



In-Situ



Newsletter of the Nevada Archaeological Association

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Summer 2007

PRESIDENTS CORNER

Greg Seymour, NAA President

The annual conference was an incredible success. For the first time we had more than one day of papers. The Friday session was dedicated to Alvin McClain, a long time archaeologist/Renaissance man who recently passed away. Saturday was a full session also. The event was held in Ely at the Postal Palace, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 and has been recently restored. Many of us stayed at the Hotel Nevada, the oldest hotel in Ely. It was built in 1929 during the height of prohibition. Much of the old ornamentation is still present.

There was a record crowd, and considering the distance from the major metro areas of Nevada, that is quite the thing! The papers were all very good this year and we are looking forward to having them published in our yearly journal. The latest journal was published just in time for the conference. If you did not attend, you will be receiving one in the mail soon. The

conference had quite a showing of student from UNR. Sean Pitts of the East Ely Railroad Depot Museum was the guest speaker and what an interesting talk that was. If you ever get to see him talk, I recommend it.

I would like to thank all of the people who made the event happen especially Nathan Thomas of the USFS in Ely and Kurt Braun of the BLM. Without their help, the conference would not have been as big of a success as it was. The Nevada Rock Art Foundation provided funding for a mixer at Maggie's on Friday night. That was great fun and we all got to meet some interesting people. The Robinson Nevada Mining Company provided the continental breakfast and coffee on Saturday. Desperation Arts, the local gallery provided several items for our auction. I would like to thank all of you who donated. It was a great success.

Next Board Meeting

Quarterly NAA Site Steward Committee Meeting on July 6

The quarterly NAA Site Steward Committee meeting will be held on Friday, July 6, at 3 p.m. in the BLM building in Winnemucca, — next to the Chrysler/Jeep/Dodge dealer. Please send Elizbeth any items you want on the agenda no later than Friday, June 29. Thanks. If anyone needs instructions on how to get to the BLM building, please contact Dave Valentine.

Quarterly NAA Board of Directors Meeting on July 7

The quarterly NAA Board of Directors meeting will be held on Saturday, July 7, at in the BLM building in Winnemucca, — next to the Chrysler/Jeep/Dodge dealer. Please contact Greg if you have anything to add to the agenda. If anyone needs instructions on how to get to the BLM building, please contact Dave Valentine.

Nevada Archaeological Association Lifetime Achievement Award 2007

Suzan Slaughter



The NAA's 2007 Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to Dr. Richard Brooks and Dr. Sheilagh Brooks because of their contributions in the fields of the archaeology of southern Nevada, forensics and physical anthropology, and the development of cultural resource management in Nevada. Richard and Sheilagh were considered together as a couple because that is the way they operated throughout their lives and careers. Although each had numerous individual accomplishments, their true impact on their students and the archaeological community arose from their work as a team.

Richard H. Brooks' involvement with Nevada archaeology began when he was the assistant archaeologist for the excavation of Tule Springs under the direction of Richard Shutler and C. Vance Haynes between 1962 and 1963. In 1966 Richard was a research assistant at the newly formed Nevada Archaeological Survey affiliated then with Desert Research Institute. In September of 1967 a museum was created to showcase DRI in the southern part of the state under Richard's direction. He served as the Director of the UNLV Museum of Natural History until 1981. The Marjorie Barrick Museum at UNLV owes its existence to the persistence and fund raising abilities of Richard Brooks. By summer 1968 in addition to Museum director, Richard was an assistant research professor at NSU (UNLV) as well as director of the Nevada Archaeological Survey. Although the name and affiliation of the survey changed several times over the years, Richard Brooks served as director until 1982. Between 1968 and 1981 the Brooks' completed over 44 contract archaeology projects including surveys of the Red Rock area, the Lower Colorado River, and the first transmission line surveys. Richards work with the survey, carried out in the infancy of Cultural Resource Management, laid the groundwork for future CRM work in Nevada. Upon retirement in 1992, Richard was awarded Emeritus Professor status at UNLV.

Sheilagh T. Brooks came to Nevada with Richard in the early 1960's as part of the team at the Tule Springs excavations. During this project, the Brooks' home in Las Vegas was open to crew members and colleagues who were apt to be found camping in their back yard. In the summer of 1960, Sheilagh began her career at UNLV (NSU at that time) teaching the first anthropology classes at the university. The dean of the college was so impressed with her work that she was retained to establish the anthropology department at UNLV bringing in the faculty that became the backbone of the program for decades. Sheilagh served as the Department chair between 1973 and 1977, was the chairman of the Physical anthropology Section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences 1980-1981, and Secretary of the American Board of Forensic Anthropology 1985-1990.

In addition to her academic duties, Sheilagh worked closely with law enforcement and the coroner's office in the identification of victims of crime. Through her consultations with Nevada law enforcement and other agencies, she established and analyzed the forensic collection now housed at UNLV. Each year the Brooks' organized and hosted an informal meeting of forensic anthropologists at Lake Mead, known as the Mountain, Desert, and Coastal Forensic Anthropology group, which still meets to this day. In the world of physical anthropology, Sheilagh achieved renown as the developer of the Suchey-Brooks method of age determination, which has long been employed in the field.

In 1984 Sheilagh was awarded the Outstanding Faculty Member of the Year Award and in 1985 she was honored as UNLV's first Distinguished Professor and was the recipient of the Stewart Award from the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Upon retirement in 1992, Sheilagh was awarded Emeritus Distinguished Professor status at UNLV.

The Lifetime Achievement award from the NAA is especially appropriate because of the Brooks' involvement with the creation of our organization. During the 1970s Richard and Sheilagh along with other professional and avocational archaeologists, met informally twice a year in Tonopah with the goal of increasing communication not only between the northern and southern parts of the state but between amateur and professionals. The concept of a statewide archaeological organization was born out of these meetings. On September 25, 1971, Richard and Sheilagh were among the group of amateurs and professional archaeologists in the formalizing a State-wide Nevada Archeology Association.

Although impressive, a list of their accomplishments does not adequately illustrate the impact of this couple on their students and colleagues. When talking to the Brooks' former students I am struck by the outpouring of love and respect that each of them conveys. Every recollection evokes a sense of community, camaraderie, adventure and intellectual exercise that is rare in academia. Their home, always open to their students, was a gathering place drawing undergrads and archaeological luminaries alike. Bob Leavitt claims that a summer spent house-sitting for the Brooks' was the best symposium in anthropology he had ever had.

A few personal observances from former students are recounted here as representative of testimonials from others whose lives have been touched by this remarkable couple.

Heidi Roberts remembers how inspiring Sheilagh's Anthropology classes were. "Sheilagh had the ability to make her classes fascinating, no matter what the topic. She epitomized everything that is true and good about academia, Sheilagh fueled her student's desire to learn, and she was always there for us." Heidi recalls that Sheilagh and Richard made it possible for her to complete her thesis in Sweden. "Whenever or wherever I needed help Sheilagh would drop everything to help me. In order to meet a thesis deadline, Heidi remembers Sheilagh and Richard returning from a South American research trip and staying up all night just to review her thesis. "In graduate school I was a new mother with two small children. I never would have made it through my program without the Brooks' compassion and humor." Heidi recalls that Sheilagh always went that extra distance-- for her husband, her family, her friends, and her students. "She was an inspiration in school and in life."

Corinne Escobar recalls that both Richard and Sheilagh were exceptionally personable with their students and that Richard, as her first undergraduate instructor, was the first professor to ask students to call him by his first name. Corinne describes Richard as an especially gentle soul, slow to criticize and quick to encourage. He personally introduced her to the curator of the Barrick Museum to do independent

study. This simple gesture gave Corinne first-hand experience working with professionals on collection management and exhibits, providing her with the training to produce a major exhibit. She was hired by the museum and stayed for seven years. Richard believed in Corinne enough to ask her to substitute for him in his museum studies classes. That experience gave her the confidence to continue teaching at UNLV and Community College as adjunct faculty. Corinne looks back on those years as an extraordinary time for professional growth and credits it to the support of Richard Brooks.

