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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This task agreement was awarded to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) on October 1, 2005, with the term ending on September 30, 2006. The following information constitutes the final close-out report, as stipulated in the agreement. This report summarizes all archaeological resource activities that were used to meet the deliverables identified in the statement of work. Major activities performed under this task agreement are described in the text and summarized below:

- Post-doctoral scholar hired to oversee archaeological programs.
- UNLV field school on the Shivwits Plateau completed.
- A total of 4,947 acres inventoried.
- A total of 121 archaeological sites recorded.
- A total of 6 petroglyph sites were recorded, including 158 individual panels.
- Conditions assessments completed for 54 previously documented sites.
- Test excavations conducted at 2 sites on the Shivwits Plateau.
- A total of 17 NHPA Section 106 compliance surveys completed.
- A total of 6 NHPA Section 106 compliance reports completed.
- 1 NHPA Section 110 preservation program survey completed.
- 1 NHPA Section 110 preservation program report completed.
- 1 Archaeological Resource Protection Act report was completed.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

This final report details all archaeological resource activities, conducted over the course of 12 months, which were used to meet the deliverables identified in the statement of work. The activities included: archeological site inventory, documentation, monitoring, condition assessments, compliance (Section 106) and cultural resource program (Section 110) surveys, and various reporting requirements. Activities that took place between October 1, 2005, and
September 30, 2006 are broken down in the following sections by general activity and by specific project.

Personnel and Hiring

A post-doctoral scholar/project manager was hired on August 21, 2006, to assist with project oversight and to conduct associated research. The search committee was headed by Dr. Karen Harry (Assistant Professor of Anthropology, UNLV), and, after a national search, the committee recommended hiring Dr. Greg Haynes.

During the term of the task agreement, two full-time research assistants, Elizabeth Roycraft (B.A. Anthropology) and Lisa Gioia-Acres (B.A. Anthropology, working on an M.A. in History at UNLV), were hired as archaeological field crew members. These individuals joined Leah Bonstead (M.A. Anthropology) and Stephanie Velasquez (B.A. Anthropology, M.Ed.) already on the crew. Two term-employees, Keith (Pat) Baird and Jodi Dalton, also worked on the field crews for various periods during this task agreement; Mr. Baird was subsequently hired by Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LAME) as a term NPS employee and continues as part of the archaeological team.

Three temporary field technicians (hourly employment) – Chr Dykstra, Lynn Geoghegan, and Randy Campbell – were hired to provide additional field assistance, primarily during the summer field season. Ms Geoghegan continues to work with the field crew as a full-time archaeological research assistant under a one-year contact. One UNLV archaeological intern, Samantha Thomas, participated for two months on inventory and site documentation projects.

Archaeological Inventory Projects
(Class I and Class III Inventories)

Over the one-year term of the task agreement, archaeological work – including inventory, site documentation and monitoring – was conducted for 18 projects (Table 1). All of these projects, except one, were for federal undertakings that required Section 106 compliance. The total area surveyed for all 18 projects is estimated to be 4,783.5 acres and included 115 newly recorded sites. Additionally, 45 sites were recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 8 were determined to be ineligible to the NRHP, and 62 sites were left unevaluated.

The task agreement inventory stated a deliverable of at least 5,000 new acres of inventoried land will be achieved. As stipulated in the task agreement, total acreage covered includes all Class III efforts (4,783.5 acres), all of the documented rock art sites (10.5 acres), and the site area associated with each of the ASMIS condition assessments (153 acres). Taken as a whole, the total number of new acres surveyed under this task agreement equals 4,947. Barring some unforeseen event, approximately 300-350 acres will be inventoried in the Andrus Prescribed Burn Unit in late September. Once this is complete, total inventoried acres will exceed the stated deliverable goal.
What follows is a summary of all inventory-related projects listed by the NPS Cultural Resource Project number. Each summary includes a description of where the project is located, what NPS or Bureau of Land Management (BLM) program/shop initiated the work (i.e., environmental restoration, recreation or fuels management) the amount of acres surveyed, and generalized results/findings. The status of each project report is also provided.

