, M.D., E Street, opposite Post Office.

August 22, 1868

W. M. Boardman, attorney, two doors north of the Court House, upstairs, above the Bank Exchange Saloon.

I. O. of G. T., Masonic Hall, 3rd Street.

I. O. Rainbow, Masonic Hall, 3rd Street.

September 12, 1868

Sheriff's sale of the real estate of J. P. Bostwick, deceased.

East ½ lot 4, block 2, range G. consisting of lot of ground 50' square, with two fire proof buildings and other improvements. I. S. Bostwick, administrator.

In 1869 the only Washoe City advertisers were Erlanger and Wertheimer, Dr. Hogan, and lawyers.

May 28, 1869

Last ad of Erlanger and Wertheimer



Landmarks on the Emigrant Trail
A Portfolio of Nevada Watercolors
by Craig Sheppard
Commentary by Robert Laxalt

1971

\$25.00*

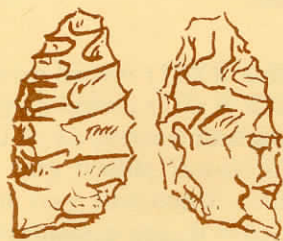
These reproductions of eight watercolors depict dramatic landmarks along the five-hundred-mile stretch of the old Emigrant Trail through Nevada.

In painting these landmarks for the first time, artist Craig Sheppard followed the route of the pioneers from the Utah border to California. Using J. Goldsborough Bruff's chronicle of a Forty-Niner trek, the artist covered six thousand miles of desert and mountain in search of the vanishing wagon tracks.

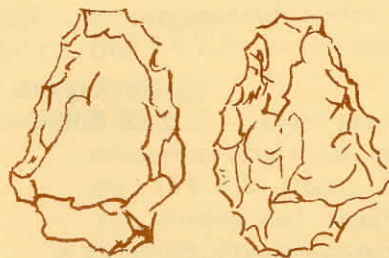
Reproduced in a size suitable for framing (15" x 19"), the portfolio is being offered in a limited edition of 750 sets, numbered and signed by the artist.

Mr. Sheppard first earned his reputation as a foremost painter of the Southwest. After a long departure into abstracts and the European scene, this portfolio represents his return to the field of western art.

* Short discount



GRAY OBSIDION
Cat. No. 430



BASALT SHOULDERED PINTO
Cat. No. 29

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AM-ARCS STUDY SITE

Washoe City, Washoe Valley, Nevada
Soil and Site Description

by Ed Naphan, State Soil Scientist
U. S. Soil Conservation Service

Location:

AM-ARC location designation 1025S, 1000 E.R.L. Specific soil description site is located in an area approximately 10 feet from the brick and mortar foundation of an old building destroyed by fire. As a consequence the original pristine site has been subjected to considerable past disturbance.

Elevation: Approximately 5,050 feet above mean sea level (U.S.G.S. Mt. Rose Quadrangle 1950, Scale 1:62,500).

Climate: Estimated mean annual precipitation of approximately 12 inches with most precipitation falling as winter snow and spring rains. The estimated average annual temperature is about 48° F. Winters are cold and summers are warm and dry.

Present Vegetation: Mostly a vigorous growth of big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and numerous weeds and forbs.

Physiography: A general northeast-southwest oriented elongated nose or promontory of an alluvial fan which has resulted from dissection brought about by headcutting near the outlet of Little Washoe Lake by Steamboat Creek. The specific area has convex 1 to 2 percent slopes with east and west aspect. It is identified on available geological maps as "Older alluvium" and as a time-stratigraphic unit has been placed in the Pleistocene.¹

Drainage: Presently well or moderately well drained, but in the past affected by ground water fluctuations, which accompanied fluctuations in water levels of Little Washoe Lake. Present depth to ground water is estimated to be about 10 to 20 feet. The present area is by-passed by through surface drainage and is consequently subject to minimal erosion or deposition.