What she learned most from the Brooks however, was not anthropology and museum studies. She states "I observed their relationship and learned most what it meant to be loyal through and through. Their devotion to each other has left an impression on me that continues to be reaffirmed as I have learned how Richard watches over Sheilagh in a way that more than reciprocates for the way she watched over him in their younger years. The Brooks' decency and affection for their students and each other was the best part of what they gave us."

The legacy of Richard and Sheilagh Brooks will long be felt in Nevada archaeology even by those who have not had the privilege of knowing them personally. They are recalled with endless affection and respect by their students and colleagues throughout the state.

NEWS FROM AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Archaeo-Nevada Society

Archaeo-Nevada plans to have a few field trips and lunch/dinner gatherings this summer just to stay in touch. For further information regarding ANS please contact Helen Mortenson at (702) 876-6944 or Cheryl Martin at cheryl.martin@dri.edu.

Lincoln County Chapter

Liz Russell

We have had a busy year so far. In January, one of our members, Carl Wilson, gave a slide presentation on the petroglyphs in Icebox Canyon. In February, Dawna Ferris gave a presentation on Delamar, which was very interesting. Anne Carter talked to us about photography in March. In April, we had a field trip to a rock art site called "The Gathering", and went on to look at petroglyphs at "Joshua Tree" and "Disappearing Man". This was followed by

a luncheon meeting at the Windmill Ridge Restaurant in Alamo. At our May meeting it was decided monthly meetings were too hard to plan events for and just to have a meeting for meeting's sake wasn't practical with the distances some of us have to travel to make a meeting. We will meet every other month and have field trips, guest speakers, workshops, etc. Our next meeting will be in July.

Nevada Rock Art Foundation News

Alanah Woody, PhD, RPA Executive Director Nevada Rock Art Foundation

The biggest news for the NEVADA ROCK ART FOUNDATION is that in October, as part of our year-long Five Year Anniversary Celebration, we have the one

and only Dr. Paul Bahn coming to Nevada! Dr. Bahn is internationally known and has co-authored a number of archaeological texts that many of you are no doubt familiar

with. He will be in Las Vegas at the new Springs Preserve on October 17 followed by appearing at the Nevada Museum of Art in Reno on October 25 and we want to pack the house at both venues! This is going to be an exciting event and we're planning for a book signing and possibly some other social events.

In other news, the NRAF celebrated their "wood anniversary" in Boulder City in April – and nearly 100 NRAF members came from all over the state and points beyond (even NRAF *Lifetime Achievement Award* winner, Eileen Green, showed up!) to attend the meeting and the Annual Awards Banquet with speaker David Valentine (Black Rock Desert & Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area archaeologist). The evening was concluded by everyone's favourite – the *Rocky Awards* where the special effort of members is recognized ... by taking a little liberty with the idea of an "award." In addition to the *Rockies*, the *Friend of the Foundation* award – given to non-affiliated individuals or organizations who have contributed significantly to the mission of the NRAF – was given to the Clark County Site Stewardship Program and the State Historic Preservation Office Site Stewardship Program. The *Executive Directors Distinguished Service Award* – given for exceptional service to the organization – was given to Elaine Holmes and Anne McConnell. And finally, the *Holmes Volunteer of the Year Award* was given to Ralph & Cheryl Bennett – and no one deserves it more. Next year the NRAF

Annual Meeting is going to be at the Carson Valley Inn in Minden on May 2 – 4, 2008.

Since it's too hot to work in southern Nevada in the summer, the Dry Lakes area in northern Nevada will again be the focus of NRAF documentation activities, with on-going support from the BLM Carson City Field Office archaeologists Jim Carter and Peggy Waski. Our goal is to have baseline documentation completed of all of the sites in the area that are being monitored and to finish up those that are closest to the most often traveled roads. The sites that are the most threatened remain our highest priority.

And plans are also underway to return this fall to Lagomarsino during the last week in September and first week in October and this year as part of our 5th Anniversary celebrations, we're planning a potluck barbeque in Virginia City! If you've ever worked at Lagomarsino (or if you've ever wanted to!) – you're invited to come to the party on Saturday September 29th at 3pm! Over the past few years, we've worked primarily along the road at Lagomarsino since that area of the site is the most accessible and so the most vulnerable. We have completed the lower section of the site that is located on Storey County property from the fence/parking area on the west end to where the road crosses the stream on the east side of the site. We began to move up the talus slope last season and in some sections we're nearly to the cliff face ... where the really BIG motifs are. If you haven't come before, you'd better make plans now!

Status of the Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (NASSP)

Sali A. Underwood

First Annual Site Steward Appreciation Day for the Northwest, West Central and Elko regions – Fallon on May 5, 2007. We had a very good turn out for this event sponsored by the NAA, Carson City BLM and an anonymous donor at the Churchill County Museum. After many well deserved awards were handed out we all enjoyed a field trip to Hidden Cave with our guide Jim Carter (BLM Archaeologist). It was such a hit we are already thinking about were and when

to have the next award event!! Thanks to all those volunteers who helped make this possible and to the NAA for monetary support and the BLM for participating. It is great to be able to say thank you to the many volunteer within the Nevada Program.



Sali Underwood Site Stewardship Coordinator (middle) presents Carl Bjork West Central Regional Coordinator (left), Joanne Murray North West Regional Coordinator (right) and Jill Jensen Elko Regional Coordinator (Absent) receive outstanding awards from the State of Nevada. Photograph by Len Rogalia.

City of Las Vegas – Las Vegas, May 16, 2007 the Historic Preservation Committee recognizes the Site Stewardship Program for helping protect historic site in and around the Las Vegas area. Both George Phillips and I were present to accept the award at the City Council Meeting.

Nevada Rock Art Foundation – Boulder City on April 28, 2007 – presented the Nevada Site Stewardship Program with an award for significantly contributing to the NRAF mission.

Cultural History Fair – Las Vegas on May 19, 2007 – provided a booth of information about Historic Preservation and the Nevada Archaeological Site Stewardship program. I received several offers to help monitor a trilobite site up in Lincoln County and taught several curious children what an artifact is. All in all a good day!

Black Rock Rendezvous Days – Gerlach on May 26, 2007 – conducted a presentation about the stewardship program. From this presentation alone 5 new stewards become interested in helping out the program in this area.

NASSP Training sessions held -

Las Vegas/LRR full training – May 12, 2007 – 12 new stewards
Gerlach May 27, 2007 – 11 new stewards and 1 refresh
Ely June 2, 2007 - 5 new stewards

Upcoming basic training sessions -

Elko – Tentative July 8th or 21st, 2007
Reno/Sparks – August
Las Vegas LRR – October (we need to get everyone on the ground before we train more volunteers!)

Other Classes -

Ruth September 7, 2007 – Lithic Technology with Mark
Henderson RSVP by August 31, 2007 to saunderw@clan.lib.nv.us

If you wish to find out more about the site stewardship program please check out our newly formed (and therefore not too in-depth) web site at: <http://nevadaculture.org/>

The Interagency Cultural Site Stewardship Team (ICSST) of Clark County

Where were you May 9th?



The ICSST Storming the Capital from the top of the Department of Interior Building Washington D.C.

The Interagency Cultural Site Stewardship Team (ICSST) of Clark County traveled to Washington D.C. to receive a Cooperative Conservation award from Secretary of Interior, Dirk Kempthorn at the 64th Department Honor Awards Convocation on May 9th. The award was given for the program’s “outstanding efforts in protecting at-risk cultural sites in southern Nevada”.

This award is given to recognize achievements in the area of cooperative conservation that involve a diverse range of entities undertaking collaborative activities. The entities may include federal, state, local and tribal governmental entities; private for profit and nonprofit institutions; other governmental entities; and individuals.