Cottonwood East/Desert Rose Survey (LAME CRP No. 05-051). This project is located on the Arizona side of Lake Mohave near Cottonwood Cove and was conducted in a high-priority recreational area. A total of 555 acres were inventoried, and 1 new archaeological site and 19 isolated finds were recorded. The survey was primarily completed by Public Lands Institute (PLI) staff, with the assistance from one Student Conservation Association (SCA) volunteer. The clearance report for this project was finalized and submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron (Velasquez 2006a).

Arizona Bay Fire and Restoration Survey (LAME CRP No. 05-052). This project was conducted in an NPS priority area on the Arizona side of Lake Mohave and in support of the LAME Restoration Program. A total of 20 acres were surveyed, and no archaeological sites or isolated finds were encountered. The survey was conducted by PLI staff with the assistance of one SCA volunteer. This specific 20-acre parcel was surveyed in November 2005 and is part of a larger inventory effort that covers 94 total acres. The report is still in preparation and will be submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron upon completion (Bonstead n.d.a).

Lakeshore Drive to BMI Aqueduct Survey (LAME CRP No. 05-063). This project, conducted just west of Las Vegas Bay, Nevada, was an NHPA Section 110 (non-compliance) Cultural Resource Program inventory. This particular parcel was chosen for survey because it is located near areas of high-use recreation, so the potential for long-term direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on archaeological resources was considered great. A total of 651 acres were surveyed with 7 new archaeological sites and 46 isolated finds recorded. A report incorporating both a Class I archival review, as well as the results of the Class III inventory, is currently under review (Roycroft 2006).

St Thomas Road (AR 109) Restoration Survey (LAME CRP No. 06-004). This inventory was conducted in the Overton area of LAME and in support of the Restoration Program. Approximately 44 acres were surveyed by PLI staff and an SCA volunteer. While no archaeological sites were found, 3 isolated finds were documented. This report is currently being prepared and upon completion will be submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron (Bonstead n.d.b).

AR 111 Restoration Survey (LAME CRP No. 06-005). This inventory was conducted along the Overton area of LAME in support of the Restoration Program. Eleven acres were surveyed by PLI staff and an SCA volunteer. No sites or isolated finds were encountered. The report is still in preparation and upon completion will be submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron (Bonstead n.d.b).
Katherine Area Restoration Survey (LAME CRP No. 06-006). This inventory was located near Katherine Landing on the Arizona side of Lake Mohave and conducted in support of LAME’s Restoration Program. A total of 225 acres were surveyed at 16 different locations north of the Katherine Landing Developed Area. Three new sites and 26 isolated finds were documented. A condition assessment was also completed for a previously recorded site. The survey was completed primarily by PLI staff, with the assistance of two SCA volunteers. NOTE: Pat Baird, who directed this inventory, is now an NPS archaeologist; as a result, the clearance and memo were presented as NPS deliverables. Citations for both the clearance and the memo are not included in this report.

8.0 Road Survey 2006 (LAME CRP No. 06-025). This inventory was conducted near Las Vegas Bay, Nevada, in support of LAME’s Restoration Program. A total of 112 acres were intensively surveyed for archaeological resources. One site and 3 isolated finds were documented during the survey. The report is currently being prepared and, once completed, will be submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron (Bonstead n.d.c).

Sandy Cove Vault Toilet Survey (LAME CRP No. 06-033). This inventory was conducted near Callville Bay, Nevada, in support of LAME’s Maintenance Program. One acre was surveyed where a proposed toilet will be installed. No archaeological resources were encountered during the field work. The compliance report was finalized and submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron (Bonstead 2006a).

Willow Beach Powerline Survey (LAME CRP No. 06-038). This inventory was conducted near Willow Beach, Arizona, south of Hoover Dam, in support of LAME’s Maintenance Program. A total of 70.5 acres were inventoried, and no archaeological resources were encountered during the field work. The report is currently being prepared and once completed will be submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron (Bonstead n.d.d).

Echo Bay Marina Expansion Survey (LAME CRP No. 06-042). This project was conducted at Echo Bay, Nevada, for the Maintenance Program. A total of 104 acres were inventoried in previously submerged portions of Lake Mead. No cultural resources were identified. This report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron upon completion (Bonstead n.d.e).