Soil Profile: Described 6/13/72 and 6/27/72. Sampled 6/27/72. Samples and soil horizons identified as ARC-72-1-1 thru 15.

Classification: Member of the coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic family of Pachic Haploxerolls. (U. S. System of Soil Taxonomy 7/72).

Parent Material: Sandy alluvium derived from Tertiary volcanics (andesite tuff, andesite) and some material from granite. This material deposited on lower slopes of alluvial fans over older materials. Surface has few scattered brick and mortar fragments, but otherwise has relatively few or no gravel, cobbles or stones. Very slight hummocks occur at the base of sagebrush plants.

ARC - 72 - 1 - 1

Apl 0-3" -- Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak fine granular; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and very fine continuous random tubular pores; common fine and very fine roots; noneffervescent except where contaminated by mortar; neutral (pH 6.5-7.0) to mildly alkaline (pH 7.4-7.8) depending upon degree of contamination with CaCO₃ in mortar; clear wavy boundary.

ARC - 72 - 1 - 3

Ap₃ 6-8" -- Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist; massive to single grained; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and very fine continuous random tubular pores; common fine and very fine roots; noneffervescent except where contaminated by mortar fragments; neutral (pH 6.5-7.0) to mildly alkaline (pH 7.4-7.8) depending upon degree of contamination with CaCO₃ in mortar; clear wavy boundary.

ARC-72-1-4 (8-11") and ARC-72-1-5 (11-20")

All 8-20" -- Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist; contains 5 to 10 percent fine gravel (2-5 mm); massive; soft, very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and very fine continuous, random tubular pores; abundant fine and very fine roots; noneffervescent; neutral (pH 6.5-7.0); gradual smooth lower boundary.

ARC-72-1-6

A1₂ 20-30" -- Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) fine gravelly sandy loam, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist; contains about 15 to 20 percent fine gravel (2-5 mm); a single cobble-sized andesite rock fragment (about 5-inch length) found near upper boundary; massive; soft, very friable; nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and very fine continuous, random tubular and interstitial

pores; many fine and very fine roots; noneffervescent; neutral (pH 6.5-7.0); gradual smooth lower boundary.

ARC-72-1-7

A3 30-38" -- Grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand, very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) moist; contains about 10 to 15 percent fine gravel (2-5 mm); massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and very fine continuous, random tubular and interstitial pores; few to common fine and medium roots; noneffervescent; neutral (pH 6.5-7.0); gradual smooth lower boundary.

ARC-72-1-8 (39-51") and ARC-72-1-9 (51-64")

C1 39-64" -- Light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) fine gravelly loamy sand, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) moist; contains about 15 to 20 percent fine gravel (2-5 mm); massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and very fine continuous, random tubular and interstitial pores; few fine and medium roots; noneffervescent; neutral (pH 6.5-7.3); gradual smooth lower boundary.

ARC-72-1-10

IIC2 64-75" -- Very pale brown (10YR 7/3) fine gravelly micaceous coarse sand; contains about 20 to 30 percent fine gravel (2-5 mm); single grained; loose, nonsticky, nonplastic; many fine and very fine interstitial pores; few medium roots; noneffervescent, neutral (pH 6.5-7.3); abrupt broken lower boundary. This horizon contains a few faint iron mottles.

ARC-72-1-11

IIIB2tb 75-83" -- Light olive yellow (5Y 6/2) micaceous clay loam and sandy clay, olive gray (5Y 5/2) moist; strong medium prismatic; extremely hard when dry, very firm when moist; very sticky, very plastic, ped faces are coated with dark grayish-brown and black organic materials and some manganese. Ped interiors have streaks and strains of similar materials. Very few fine and very fine discontinuous inped pores; very few to no roots visible. noneffervescent, neutral (pH 6.5-7.3); abrupt wavy lower boundary. This horizon appears to be weakly cemented.