Over 250 volunteers monitor hundreds of vulnerable archaeological and historic sites on public land in Clark County including areas of Logandale Trails, Gold Butte, Sloan Canyon and Red Rock National Conservation Areas, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Monitors report any changes in site condition including increased visitation, vandalism, looting, or destruction. In 2006, volunteers donated over 3,570 hours and reported more than 50 significant impacts to sites including deliberate vandalism and destruction of petroglyph sites. Stewards also help educate the general public about the need to preserve and protect cultural resources by on-site contact with visitors and a developing public outreach program.

This award was the result of over four years of work for team members and outstanding volunteers and numerous individuals that have given suggestions, written training materials, and taught volunteer training sessions. Members of the team attending the awards ceremony were;

Steve Daron from NPS Lake Mead, as team leader; Mark Boatwright , BLM; Laurie Perry, USBR; Kathleen Sprowl, USFWS; Eva Jensen, State of Nevada LCM; and George Phillips for Public Lands Institute, UNLV as the program manager. Elaine Holmes a volunteer team representative was unable to attend. The Clark County program is funded through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act..

The ICSST accepted this award on behalf of the over 250 site stewards who have volunteered their time to make the program a great success. Their efforts have made a tremendous contribution to the protection and preservation of cultural resources.

The ICSST works in cooperation with the Statewide Cultural Site Stewardship Program. For information about the Clark County program contact George Phillips at 702-895-4863 and for information about the state wide program contact Sali Underwood at 702-486-5011.

SOLICITATIONS, EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lost City Museum

Terri Wade, Lost City Museum Attendant

Summers are fairly quiet here in the middle of the desert, but the Museum is presenting several interesting art exhibition planned this summer.

1. Southern Paiute: A Portrait will be on exhibit through the month of June.
2. July we are exhibiting the works of Maria Wurtz and Bernice Breedlove. The two artists use a variety of media including oils, acrylics, pastels and handmade paper.
3. August brings Lucile Carstensen with her Salvador Dali style in watercolor media.
4. September/October "The Texture and Weave of Traditional Art" will be presented

by the Nevada Arts Council in their traveling exhibit, which is a part of the National Endowment for the Art's. This exhibit features the work of 14 traditional folk arts artists. Tom Cunningham, our Exhibits Preparator, will be starting work on an Orientation Theater the first of June. In July he will begin a new exhibit which will be in collaboration with Federal Agencies that he hopes to conclude by spring and hopefully be holding a grand opening in May, 2008. We will keep you posted as more information becomes available.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Call for Papers for the Second Three-Corners Conference

WHERE and WHEN:

The conference will be held **OCTOBER 13, 2007** at the campus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV).

THE CONFERENCE:

Archaeology in the tri-state area of California, Nevada, and Arizona has grown in scale and the orientation of archaeological research has shifted over the last decade. Due to the increase in the number and types of archaeological sites discovered, and their interpretation, there is a need for the regional researchers to present and discuss findings among professionals to promote the development of regional theory, methodologies, and management goals. **AND, IT'S FREE!**

PRESENTATIONS:

Deadline for abstracts is **August 24, 2007**.

Oral presentations will be 12 minutes.

Presentations may be on any research domain and time period within the region.

Papers should cover topics and research themes within southern Nevada, southeastern California, southwestern Utah, and western Arizona.

PowerPoint or slide presentations are highly encouraged.

Proceedings of the conference will be published. A copy-ready document will be submitted to organizers after the conference.

ORGANIZERS:

Archaeologists with UNLV, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Lost City Museum, Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Archaeological Association.

Email: threecornersconference@yahoo.com

Contacts: Mark Slaughter 702.293.8143 or Laurie Perry 702.293.8619

NAA Website

Check out www.nvarch.org, NAA's official website, constructed and maintained by Web Master, Hal Rager. Feel free to stop by for a visit on your next trip on the cyber highway. The website has lots of useful information, such as how to order your very own NAA mug or back issues of *Nevada Archaeologist*. It also contains links to other related web sites.

Personnel Movements

Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT)

Jim Bunch, NDOT

Steve Stearns was recently promoted to Archaeologist III at NDOT. NDOT welcomes Chris Young and his wife Sabra Gilbert-Young who were recently hired as Archaeologist II-NDOT. Chris will be handling archaeological field-work and technical report writing and Sabra will be

our coordinator for Native American groups as well as fieldwork. Chris and Sabra have extensive experience in the state of Nevada and both attended UNLV. Suzan Slaughter, formerly of HRC, will be joining the NDOT team in July.

Winnemucca BLM Office Bids Adieu to Regina Smith

Longtime Winnemucca BLM Archaeologist Regina Smith retired on May 29th. Her retirement is part of the ultimate birthday gift—she's taking a trip to Peru and Bolivia to visit such sites as the Nazca Lines, Machu Picchu and Lake Titicaca and to indulge in shopping and a guinea pig feast, *and* she doesn't have to return to work afterwards!

Regina started working for the BLM Winnemucca Office in 1977, shortly after graduating from California State University, Stanislaus. Her first assignment was doing cultural resource inventories for geothermal leases. She had a short, 3-year break in service in the 1980s, but returned to Winnemucca and the BLM after the birth of her first granddaughter in Winnemucca.

Some of the highlights of her Winnemucca career include working on the Winnemucca cultural resources overview which was published in 1983, assisting Stephanie Livingston with the excavation of a mammoth in the Black Rock Desert (1990 to 1994), and working on developing archaeological models for Desert and Eden Valleys.

After her retirement she intends on pursuing her hobbies, which include participating in living history reenactments, antique doll collecting, and sewing. She may also come back to the BLM for a little volunteer work, and already has plans to help out with some paleontological work at the Lund Petrified Forest. Good luck and have fun in your retirement!



Regina Smith clearing out her files.

PROJECTS, ARTICLES, MINI REPORTS

The Billy Goat Peak Project, Eastern Clark County, Nevada

Dr. Kevin Rafferty, RPA
Department of Human Behavior
Community College of Southern Nevada

In going through my older paper files, I came across a paper I had presented at the Arizona-Nevada Academy of Sciences Meetings in 1984 (Rafferty 1984). It reported on the first project I had ever conducted as Director of the Division of Anthropological Studies (DAS; now the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies), a sample survey of an area east of the Overton Arm of Lake Mead in eastern Clark County. The project yielded some interesting data that I feel is still pertinent today (for the full report see Rafferty and Blair 1984).

In the Summer of 1983, DAS was funded by the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to conduct a sample survey in the Wechech Basin-Tramp Ridge area of eastern Clark County. Situated close to the Nevada-Arizona state border, the survey universe was less than 10 miles west of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers, and less than 20 miles north of the Colorado River. The area was selected for two major reasons. First, at the time archaeologically it was *terra incognita*. Little work had been conducted in the area previously except for a few random recordings of easily accessible sites. Second given the area's proximity to concentrations of Virgin Anasazi settlement, it afforded a possible look at Virgin Anasazi non-riverine environmental and subsistence adaptations.

The area selected consisted of a 17,920 acre survey universe. It was inventoried employing a stratified random sampling strategy involving subdividing the area into three strata; 1) a creosotebush dominated basin zone in the eastern half of the universe; 2) a limestone dominated ridge zone consisting of three large ridges and two smaller ridge tips in the central and northwestern portions of the universe; and 3) a riparian vegetation dominated zone situated

between the major limestone ridges. Due to time and funding constraints, a 10 percent sample of the survey universe (approximately 2000 acres) was deemed sufficient to allow a reasonable look at the cross-section of sites that existed in the area. Each stratum was subdivided into 40 acre size survey quadrats and a sufficient number of random units were selected (50 in all) whose numbers were weighted by the total percentage of the survey universe each stratum comprised. Of the 50 quadrats, 6 were situated in or mostly in the ridge stratum, 28 were located in the basin stratum, and 16 were located in the riparian stratum.

Three basic research questions governed the general field work. The first was a very basic settlement pattern question: how were sites distributed across the landscape, and what environmental variables governed this distribution? The second question dealt with chronology and cultural affiliation and asked what periods of southern Nevada prehistory were represented by the site data. The third question asked about distribution of sites through time. Was there a consistent distribution of sites in all time periods or was there a basic and generalized adaptation pursued by any or all cultural groups that lived in the area through time?