Death Valley-Langs Run (LAME CRP No. 05-002). This project was located on the Uinkaret Plateau and conducted in support of the BLM’s Fuels Management Program. The survey parcel represents one of Parashant National Monument’s (PARA) high-priority fuel reduction locations. A total of 278 acres were inventoried in Priority Area III and IV. Overall, 29 new archaeological sites were recorded along with 20 isolated finds. In addition, 65 site records from Priority Areas I and II were completed and sent to PARA Archaeologist John Herron. Compliance reports for Priority Areas I, II, and III have been completed and submitted to PARA Archaeologist John Herron (Velasquez 2006b).

Andrus Prescribed Burn Unit (LAME CRP No. 05-047). This project was located east of the Shivwits Plateau and conducted in support of the BLM’s Fuels Management Program. A total of 1,600 acres were inventoried, resulting in 20 new archaeological sites and 4 isolated
finds documented. This is part of a larger, multi-year project, and the report for this inventory will be completed under a new task agreement. A memorandum describing archaeological efforts from October 2005 to July 2006 has been sent to the LAME Park Archeologist Steve Daron for review (Velasquez 2006c).

Yellow John East Burn Unit Survey I (LAME CRP No. 05-048). This project was located near Yellow John Mountain on the Shivwits Plateau and conducted in support of the NPS Fuels Management Program. Intensive archaeological reconnaissance was completed prior to the initiation of this task agreement. A total of 10 new archaeological sites were documented. The compliance report for this project was finalized during the year covered by this task agreement and submitted to PARA Archaeologist John Herron (Velasquez 2006d).

Twin Point Fuels Project (LAME CRP No. 06-027). This project was located on the Shivwits Plateau and conducted in support of the BLM's Fuels Management Program. An intensive archaeological reconnaissance was completed for 200 acres and 8 new archaeological sites were recorded. The report is currently being prepared and when completed will be sent to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron (Velasquez n.d.a).

Yellow John East Burn Unit Survey II (LAME CRP No. 06-028). This project was located near Yellow John Mountain on the Shivwits Plateau and conducted in support of the NPS Fuels Management Program. A total of 200 acres were inventoried, and 11 new archaeological sites and 3 isolated finds were recorded. The report has been finalized and sent to the PARA Archaeologist John Herron (Velasquez 2006e).

Pine Well Post-Burn (LAME CRP No. 06-029). This survey was located on the Shivwits Plateau across a 230-acre parcel of land that was burned during a wildland fire. The reconnaissance was conducted in support of BLM's Fuels Management Program. All 230 acres were inventoried, and 10 new archaeological sites were recorded. All of the site forms have been completed. The report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to PARA Archaeologist John Herron upon completion (velasquez n.d.b).

NPS-BLM Boundary Fence Survey (LAME CRP No. 06-034). This survey was conducted along the boundary between the two federal agencies in the vicinity of Lake Flat-Yellow John Mountain and terminating at the edge of the Shivwits Plateau above Andrus Canyon. A total of 99 acres was surveyed, and 6 new archaeological sites were documented. A cultural resources memorandum was completed describing the project and the results and sent to the PARA Archeologist John Herron (Bonstead 2006b).

Ambush Prescribed Burn (LAME CRP No. 06-041). This survey was conducted along the eastern border between PARA and BLM land. A total of 383 acres were inventoried. Findings include the documentation of 8 new sites, re-documentation of one previously recorded site and 20 isolated finds. This survey is currently on-going.
Petroglyph Site Documentation

The 2005-2006 task agreement specified that five rock art sites, located in Arizona and within the boundaries of LAME, would be documented by the PLI archaeological crew. However, since the Roaring Rapids Petroglyph Site (see below) was so large, LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron directed PLI employees to record several rock art sites in Cottonwood Valley, Nevada. A total of 6 petroglyph sites with 158 total rock art panels were recorded, meeting the terms of the task agreement.

The Roaring Rapids Petroglyph Site, located in Arizona, was documented by PLI, NPS, and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) archaeologists (LAME CRP No. 06-031). During documentation, a total of 126 rock art panels and 3 artifacts were recorded within a 3.5 acre area. The site form is being drafted by BOR archaeologists and will be submitted to the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office upon completion.

The Hualapai Wash Petroglyph Site, located in Arizona, was documented by PLI and BOR archaeologists (CRP No. 06-018). During documentation, a total of 4 rock art panels, a rock shelter, and a pot-drop were recorded in a one-acre area. The site form has been completed and, after review by LAME Park Archaeologist, will be placed in the LAME site archive.