ARC-72-1-12

IVC3 83-90" -- Light gray (2.5Y 7/2) micaceous fine sand, light brownish-gray (2.5Y 6/2) moist; single grained; loose, nonsticky, nonplastic; many very fine interstitial pores; no roots; noneffervescent neutral (pH 6.5-7.3). This layer contains thin iron cemented (dark yellowish-brown) lenses of material in lower part. Abrupt smooth lower boundary.

ARC-72-1-13

VC4 90-97" -- Variegated light gray (2.5Y 7/2) coarse sand, light brownish-gray (2.5Y 6/2) moist; about 70 to 80 percent of the mass contains yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) iron mottles; contains

15 to 20 percent fine gravel (2-5 mm); many interstitial fine pores; no roots; contains few thin iron cemented lenses; noneffervescent; neutral (pH 6.5-7.3); abrupt smooth lower boundary.

ARC-72-1-14

VIC5 97-102" -- Light gray (5Y 7/2) finely stratified micaceous clay loam, sandy clay loam, light olive gray (5Y 6/2) moist; banded with reddish-brown iron mottles and weakly iron cemented near upper boundary; massive, extremely hard, very firm, sticky, plastic; few fine and micro pores; no roots; noneffervescent; neutral (pH 6.5-7.3); abrupt smooth lower boundary.

ARC-72-1-15

VIIC6 102-105" -- Light gray (5Y 7/2) fine sand, light olive gray (5Y 6/2) moist; banded with yellowish-brown iron mottles; single grained; loose, nonsticky, nonplastic; noneffervescent; neutral (pH 6.5-7.3). Underlying materials consist of variegated iron mottled, finely stratified sands, silt, and clayey materials which appear to be lacustrine or lake-laid alluvium to a depth of 130 inches.

Interpretations of Data

The upper 64 inches of material at the site described consists of rather uniform sand-silt materials derived from Tertiary volcanic rock available locally in adjacent uplands. Granite is apparent in the uplands several miles south of the Study Site.

The material below 64 inches consists primarily of finely stratified lake-laid alluvium derived primarily from granite. A buried B2t horizon of a relict soil occurs at 75 inches. This relict soil was formed in granitic alluvium and is a soil-stratigraphic unit² in that it represent a distinct time interval between deposition of underlying and overlying sedimentary units.

Currently accepted concepts relative to soil formation indicates that the intensity of soil development reflected in the buried B2t would indicate that it was developed prior to the close of the Pliocene. Soils developed on surfaces exposed subsequent to the close of the Pliocene as a general observation exhibit minimal development. This is reflected in accumulation of organic matter in A horizons; alteration of stratification in subsurface horizons; and weakly discernible accumulations of calcium carbonate and salts in subsurface horizons.

Relict shore-line features of Washoe Lake are apparent on the east side of Washoe Valley in Section 8, T. 16 N., R. 20 E. at an elevation of about 5,080 feet. Relicts on the west side of the Valley are not readily discernible. It is believed that erosion in Carson Range and Steamboat hills and construction of alluvial fans subsequent to past high lake levels has obscured evidence of shore-line features on the west side at elevations comparable to those apparent on the east side of the Valley.

The foregoing observations present a basis to suggest several theories relative to the geomorphic and time stratigraphic relationships which might be applied to the study area:

1. Granitic alluvium (lake-laid?) was deposited in the Pliestocene Epoch (prior to 11,000 B.P.), and very possibly in the mid-Wisconsin Stage (30,000 yrs. B.P.)
2. In mid-Wisconsin or shortly thereafter the outlet for Washoe Lake through Steamboat Creek was probably well established, and a stable land surface became available for soil profile weathering. On this surface in the interpluvial period approximately 20,000-25,000 yrs. B.P., a strongly weathered soil profile developed. This soil is believed to be correlative with the Churchill soil, a soil-stratigraphic unit separating the Wyemaha Formation and Seehoo Formation in the Lake Lahontan area; with the Promontory soils, a soil-stratigraphic unit separating Middle Lake Bonneville alluvium, colluvium and loess from the Bonneville Formation; and with the Post-Bull Lake soil which separated alluvium deposited following Bull Lake Glaciation from the Pinedale Glacial unit in the Rocky Mountains.³
3. Assuming that the foregoing correlation is correct, it may be postulated that the relict B2t horizon located at 72 inches at the study site may have formed in soil development some 20,000 to 25,000 years B.P.
4. Approximately 20,000 years B.P. the final major pluvial stage of the Pliestocene was initiated. This