More specific questions honed in on Virgin Anasazi adaptations, since at the time that was the author's main research focus. This led to the development of five additional questions that dealt specifically with Virgin Anasazi cultural manifestations:

1. What is the earliest date at which the Virgin Anasazi utilized the survey area?
2. What period of Virgin Anasazi prehistory saw the heaviest use of the project area?
3. What was the nature of the settlement/subsistence patterns of the Virgin Anasazi in the project area?
4. What would the data from the project area, combined with previously recorded data, allow us to say about the Virgin Anasazi and their place in the northern Southwest?
5. Were Paiute and/or Patayan peoples using or reusing Virgin Anasazi sites? What would this say about the relationships of the three peoples in the region?

The project encountered several potentially significant obstacles along the way. First was familiarizing myself with the personnel and procedures of DAS. I had just taken over in July of 1983, and the project was scheduled to enter the field in August. Transitions are never easy and it was important to develop good working relationships immediately. Fortunately the main field personnel for the project, Lynda Blair and Eileen Green, were accommodating and flexible, easing the transition period.

The second problem was availability of field personnel. Due to time and budgetary constraints, only three archaeologists- myself and Ms.'s Blair and Green- were regularly in the field. We did have the luxury of five people in the field for three whole days, but otherwise the survey was conducted by the 'hardcore three'. This placed a lot of pressure on the principal field people to produce results on time and on budget.

The third problem was equipment. The main field vehicle for DAS at the time was a 12 year old Ford pickup truck that was originally owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It ate oil, got poor gas mileage, and was prone to breakdowns due to its' age. We suffered several flat tires and broke several bolts in the front stabilizer bar of the truck, necessitating several 130 mile long crawls back to Las Vegas for repairs.

The final obstacle was environmental. The project as originally conceived was to be carried out in the early Spring, but the transition of leadership at DAS and a reworking of the original research design (Ellis 1982) necessitated by this delay required field work to be done in

August and early September. Daytime temperatures often hit 115° F and daytime temperatures rarely dipped below 80° F. The amount of work the surveyors could execute was limited by the amount of water the surveyors could carry and the distance of quadrats from the truck. It often meant that only one or two quadrats could be inventoried some days, due to physical debilitation caused by dehydration and electrolyte loss. This created added pressures towards project's end to keep the operation on track in terms of time frame and budget.

Despite these problems the Billy Goat Peak Project (BGPP) could be considered having been an unqualified success. All of the sample quadrats were inventoried, giving an excellent sample of the variability of the cultural resources across the strata of the survey universe. In total 14 sites were recorded in the survey quadrats: none on the ridges, 6 in the basin stratum (26CK1993, 26CK3198-3200, 26CK3203-3204) and 8 in the riparian stratum (26CK3201-3202, 26CK3205-3208, 26CK3210-3212). Three sites were recorded during travel on foot to or from the survey quadrats (26CK3205, 26CK3209, and 26CK3213; Map 4).

Five lithic scatters or loci (26CK3198-3200, 26CK3203-3204) were recorded in the basin stratum. None of the lithic scatters contained any diagnostic artifacts. In addition a rockshelter with 6 associated roasting pits (26CK1993) was recorded at the juncture of the ridge and basin strata in the north central portion of the survey universe. The shelter contained ceramics belonging to the Virgin Anasazi, Paiute, and Patayan cultural traditions.

Not surprisingly the riparian stratum contained significant cultural resources, including two of the out-of-quadrat sites (26CK3205, 26CK3209). Two rockshelters (26CK3210, 26CK3213), 2 rockshelter/ campsite complexes (26CK3206-3207), 5 lithic scatters (26CK3202, 26CK3208-3209, 26CK3211-3212), and a panel of petroglyphs (26CK3205) were encountered in this area. All of the rockshelters contained ceramics belonging to the Virgin Anasazi, Paiute, and Patayan cultural traditions, plus a variety of grinding stones, waste flakes, knives, broken projectile points, and a variety of other artifact categories. Two of these sites are particularly noteworthy. The first is a rockshelter (26CK3210) situated nearly 100 feet above Mud Wash, a riparian feature that drains to the west into the Virgin River. It contained 4 sandstone slab-lined storage cists with hatch covers to protect the contents of the cists. All of the cists appeared to have been vandalized.

The second site, 26CK3206, was a rockshelter contained within a large campsite centrally located in the riparian stratum near three springs and several large *tinajas* (sandstone water basins). The surficial artifact deposits covered nearly 60 acres and contained several 'hotspots' or concentrated artifacts within the larger scatter. Scattered across the site's surface were chert flakes, utilized flakes, cores, and knives; some obsidian flakes and cores; basalt grinding stone fragments; firecracked rock; several projectile points including Pinto points and a Basketmaker dart point; and Virgin Anasazi and Paiute ceramics.

One of the out-of-quadrat sites, 26CK3213 (Map 4) it also noteworthy. It consisted of two rockshelters or alcoves in an isolated sandstone outcrop amidst a dark ashy midden deposit containing a large scatter of artifacts containing a broken Cottonwood Triangular projectile point, projectile point fragments, knife fragments, sandstone groundstone fragments, extensive lithic flakes and cores, and ceramics from the Virgin Anasazi, Paiute, and Patayan cultural traditions.

Research Questions

Obviously after 20 years different or more complex conclusions would be drawn from the data recorded in the Billy Goat Peak area. What follows is a combination of the original conclusions updated with newer data and theoretical perspectives.

Referring to Question 1, It was obvious that sites were not distributed evenly across the landscape. Eight of the 14 sites recorded within the survey quadrats were situated in the riparian stratum, while two of the extra-quadrat sites (26CK3205 and 26CK3209) are also situated within this environmental zone. Of the possible habitations (campsites and rockshelters) only one (26CK1993) was located in the basin region. The reasons for this are, I believe, fairly obvious. The riparian stratum contained significant resources vital for existence. There were three springs within the subject area as well as several just outside of it, as well as numerous sandstone *tinajas* that would contain water on a seasonal basis. Riparian flora such as Desert willow, catclaw, mesquite, desert almond, cottonwood, hackberry, squaw currant, arrowweed, Indian rice grass, and other edible plants exist in this stratum. Additionally there are dune areas and washes where agriculture could be conducted in the same manner as the ethnographic and modern Hopi populations (Hack 1942; Plog 1978).

The location of 26CK1993(the rockshelter and 6 roasting pits) in the basin stratum is explicable in terms of environmental and resource factors. The shelter/roasting pit complex was situated adjacent to a wash, and near a remnant stand of *agave*, which would have been a primary resource. There were also indications of nearby seeps that would have provided limited water for the users of the shelter.

The basin lithic scatters appeared to have been single episode sites with the exception one quarry site (26CK3200) where significant amounts of chert nodules eroded out from the alluvial matrix providing plentiful lithic material for tool manufacturing. Given the limited suite of resources available in the basin stratum, especially a lack of permanent water, it appears that the basin would have been exploited on a resource-specific basis, for toolstone, by populations situated either to the south located along the river or by populations residing in the riparian zone.

The presence of classes of diagnostic artifacts, particularly projectile points and ceramics, suggests a long period of use for the project area. For a detailed discussion of southern Nevada chronology and culture history these conclusions are based on, see Warren and Crabtree (1986), Fowler and Madsen (1986), Rafferty (1989), and Ezzo (1996), among others. The Pinto points at 26CK3206 indicate an initial use of the area by the Pinto period (ca. 7000-5000 B.P.). Two earlier projects undertaken north of the Billy Goat Peak area confirm an Archaic period occupation of the area, albeit to the slightly later Gypsum period (ca. 5000-2000 B.P.). Ellis and others (1982) conducted test excavations at a roasting pit complex several miles north of the riparian stratum recovering organic material that yielded two radiocarbon dates of 500 B.C. and 450 B.C. Another site from the same project yielded Elko points whose use dates span much of the Archaic period though the Virgin Anasazi period (Hester and Heizer 1978).