The Scanlon Ferry Road Petroglyph Site, located in Arizona, was recorded by the PLI field crew (CRP No. 06-018). During documentation, a total of 20 rock art panels and 4 ceramic sherds were recorded within a 2.9-acre area. The site form has been completed and, after review by LAME Park Archaeologist, will be placed in the LAME site archive.

Five small rock art sites were also documented by PLI archaeologists in Cottonwood Valley, Nevada. A total of 17 rock art panels, covering an area not more than 3 acres, were recorded. Each of these site forms has been completed and, after review by LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron, will be placed in the LAME site archive.

ASMIS Site Condition Assessments

In consultation with LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron, at least 50 sites that were entered into the ASMIS database prior to 2002 were targeted for condition assessments under this task agreement. The PLI field crew conducted a total of 54 condition assessments at previously recorded archaeological sites on both LAME and PARA lands (Table 2). The large majority of these assessments (46) were completed at sites within LAME. In short, this particular target for the task agreement was achieved. An additional 102 condition assessments were completed at newly recorded sites. Over the 12 months covered by this task agreement, a total of 156 condition assessments were completed and entered into the NPS ASMIS database.
Cultural Resource Database Management
(Site and Spatial Data Entry)

Scanning archaeological reports and populating LAME and PARA GIS databases continue to be an on-going task. Records for the Lost City Main Ridge collections were entered into the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) computer database.

The old LAME photo database, containing photos taken from 1996 to 2002, was transferred into a new database and information from missing fields was derived and entered into the new program. LAME has instituted a new photo catalogue policy that requires all black-and-white photographs to be organized by site number in archival sleeves; to date, 248 sites have been organized in this manner. A database for the LAME Aerial Photo Collection is being populated so that it can be used by NPS staff; information for nearly 1,500 photos has already been entered in the database. A database for the LAME Historic Photo Collection has also been developed; some 510 historic photos have been scanned and entered into the database.

Test Excavations on the Shivwits Plateau/UNLV Archaeological Field School

Archaeological excavations were conducted on the Shivwits Plateau, PARA, as a part of the UNLV 2006 Archaeological Field School. The field school, which took place between June 5 and July 15, 2006, focused primarily on site AZ A:14:50 (ASM), or “Lava Ridge Ruin.” In addition, limited research was also conducted at nearby AZ A:14:46 (ASM), or “Granary House.”

Prior to initiation of the field school, a research design for projects conducted during the school was completed and submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Darou. Following approval of this research design, it was submitted to the relevant Native American tribes for the purpose of initiating pre-project consultation, as required by federal law and policy. Letters and the research design were submitted on February 23, 2006, to the following tribes (as determined through discussions with Rosie Pepito, NPS LAME): Hopi, Fort Mohave, Hualapai, Kaibab Paiute, Las Vegas Paiute, Moapa Paiute, and the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. At the request of the Hopi tribe, a follow-up consultation meeting was held at the Hopi reservation on April 26, 2006. Attending this meeting were Dr. Karen Harry (UNLV), Mr. Steve Darou (NPS), Ms. Rosie Pepito (NPS), Mr. Steward Koyiyumptewa (Hopi), Ms. Lanell Poseyesva (Hopi), and Mr. Marvin Lalo (Hopi). The meeting had a positive outcome, with the Hopi representatives expressing no objections to the project.

Participating in the field school were Dr. Harry (project director), Dr. James Watson (assistant director), Mr. Gene Peters (cook), Ms. Glendee Ane Osborne (crew chief), Ms. Elisa George (laboratory director), and eight students. In addition to support from NPS, the field school was supported by a $5,000 stipend from UNLV’s College of Liberal Arts and a $7,800 stipend from UNLV’s Office of the Executive Vice President and Provost.

The goals of this field school were three-fold: (1) to provide archaeological training for UNLV students, (2) to provide data that would help NPS better manage its cultural resources,
and (3) to better understand the subsistence strategies used by the prehistoric people who lived in the region. To address these goals, we conducted excavations within five rooms at the Lava Ridge Ruin, as well as numerous areas within the plaza and outside of the room block. Additionally, we excavated portions of two rooms at nearby Granary House.