pluvial period was accompanied by glaciation in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and high lake stages in Lake Lahontan and other enclosed basins in the Great Basin. Erosion and deposition of sediments was active throughout this latter period, and probably progressed intermittently into the early Recent. Alluvial fans were deposited on the flanks of the Carson Range and encroached onto the former lake plain. Erosion of the lake plain truncated the relict soil in the vicinity of the study and relict portions of the B2t horizon was subsequently buried by the encroaching alluvial fans.

5. Erosion subsequent to formation of the alluvial fans probably in Recent time is responsible for the present landform on which the study site is located. The stable land surface at the site is consequently believed to have been subject to soil profile development for less than 11,000 years.

References:

- 1 Thompson, G. A. and White, D. E., 1964. Regional Geology of the Steamboat Springs Area, Washoe County, Nevada. USGS Prof. Paper 458-A
- 2 Quaternary Soils, INQA, USA, 1965. Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada.
- 3 R. B. Morrison and John C. Frye. Correlation of the Middle and Late Quaternary Successions of the Lake Lahontan, Lake Bonneville, Rocky Mountain (Wasatch Range), Southern Great Plains, and Eastern Midwest Areas. Mackay School of Mines, Report 9, University of Nevada. 1965.

People of the Silent Land

A Portfolio of Nevada Indians

by Robert Caples



1972
September
\$25.00*

Nine new reproductions of charcoal sketches, including several of the artist's favorites in the famed Nevada Indian series. These remarkable studies are reproduced in a size suitable for framing (17" x 21"), and are being offered in a limited edition of one thousand numbered sets. Included in the portfolio is a commentary excerpted from *Survival Arts of the Primitive Paiutes* by Margaret M. Wheat. It describes the life style of the early inhabitants of northern Nevada who served as the models for these drawing, made some forty years ago.

* Short discount

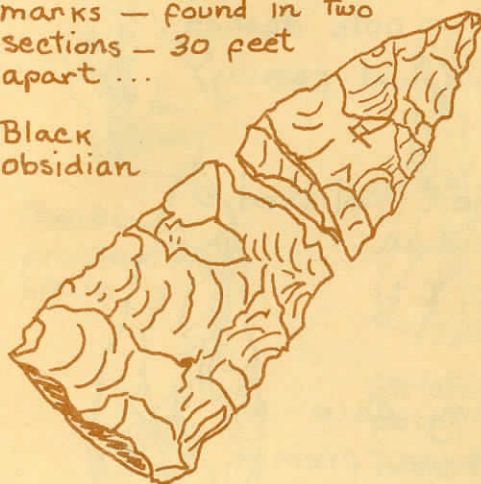
A TRIP

TO TONOPAH . . .

Broken projectile point...

2 1/4" x 1" ... large chips with strong percussion marks — found in two sections — 30 feet apart ...

Black obsidian



Projectile point ...
1 3/8" x 1 1/8" — broken into (apparently) 4 pieces — 3 found.

one wedge shaped piece from the base is missing

Transparent grey Obsidian ...



Very shiny obsidian "point" ...



Both sides of a "silver lake" type ...

two fresh chips taken to prove type of material ...

Desert polished obsidian ... *fm.*

Professional and amateur members of AM-ARCS of NEVADA, Reno, and ARCHAEO-NEVADA, Las Vegas, met in Tonopah the weekend of October 14th and 15th, 1972, for a combined field trip led by Phil Hutchison, Am-Arcs, Reno, and Gary Noyes, Am-Arcs, Tonopah. The N.A.A. held a business meeting this same weekend, and all joined for an excellent steak dinner Saturday night, after afternoon meeting sessions.