Virgin Anasazi occupation may be dated to as early as 2000 B.P. based on the Basketmaker dart point recorded at 26CK3206. Later occupation and use by the Virgin Anasazi is indicated by the suite of Virgin Anasazi greywares and white wares located in various rockshelters in the project area. Further confirmation of Virgin Anasazi use of the area comes from a roasting pit tested just 5 miles north of the Billy Goat Peak area that yielded a radiocarbon date of A.D. 595 (Ellis *et al.* 1982).

The Paiute and Patayan occupation of the area is a bit more difficult to assess. Several sites yielded both Paiute and Patayan ceramics, indicating at least occasional use of the area by both groups. The ceramics of both cultural traditions both have long use histories, with variants of both sets of ceramics dating anywhere from A.D. 700 to the late A.D. 1800s (Baldwin 1950; Waters 1982a, 1982b). Thus the occupation or use of the area by both groups could span over 1000 years, overlapping Anasazi use of the region. There are ongoing theoretical and data driven arguments about the use and/or nature of the Paiute and Patayan occupation of the Great Basin/southern Nevada region starting with Shutler (1961) and continuing to this day (cf. Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Aikens and Witherspoon 1986; Seymour 1997; Roberts and Ahlstrom 2000; Rafferty n.d.) that cannot be addressed in this short report. However with further analysis and work the Billy Goat Peak data could contribute greatly to this discussion.

The preliminary data suggested that all of the prehistoric culture groups exploiting the region may have done so in a generally similar manner. Archaic occupation of the area appears to have been slight, but oriented around the riparian stratum and other environmental zones situated north of the Billy Goat Peak area where seasonally available flora and fauna could be acquired (cf. Ellis *et al.* 1982). The distribution of Virgin Anasazi, Paiute, and Patayan remains are essentially similar, oriented towards seasonally available resources located in the riparian stratum and upland environments north of the project area. The main difference appears to be in the intensity of use, with greater numbers of sites and/or artifactual remains from the latter periods than the Archaic period, and the technological capacity of the later peoples to pursue agriculture in dune/wash areas, which they may have done. This can be confirmed only by testing sites in the project area.

Nonetheless the sites in the survey universe may be part of a larger regional settlement and subsistence system that was centered at larger *Residential Bases* in the region (cf. *Sensu* Binford 1980). One candidate for such a *Residential Base* is 26CK3206, the largest and most complex site in the project area. Its' surface assemblage contained significant cultural material: fire cracked rock; evidence of roasting pit activity; Archaic and Virgin Anasazi period projectile points; knives, scrapers, blades, and other food processing tools; a large number of grinding stones; and numerous cultural features including rock concentrations, charcoal lenses, hearths. It also contained Virgin Anasazi and Paiute ceramics. This site may have been a focal point of long-term settlement and subsistence in the Billy Goat Peak region. This is merely speculative, however, until more survey and excavation data is available.

One possible problem with this interpretation is the presence of Virgin Anasazi, Paiute, and Patayan ceramics at several of the sites. The Binford (1980) *Collector-Forager* model from which the *Residential base idea is derived* is basically derived from observations of ethnographic hunter-gatherers and is oriented towards dealing with hunter-gatherer archaeological manifestations. How do we reconcile and interpret the probable presence of Virgin Anasazi populations, supposedly oriented towards agriculture in the nearby Muddy and Virgin River Valleys, at sites that are obviously oriented towards wild resource procurement?

In many areas of the greater Southwestern culture area, it has been suggested that early farmers, prior to roughly A.D. 900, practiced what can be best described as seasonal semi-sedentism. Populations would reside in seasonally sedentary villages during growing and harvesting season, and then would revert to a fairly mobile way of life after the harvest to exploit seasonally available resources. This pattern has been suggested to have occurred in the Grand Canyon area (Euler and Chandler 1978), Cedar Mesa (Matson and Lipe 1978) and other areas containing populations that came into contact with populations in the Great Basin (Lange 1979).

Other models have been suggested for the Southwest. Upham (1982, 1984) suggests that at many times after the advent of the Christian era hunter-gatherers and sedentary agriculturalists were common features of the Southwestern landscape, living in contiguous and overlapping territories. During some periods more hunter-gatherers were assimilated into agricultural lifestyles, while at other times the opposite was true.

It may also be suggested that even when agriculture was most intensely pursued in the Southwest exploitation of natural resources was common by sedentary agriculturalists. Historic agricultural Puebloan groups were known to occupy limited activity sites to exploit natural resources (Wilcox 1979, In Upham 1984) and such activity has been suggested for various areas in the Southwest typified by agricultural subsistence adaptations (cf. Cordell 1984; Szuter and Bayham 1989), and for horticultural/agricultural groups throughout the world (cf. Kent 1989 for general overview).

Evidence from various areas in the southern Nevada area suggests such exploitation of natural resources by the Virgin Anasazi. Warren and Crabtree (1986:191) suggest that Virgin Anasazi populations foraged throughout much of the eastern Mojave Desert exploiting wild resources, and a number of sites in the Las Vegas Valley and environs (Lyneis 1982; Myhrer 1991; White *et al.* 1989; DuBarton *et al.* 1991; Rafferty 1986, 1989) and other areas of southern Nevada (cf. Shutler 1961; Lyneis 1982; Rafferty and Blair 1984) support this contention. It is likely that the Virgin Anasazi supplemented their horticultural subsistence regime with readily available wild resources similar to other Anasazi groups within the greater Southwest.

Models for such behavior in the Virgin Anasazi region include those of Swarthout and Drover (1981) and Tullis (1984). Swarthout and Drover (1981:58-63) suggested that Virgin Anasazi populations hunted and gathered in desert canyon environments in Spring, pursuing farming activities in the Summer along the Muddy and Virgin Rivers (or elsewhere in the Virgin Anasazi region), and hunting and gathering in the uplands during the Fall and Winter. In examining this model Altschul and Fairley (1989) note that there is insufficient archaeological evidence to adequately evaluate this model on either a local or area-wide basis.

Tullis (1984) proposed two alternative models in examining Virgin Anasazi settlement and subsistence, a 'One Crop' model and a 'Two Crop' model, partially based on the Casterter and Bell (1951) model for ethnohistoric Mojave Indian populations. In the 'One Crop' Model, if Virgin Anasazi populations planted a single crop of corn-beans-squash along the riverine areas in April, before they ripened marsh and riverine resources could be exploited until the June harvest. Mesquite blossoms and immature pods would also be available for consumption in April and May, as well. Much of this would be processed and stored for future use. Once crops were harvested populations would relocate both to areas where mesquite was ripe in July and August, and pine nuts in September and October, and either stay in temporary camps until it was time to return to the riverine areas, or transport the processed foods back to the riverine settlements. This model emphasizes seasonally semi-sedentary occupation of the riverine areas and seasonal transhumance to areas of wild resource availability.

In the 'Two Crop' Model, the first maize crop would be planted in April and then agave, marsh resources, and other less dependable local and regional food sources, such as early immature mesquite, could be exploited until the first crop was harvested in June. The second crop could be planted immediately after the first crop was harvested and stored, and then ripe mesquite could be exploited until the second crop was harvested in late September or early October. This model emphasizes more permanent settlement in riverine areas with temporary expeditions being sent out to exploit seasonally available resources in select areas. After

examining the available data Tullis (1984) concluded that the evidence was insufficient to conclude that one or the other model was a more likely explanation of Virgin Anasazi settlement/subsistence patterns in southern Nevada.

The Patayan/Mojave groups were also horticulturalists, practicing corn-bean-squash floodplain agriculture along the Colorado River floodplain. However, this crop use was supplemented by a heavy reliance on wild resources, most particularly mesquite which was a reliable and often preferred food source. Castetter and Bell (1951:179-209) compiled a list of wild plant foods employed by River Mojave groups, including numerous seeds, roots, tubers, and greens. Serious reliance was also placed on hunting small and medium sized game. A frequent pattern was to penetrate the nearby mountains in small groups to exploit seasonally available plants and animals. However, seasonal base camps may also have been established away from the river for more extensive exploitation (Swarthout 1981).

Documentary evidence suggests that the historic Paiute practiced some form of agriculture, which places them within the normative pattern for Southern Paiute groups (Steward 1938; Lawton *et al.* 1976; Stoffle and Dobyns 1983). The Southern Paiute practiced horticulture prior to the intrusion of Euro-Americans into the Southern Nevada region, probably receiving the plants and techniques from the Virgin Anasazi populations in the southern Nevada area (Euler 1966; Winter and Hogan 1986). Archaeological data from Southern Nevada suggests a fairly early date for such activities. Harrington (1930) recovered corn and squash remains in prehistoric Paiute contexts but the dating and overall provenance of these finds is uncertain. There was also a significant hunting and gathering component to Paiute subsistence that either formed the main subsistence activity of these peoples or provided a serious percentage of the overall subsistence adaptation of the Paiute.

Can evidence of these practices by all three cultural groups be found in the BGPP project area, and what form would this evidence take? Upham (1984) suggests that a variety of limited activity type of sites were employed by Southwestern agriculturalists, including hunting stands, gathering camps, quarry locations, and others. These can be reclassified into the earlier model of functional type sites discussed for hunter-gatherers, most specifically field camps or locations. The major differences in identifying these loci as belonging to populations of part-time agriculturalists (i.e. Virgin Anasazi, Paiute, or Patayan) would be in the presence of artifactual classes belonging to either of these groups, particularly ceramics (greywares, brownwares, or buffwares) and projectile points (Rose Spring, Desert Side-notched, and Cottonwood triangular styles) in unmistakable primary depositional contexts. The data of cultural material belonging to all three groups in rockshelter and campsite contexts is suggestive of a combined agricultural/hunting-gathering adaptive stance by all three groups in the area, but like with other questions asked excavation data will be needed to deal with this question.

Other sites in the BGPP area may be defined as *Locations*, places where specialized resource extraction activities took place. Several of the rockshelters are situated in or above washes where floral and faunal resources, and water, may have been available on a seasonal basis. Either Archaic hunter-gatherers or later semi-agricultural groups could have exploited such sites. Finally one site (26CK3211) could be classified as a *cache* where resources were stored, based on the presence of the four storage cists.

Conclusions

The BGPP attempted to deal with a number of other substantive and theoretical issues that still plague southern Nevada archaeological research and interpretation. These issues are too complex to deal with in a small report, but some of them include:

1. What was the nature of the relationship between Virgin Anasazi populations and local populations of hunter-gatherers at the beginning and throughout the Virgin Anasazi occupation of southern Nevada?
2. What was the nature of the relationships between Virgin Anasazi and later semi-sedentary horticultural groups- i.e. the Paiute and Patayan- in the region between 700A.D. and the abandonment of southern Nevada by the Virgin Anasazi at roughly A.D. 1150 or A.D. 1200?

There are a number of other issues that will be explored in future reports. The one minor eye-opener that I received during the writing of this short report is how old data can yield new insights with a more experienced and mature perspective. I suspect that we all have had the nagging thought “if I could only know then what I know now, I could have done a better job in interpreting the results of (insert project name here)”. This small report is the beginning, at least for me, of dealing with that nagging thought.

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**Seed Basket Alcove (26NY12505):
An Ethnographic Period Seed Cache in Southern Nevada**

Marcus Grant
Geo-Marine

Introduction

Between March 2005 and December 2006 Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted intensive inventories of approximately 9,000 acres on the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR) on behalf of Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas. A total of 132 prehistoric or ethnographic archaeological sites was recorded. Because the NTTR was closed to public access in 1939 and only a small percentage of the area has been impacted by military training (Nellis Air Force Base 2006), many of these sites are remarkably well preserved. One of the most unique and informative of these was site 26NY12505, named Seed Basket Alcove, which consisted of an intact woven water basket filled with seeds of white stem blazing star (*Mentzelia albicaulis*), a widely distributed herbaceous annual of the *Loasa* family.

The site is in a solution cavity on an east-facing canyon wall, with a 50-degree slope, overlooking the confluence of West Fork Thirsty Canyon and Yellow Cleft at 5,180 ft (1,579 m) elevation. Local terrain is characterized by steep canyons incised into Tertiary volcanic ash flows

typical of the Southwest Nevada Volcanic Field, which covers much of the NTTR (Wagner 2005). West Fork Thirsty Canyon heads approximately 4.0 kilometers (2.40 miles) north of the site near the base of Black Mountain. The mountain has been described ethnographically as “a place for ceremony” and “the center of a unique and sacred volcanic landscape...that is culturally connected to a series of places that support interactions with the mountain, its caldera, and its associated canyons (Stoffle *et al.* 2005:12).”

Site Description

The alcove is approximately 2.0 m in diameter with a maximum height of about 1.50 m. The interior is permanently dry as indicated by a shallow accumulation of very fine Aeolian material on the floor and an absence of vegetation. There is no evidence the alcove was ever colonized by wood rats or used as a den by other animals.

The water basket appears to be woven from strips of common reed; the exterior is coated with hardened pine resin that has weathered off in some areas. The vessel is plum-bob shaped with an olla-like neck. The upper segment of the neck is wrapped with juniper bark and a coil of juniper bark plugs the orifice. The basket, which rests on one side, is held in place by a circle of volcanic rocks and covered with desiccated *Artemisia* and *Ariagonum* branches. A flat rock is propped to cover the orifice and the juniper bark plug. The water basket was not moved and surrounding stones and brush were left undisturbed, so recorded dimensions are imprecise. The vessel is about 60 cm in total length with a maximum diameter of approximately 45 cm.

Richard Arnold of the Pahrump band of Paiutes, who served as the project’s Native American Coordinator, briefly removed the juniper bark plug and, using a six-inch trowel, removed a small sample of the basket’s contents. Arnold reported that the visible interior portion of the vessel’s neck was coated with hardened pine resin and that the basket was filled almost to the orifice with very small seeds.

Discussion

Portions of the recovered seeds were sent to Desert Research Institute (DRI), Las Vegas for floral identification and to Beta Analytic, Gainesville, Florida for radiocarbon dating via accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS). The radiocarbon sample (about 5 grams) was destroyed during the dating process. DRI ethnobotanist Dr. Dave Rhode identified the seeds as *M. albicaulis* with a small amount of extraneous organic matter.

The radiocarbon sample (Beta-219414) returned an uncalibrated conventional radiocarbon age of 150 +/- 40 years BP. The two sigma calibrated result, which spans the 95% Confidence Interval (CI), ranged from AD 1660 to 1950 or 220 to 0 BP. The 95% CI age range reflects the problematic nature of the radiocarbon calibration curve for samples that have occurred within the about the last 300 years (Hood 2006). The obtained date indicates the seeds were harvested within the protohistoric or Ethnographic period and could conceivably have been placed in the alcove as late as the 1930s.

Based on the minimum estimated volume of the water basket (a sphere with a 45.0 cm diameter), and assuming average seed size of approximately 1.0 x 1.0 x 0.50 mm, a very conservative estimate of the vessel’s contents is approximately 3,800,000 seeds. At roughly 50-100 seeds per flower and about 10-30 flowers per plant, depending on rainfall in a given year and

other factors, the cached harvest represents between 1,250 and 7,600 plants, a significant labor investment.

The current environment of West Fork Thirsty Canyon and its larger tributaries supports large communities of desert bitterbrush (*Purshia glandulosa*), big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*) with scattered Juniper (*Juniperus utahensis*). Evidence, including Seed Basket Alcove suggests that economic plant resources were both abundant and intensively exploited in these canyons. Although only about 20 percent of survey coverage occurred within canyon interiors, over 80 percent of ground stone specimens (n = 361) were recorded in these settings. Temporally diagnostic surface artifacts noted on interior canyon habitation sites and the obtained radiocarbon date from Seed Basket Alcove suggests intensive plant food collection and processing may have persisted from the Late Archaic period well into the historic period.