The area visited on Sunday was South-East of Tonopah; a site consisting of a broad band of surface artifacts stretching East and West from the country road. Phil and Gary described the site as being fairly narrow, but one family measured it as being over three miles wide, and it seemingly stretched from the near hills Westward for a great distance. Time, however, did not permit a search for definite boundaries, if any. A migration route perhaps? Near-by springs would certainly prove a choice stopping place in this arid desert valley.

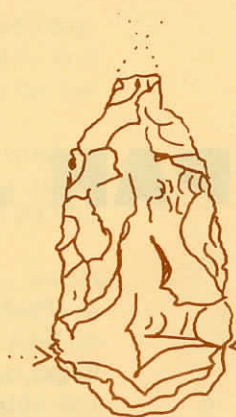
This was a true collector's paradise. Lithic artifacts of many varieties, materials and apparent ages were scattered everywhere. Artifacts softly polished by age and desert winds were found near bright, seemingly freshly chipped pieces; colors ranging from oranges thru red, purple, and into the green hues and browns were found side by side with the blacks and greys of obsidian and basalt; one strangely mottled piece looks and feels like tortoise shell, but it is rock. Several bright pieces of obsidian were found on the doorway mound of a badger. This amateur thoroughly wished for an instant geology course, or a good rock hound's book.

Here we share with readers a random selection of the many artifacts found on this trip. A display from this site and others in the area, artifacts, photographs and drawings, will be shown at the March meeting of the Nevada Archaeological Association in Tonopah.

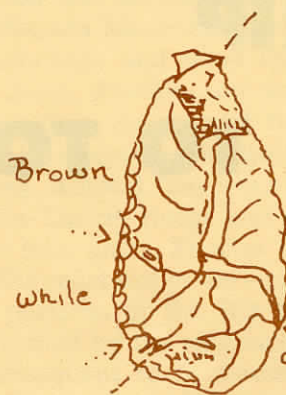


very finely
flaked point...
white with pink...
very light
Both sides
delicately worked...

(Hunt family)



Brown
white



Brown

white

grey-green

Brown, white and grey-green
projectile with sharply broken tip
piece is 'twisted' ... note dashes ...

(Hunt family)



Crudely made
projectile ...

very hard
brown mottled material...

(Hunt family)

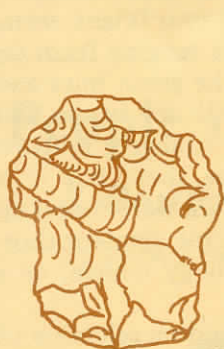


Desert polished
obsidian ...

tiny chip
taken from
one edge
to prove
material ...



(Nixon)



Desert polished
obsidian ...

What is it? ...

(Nixon)



Desert
polished
point ...

fresh chip
reveals bright
obsidian ...

(Hunt family)



Large 'worked'
flake ...

all chips except
large one at tip
are fresh ... bright
and shiny...

(Hunt family)

note:

All artifacts traced and inked
in actual size ... $\frac{1}{4}$ in.



Desert varnished...
obsidian graver?



Basalt point...



Obsidian point...



Polished...



Obsidian...
frosted with white



Striated, broken
point...
Desert wonder
stone...?



Chert point...
very jagged
worked edges...



Grey...
finely
worked

(Phil
Hutchison)



Banded, spotty soft-hard
stone - worked on all
edges...? ... other
side smooth, concave...

fracture line
with chalky
deposit...
Colors... grey to
pink...



Large, orange-
brown "thing"...

looks as if it
were fashioned
from one large
flake...

tiny flakes all
around...



Pink chert...
worked on
all edges...
darkened along
closer edge...

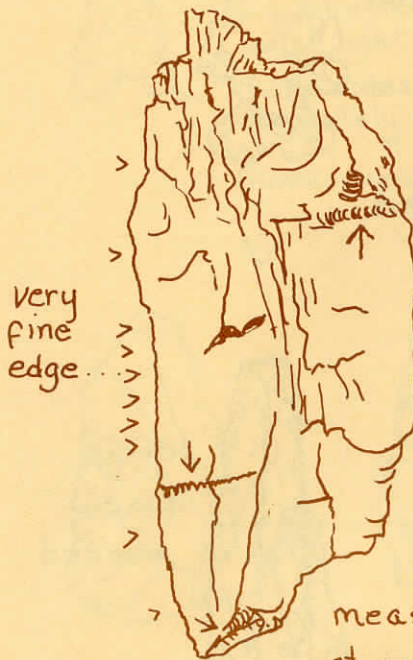


Clear grey obsidian...



Dark area
thru
center...

4m.

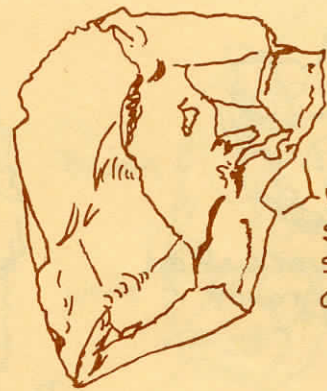


Chunk of
brown to grey
striated petrified
wood...

frosted with white
chalky material...
one side...

Several worked
areas... →
one area very
sharp... ↘

measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick
at mid-section...



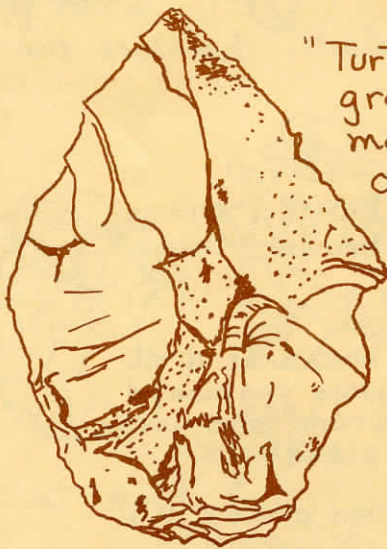
very
soft
smooth
area

"Tortoise shell" stone...
3 clear, crystal areas...

Small, chalky deposits,
one forming a
face... or bird...



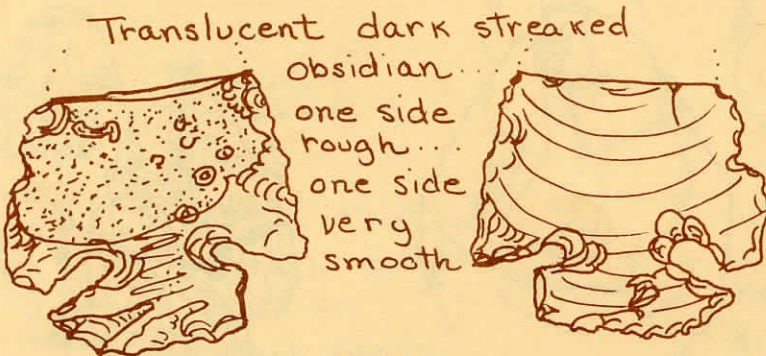
smooth area



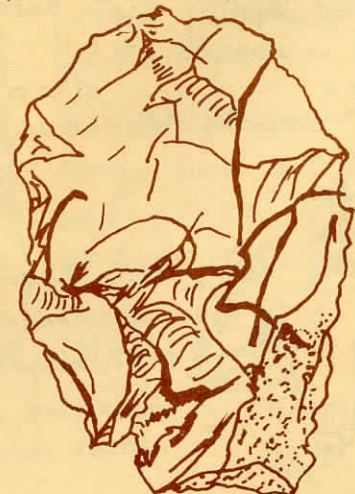
"Turtle" scraper...
grey with brown
mottling...