Referring to the Ione and Reese River Valleys of north-central Nevada, about 150 miles (250 km) north-northwest of the present study area, Steward (1938:104) reports “brush” near winter villages was burned and *Mentzelia* and *Chenopodium* seeds were broadcast in the fall. Both *M. albicaulis* and *P. glandulosa* can act as pioneer species in volcanic soils and both germinate or sprout more profusely after fires (Eggler 1940). Like most desert perennials, *P. glandulosa* is a long-lived plant, with stands generally maturing over at least a 60-year period. With continued seasonal burning, *M. albicaulis*, an annual, would likely have flourished while maturation of woody perennials such as *P. glandulosa* would have been retarded or halted. Current vegetation communities in the canyon interiors sampled on the NTTR are consistent with a succession sequence that would follow one or more extensive burns after an interval of roughly 50-80 years. This time period fits well with the removal of the area’s civilian population, including Native Americans, in 1939.

Although the evidence is highly circumstantial, it seems plausible that stream terraces in deep canyons on portions of the NTTR may have been intentionally burned and tended to promote the growth and *M. albicaulis* and possibly other cultigens. Both the obtained radiocarbon date discussed above and ethnographic data suggest such activities are likely to have occurred during the historic period. Steward (1938:89) notes that wild seeds were not planted in northern Death Valley, a few miles west of the current project area, until introduction of the practice by European settlers. However, he ascribes indigenous origins to this practice in north-central Nevada, as mentioned above. Regardless of whether burning and cultivation or collection of untended wild plants occurred, West Fork Thirsty Canyon and similar environments on the NTTR were a focus of intensive settlement and resource extraction, and contain a significant and well-preserved portion of the region’s cultural history.

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In Memoriam

Jodi L. Dalton

1973-2007

Jodi Dalton, archaeologist, passed away on February 5, 2007 at the Memorial Medical Center in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Jodi specialized in the puebloan cultures of the Southwestern United States, although she had also worked in California and the Great Basin. Jodi attained her bachelor's of anthropology at Cal Poly Tech College and a master's degree in anthropology at Cal State Fullerton. For the last few years she had attended the University of Nevada Las

Vegas, where she was pursuing her Ph.D. degree. In addition to attending school, while in Nevada she held a variety of professional positions including archaeological jobs with the Desert Research Institute, the Las Vegas Springs Preserve, and the National Park Service's Lake Mead National Recreational Area. Jodi was a dedicated scholar and enthusiastic field worker, who will be much missed in our community.

Jodie Dalton on the Shivwits Plateau



NAA Board Meeting Minutes
5 February 2007, Beatty, NV

Board members present: Daron Duke, Greg Haynes, Eva Jensen, Hal Rager, Liz Russell, Greg Seymour, Suzan Slaughter, Sali Underwood, and David Valentine.

Board members absent: Mark Giambastiani.

Other members present: Steve Daron.

A. Call to Order: The meeting was called to order at 2:45 p.m.

B. Approval of Minutes: Several minor errors were found in the minutes. Eva Jensen moved that the board accept minutes with corrections. Hal Rager seconded--passed.

C. President's Report: Seymour mentioned that he recently finished two grants for the NAA, one for the site stewardship program and one for the poster. He asked for twice the grant money as last year. The reason for the increase is that we have been coming up short for the poster and brochure, especially because the improved brochure was expensive. Seymour also indicated that he had mailed out 30 letters to agencies and contractors soliciting donations for the poster. To date he had received two responses, one from HRC for \$250 and one from Far Western for \$250. Steve Daron wondered if we could ask George Philips for funding through the Public Lands Institute. There has been no funding pledges from agencies as yet, we need to contact the Bureau of Land Management (Tom Burke), Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service (Kathleen Sproul) and Forest Service (Fred Frampton—should suggest a dollar amount to Frampton). It was mentioned that Tom Burke would like to be able to use his government charge card. Eva Jensen indicated that there is a substantial fee to pay for setting up a credit card, plus a fee for each charge. Someone wondered if it would be possible to set up a PayPal account? Hal Rager volunteered to research PayPal.

D. Treasurer's Report: Eva Jensen handed out five pages financial reports, most were end of year and quarterly reports generated by the computer program she uses. The organization currently has approximately \$13,587 in the bank, although there are outstanding expenses for site steward T-shirts (Haynes asked how much profit we realize from the T-shirts. The answer is roughly \$7). NAA realized \$283 from sales at the Great Basin Anthropological Conference as well as \$245 in memberships. Total membership income as of January 29 was \$1,345, including a \$500 life time membership from Colleen Beck. The Three-Corners conference Proceedings are selling well, with 39 out of 120 already gone. Mark Slaughter will try for more funding for printing the proceedings from the next Three-Corners conference.

E. Secretary's Report: None.

F. News Letter Editor's Report: On December 28, 2006, Suzan mailed 164 copies of *In-Situ* for expenses of \$397.41.

G. Membership Report: Daron Duke reported that so far he has only recorded 22 members for 2007. Ten of these members are new. He was then presented with roughly 30 forms that had recently arrived. Sali Underwood indicated that they will continue to encourage site stewards to sign up for the NAA during the stewardship training classes.

Daron Duke has been only sending new members a membership card and not sending each member a card each year. He stopped sending the annual membership cards roughly three years ago. Seymour recommended sending out one more card with a notification that it will be the only membership card they get, or that someone write an article for *In-Situ*. Eva moved that

we accept Duke's recommendation for a generic, one-time card in '07. Seymour seconded—passed.

H. Web master: Hal indicated that readership of the website has been rather flat, with roughly 65 hits per day. Most of the hits are the result of searches for Nevada + archaeology. Steve Daron indicated that he is still getting e-mails from the server, and that he would like to see those diverted to Seymour. Hal brought up the possibility of purchasing a lifetime hosting for \$450. The lifetime package includes an upgrade to the most advanced page with 2.5 gigs of space, database access, etc. We will still need to pay \$15/yr. for the domain name, but we are paying \$100/yr. for the server. Rager recommended buying the lifetime hosting. Valentine motioned that we do so, Daron Duke seconded—passed.

I. Stewardship: The Stewardship committee met yesterday (Friday). Sali reported that the proposed identification card was accepted by the committee. She will buy a laminator for the cards. The committee also accepted the new brochure and went over the new manual. They voted to present the manual to the NAA board, although they used it today in the training and realized they need to move the Code of Ethics back. Seymour moved to accept the manual, Rager seconded—passed.

J. Reports by Chapters and Affiliates:

1. Am-Arcs: No report.
2. Archaeo-Nevada Society: They are active and meeting on the third Thursday of the month at the Nevada State Museum in Lorenzi Park.
3. Churchill County Chapter: No report.
4. Elko County Chapter: They are active and having monthly meetings at the hospital. They will host a stewardship training soon, probably in March.
5. White Pine Historical and Archaeological Society: Greg Seymour heard that they are active.
6. Lincoln County Chapter: Liz Russell said that inclement weather has interfered somewhat with their meetings. This month Dawna Ferris will give a presentation on DeLamar. In March, Anne Carter will give a photography presentation. In April, they have scheduled a field trip to the Gallery of the Ancients.

7. Nevada Rock Art Foundation: They are teaching rock art recording in Vegas the weekend of February 24-25. They are active at Little Red Rocks. They recently had a public relations TV broadcast hosted by George Knapp about their monitoring of Little Red Rocks.

Steve Daron wanted to know if the affiliated societies have been paying their yearly fees. The ECC pays for individual memberships to NAA for each chapter member. NRAF and Archeo-Nevada paid affiliated dues last year. In February they had not paid, and still have not paid, for 2007. Am-Archs has never sent a check. It appears as though we have never sent reminders to the affiliates. Daron Duke does not know what kind of mechanism there is for reminding affiliates. We need to add a reminder to the affiliates in the newsletter.