Other side flat,
slightly convex,
blue streaks, grey
brown splotches...
Very high center...
1+ inches at center

Large red marbleized
"scraper"...?... blue
streaks throughout,
both sides... tiny
crystal formations on
unworked areas...



Translucent dark streaked
obsidian...
one side
rough...
one side
very
smooth



$\frac{7}{8}$ " thick at "hump"
of m.

TOWARDS THE PRESERVATION OF NEVADA'S ARCHAEOLOGY

By Christie A. Plehn
Suzanne Bredlau Turgeon
Dr. Sheilagh T. Brooks

Archaeology is a relatively new endeavor in the State of Nevada, in which professionals and qualified amateur archaeologists alike have with limited time and funds periodically attempted to search out and piece together Nevada's prehistory and history. However, because of the existence of what is loosely termed "pothunters," a species well known to us all, Nevada's archaeology is being threatened with oblivion within the next twenty years in spite of Federal Antiquities laws -- providing fast, effective action is not instituted quickly.

Knowing this problem as we do, steps have been taken that may salvage an important part of Nevada's past from the hands of the unknowing collector, the knowing and irresponsible pot-hunter/treasure hunter and the vandal. These steps are towards founding understanding of the real problem and cementing the ambitions of both factions into a cooperative and productive effort through education.

Last spring, Dr. Sheilagh T. Brooks, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, applied for and received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct a project titled "People's Archaeology in Nevada." It is concerned with the need of educating the adult community in this state towards an awareness of the urgency of protecting and preserving historic and prehistoric sites. Because of the immediate concern of this problem, faculty and staff of the University of Nevada System and the Nevada State Museum have joined with the various amateur archaeological organizations and the Nevada State Historical Society to form the statewide organization, the Nevada Archaeological Association (NAA) to cope with the problems involved in the destruction of these sites. The NAA hopes to be able to establish through the State Legislature better laws protecting the historic and prehistoric sites within the state. This proposal intends, through programs of education on various levels of technicality, to make the people of Nevada aware of how inattention to public policies concerned with these historic and prehistoric aspects of our human environment has allowed them to be destroyed. This program is designed so that academic humanists from the University and the State Museum can participate in educating the general public towards

an understanding and appreciation of these remnants of Nevada's past so the people of the state will also feel the need to improve and comply with the laws protecting Nevada antiquities.

The grant has already produced a positive effort in this direction. The Museum of Natural History at the UNLV campus began a Docent Program in late October of this year. Designed to train members of the community in museum operations and museum tour guiding procedures, the free program ran for six weeks and included two field trips and six two-hour lecture sessions.

Funding through the grant allowed the Acting Museum Director, Dr. Richard H. Brooks, to employ lecturers in each of several fields and to charter buses for the two field trips taken. The program registered 22 participants, averaging 15 per session.

Running from October 28 to December 16, the program included guest lecturers Dr. William G. Fiero, Director of the Environmental Studies Council and associate professor of geology; Dr. Wesley E. Niles, Chairman of the Biological Science Department and associate professor of Botany; Dr. Donald H. Baeppler, Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University; museum staff members Robert M. Leavitt, Christie A. Plehn, Suzanne B. Turgeon and Lenore Embree; Robert Crabtree of the UNLV Anthropology Department; Dr. Ralph Roske, Professor of History; and Dr. Richard H. Brooks.

Termed a success on its initial attempt, the Docent Program has been suggested as an ongoing project to run again next fall with more of an orientation toward an introduction to the Las Vegas area for newcomers.

In addition to this portion of the grant's activities, a lecture series and an in-depth archaeological workshop are planned for the entire state utilizing the talents of various professionals and paraprofessionals.

It is hoped that through the cooperation of all individuals in the state, and through programs such as these, Nevada's heritage can be secured for the future and a vital part of North American history and prehistory will be saved so that eventually a fuller picture of early man's existence can be obtained for the mutual benefit of all.

TOWARDS THE PRESERVATION

OF

NEVADA'S ARCHAEOLOGY