8. State Historical Preservation Office Report: Sali presented the SHPO report. Forms for Historic Preservation and Archaeological Awareness Month were sent out to a folks throughout the state that are interested in preservation, including NAA board members. SHPO is wondering who will be preparing the brochure—we need to ask Laurie Perry to do so again. The SHPO needs the same number of posters and brochures as they got last year. The NAA needs to make sure that the National Park Service, the Nevada Dept. of Cultural Affairs are mentioned on the poster.

K. Old Business

1. *Nevada Archaeologist*:

a. 2004 (Perry and Jensen). They are not making any progress. Laurie Perry is overwhelmed at work and is unable to assist. They would like to unload this project. Seymour indicated that he would be taking it over in April.

b. 2005 (Linsie and Geoff): They are making good progress and are nearly done. They hope to have the issue ready for the annual meeting in Ely.

c. 2006 (Heidi Roberts): Heidi is planning on not attending any meetings this year so she can concentrate on finishing projects, including the NAA journal.

d. 2007 (Valentine): Has six promised papers, one submission from Alvin McLane in hand.

2. 2007 Annual Meeting. No one from Ely was present at the meeting. Forty rooms have been reserved at the Hotel Nevada and Lucky Seven at a reduced rate. The preliminary schedule was sent to the board, and includes for Friday; a morning site stewardship meeting, a session in honor of Alvin McLane in the afternoon, an early evening board meeting, and a mixer sponsored by NRAF at Maggies (a middle class bar attached to an Italian Restaurant). On Saturday, breakfast will be provided by a mine. There will be papers all day long, with a round table lunch to discuss NVCRIS. There was discussion on what kind of lunch—brown bag, pizza, or provide food? Seymour will check to see if another mine will provide lunch. Pogo Logo is donating canvas bags with their and our logos. They are giving a good rate on T-shirts. Duke will pass T-shirt info from previous years to Nate Thomas. Nate is working on a design, and will submit jpgs via e-mail. The dinner speaker is Sean Pitts, who will talk about transportation. Duke raised questions about the lithics workshop—does he have a room for it, what time will it be, etc?

There are still a few other problems: 1) No tours as of yet, 2) M. Henderson will not be the auctioneer, so we need a new one. Seymour will ask Jeff Wedding to be auctioneer. It was noted that the auction has impinged on the guest speaker in the past. How to solve this issue—reschedule, move to mixer, move to Thursday? If moved, where to have it? Cancel? Need to have workshop as incentive for stewards to attend. Eva requested that the registration material be sent to Nate instead of her. How much should we charge for dinner? It was proposed that it should be kept in the \$26-30 range.

Material for the schedule will be sent out to board members for edits and finalizing.

3. Special Publications

a. Short History: The board decided that since no one is working on this, we should drop it.

b. Occasional Papers: Valentine reported that Ted Goebel is trying to contact Amanda Taylor to make sure she still wants to publish through us. No word as of yet.

4. Nevada Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month: The theme for the poster is “Travel Nevada’s Past.” Eva presented a mock-up. She has additional photographs (too many for one poster). She will produce the poster, and add extra images to the website so that it can have rotating photographs. The site will have links to a short blurb on each photograph, as well as links to other web sites. It should be very useful for teachers. She still needs photos of prehistoric sandals and of Petroglyphs with horsemen and wagons.

5. Position Statement on Geocaching: Slaughter provided copies of a statement she drafted. Much of it was borrowed from other groups that have made statements on the practice. The board will review the statement for discussion at the next meeting.
6. Board Insurance: This project is currently stalled. We are still looking for a CPA to look at our books cheap or free. Jensen has talked to George Philips, who knows a small firm that may be able to do an audit at low cost. NRAF and HRA, Inc. have an insurance company that can provide us the service for approximately \$1,200/yr.
7. Ting-Perkins and Lifetime Achievement Awards: There is one Ting-Perkins award left. We need to duplicate it, or come up with another design. Slaughter will write a nomination for the Brooks' for a Lifetime Achievement award.
8. Student Grants: Clint Cole needs to give his promised paper at the annual meeting. Valentine will remind him to do so. Efstasios I. Pappas (last year's recipient) has already indicated that he will be at the meeting to give his paper. We need to give the final checks at the annual meeting in a public venue.
9. SNPLMA & Lincoln County: Recommendations are up on the web. There is a proposal for \$11 million to the Springs Reserve for Parks Trails and a Natural Area. Round seven is small. Board is encouraged to look at the web site. The same goes for the Lincoln County initiative—on the Ely BLM website. The panel for Lincoln County is Burke, Palmer, Thomas, Maurice Frank, and a Forest Service person. There are evaluations for rock art, oral histories, obsidian hydration studies, building chronology, a context for Pahrnagat Mining District, and a site steward coordinator. These projects will go out for bid. Colleen Beck will give a presentation at the annual meeting.
10. Southern Nevada Cultural History Fair: NAA and Archeo-Nevada started this. It was moved to the Springs Preserve, which has squeezed out history and archaeology over time. There is a proposal to move it to the Old Mormon Fort and get back to archaeology and history. The Preserve still wants to control and own the event, and Seymour is working with a small committee to continue the event, which is good public outreach and a core of Archaeology Month.
11. Scanning Nevada Archaeologist: Valentine passed out a report. He contacted Hi-Desert Mircoimaging. They indicated that the quote for the BLM work was high because Tom Burke was demanding good quality images. Scanning costs would be in the neighborhood of 50¢/pg for a word searchable pdf. The CDs would be about \$3.50 each. Valentine estimated that we have at most 1,500 pages of *Nevada Archaeologist*, so 300 CDs would be about \$1,800. Seymour asked Rager to look for a second quote in Vegas.

L. New Business

1. Board Book: Valentine noted that there has been some errors due to lack of corporate knowledge or understanding of board roles. There is an organization called the Friends of Black Rock/High Rock (Friends) that Valentine works with, and they have a “board book,” which lays out board member duties, and other pertinent information. Recommend that the NAA adopt similar book. Valentine passed out copies of the Friends' book's table of contents as an example.
2. Seymour noted that NAA's focus is changing. We need to identify our goals and keep focused on them. The board currently does everything. Seymour suggested that for the summer board meeting we meet for an entire day and have a “retreat.” He will send out a questionnaire to NAA members to gather input for discussion at the retreat. We need to find an all day location for the retreat.

Steve Daron suggested that we present it at the annual meeting and invite the membership to the business meeting for additional input. Haynes said that it is important to have a limited set of questions to keep it manageable. Seymour will send his questionnaire to the board to look over and provide input. He feels this is something we need to do, even if it does not result in any changes.

3. Student Travel Fund: Valentine moved that the NAA invite the UNR and UNLV anthropology clubs to the annual meeting and give the club some dollars to bring students. There was some discussion as to how the community colleges would fit into this scheme. It was decided to table the motion until we know how many schools have anthro clubs and what their interest would be.

3. Sali Underwood thanked the NAA for letting her have stewardship training in conjunction with the board meeting.

4. Jensen moved that we donate the \$50 deposit to the Beatty Community Center for allowing us to use their facility for two days. Valentine seconded—passed.

There being no more business, Daron Duke moved for adjournment. Hal Rager seconded--passed. The meeting was adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

David Valentine



Nevada Archaeological Association

www.nvarch.org

Membership Application

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

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

New Member Renewal

MEMBER INFORMATION *Please print*

Mr. Ms. Mrs. Dr.

Last Name

First Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Home Phone

Email

Additional Member Names:

CHAPTER AFFILIATION *Check all that apply*

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

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular - \$20 | <input type="checkbox"/> Family - \$25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student - \$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> Life - \$500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting - \$50 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional - \$10 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate - \$50 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affiliate - \$50 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor - \$1,000 | |

CODE OF ETHICS:

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

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

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

Signature: _____

Date: _____