Although the data have not yet been analyzed, our field observations indicate that preservation of material remains is unusually good in this area (for example, unburned wooden objects were recovered, something that is extremely rare in most archaeological settings), leading us to believe that sites within this area may have very high potentials for yielding important archaeological information. We are currently initiating the analysis of the material remains recovered, and plan to have results from much of these studies completed by Spring 2007. UNLV anthropology major and field school student Charles Burkely has been hired to analyze the lithic artifacts recovered from the project, and graduate student Sharlynn Anderson will analyze the ceramic artifacts as a part of her thesis research.

**Personnel Training and Professional Development**

Leah Bonstead attended the Arizona Site Stewards Workshop in Kingman, AZ; the 2006 Biannual Meeting held between the NPS and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office in Virginia City, NV; the 2006 Nevada Archaeological Association annual meeting in Mesquite, NV; and the National Park Service Pacific West Region Rock Art Management Workshop in Boulder City, NV.

Stephanie Velasquez took a course titled “Introduction to Fire Effects” and attended the annual Wildland Fire Refresher. She also was part of the instructor-pool for a week-long Resource Advisor training course for the NPS in January 2006. Both of these endeavors support her specialty as an archaeological resource advisor for both the LAME and PARA fire programs.

Other ancillary training courses that various PLI research assistants attended include Rattlesnake Training, Basic Aviation Safety, and the Nevada Archaeological Association’s historic artifact workshop (“Telling Time with Historic Artifacts”).

Leah Bonstead completed a graduate-level course at UNLV during the 2006 spring semester on prehistoric ceramic analysis. Lisa Gioia-Acres is currently enrolled in two graduate-level courses, one on the historiography of the Desert West and the other on oral histories. Elizabeth Roycraft is currently enrolled in a graduate-level course on hunter-gatherers.

**Miscellaneous Activity**

One Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violation report was completed for Spiderman Rockshelters. The report was authored by Leah Bonstead (LAME CRP No. 05-033; Bonstead 2006c).

A memorandum for the Christmas Tree Pass Road Maintenance project (LAME CRP No. 05-025; Bonstead 2006d) was reviewed by Dr. Greg Haynes and will be submitted to LAME
Archaeologist Steve Daron. Field work for this project was completed prior to the initiation of this task agreement.

A draft report for the Cottonwood East (LAME CRP No. 04-006, Bonstead 2006c) Off Road Vehicle Survey was submitted to LAME Archaeologist Steve Daron for review. The field work for the project was completed prior to initiation of this task agreement.

Archival work was conducted at the Western Archaeological and Conservation Center (WACC) in Tucson, Arizona. WACC is the repository for archives from many of the archaeological projects conducted at Lake Mead. The Park does not have copies of much of this information. Approximately 50 site forms were photocopied and 102 photographs were scanned for incorporation into LAME files.

Three archaeological sites were flagged for avoidance during fuels monitoring on the Twin North Prescribed Burn. Four archaeological sites were revisited and their structures photographed during a List of Classified Structures project conducted on the Shivwits Plateau.

A Landscape Study is being prepared by the NPS for Tassi Ranch on PARA. PLI research assistant Leah Bonstead participated in both field- and office-based interagency/interdisciplinary meetings.

Scholarly Activity

Principal Investigator Dr. Karen Harry presented a brown bag lecture to faculty and students during Fall Semester 2005 to the UNLV Department of Anthropology. She described upcoming work to be conducted through this CESU cooperative agreement and discussed ways in which UNLV students might become involved. Dr. Harry also presented a paper on upcoming research at the Three Corners Conference held at UNLV on October 15, 2005. This professional conference was attended by students and professional archaeologists from Nevada, Utah, California, and Arizona.

Post-doctoral Scholar Dr. Greg Haynes is co-authoring a paper on lithic (chipped-stone) research from his previous efforts in the Great Basin. He will be presenting this paper at an invited symposium at the October 2006 Great Basin Anthropological Conference in Las Vegas. This paper is tentatively slated for publication in an edited volume that incorporates all of the symposium's papers. In addition, he will present the results of research he conducted while employed by the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest at the same conference. Dr. Haynes also presented information based on his dissertation at the UNLV Anthropology Department Colloquium Series on September 21, 2006.

PLI research assistant Leah Bonstead wrote a paper titled "Thermal Properties of Four Clays from Northwestern Arizona and the Moapa Valley, Nevada". This was a research paper written for Dr. Karen Harry's prehistoric ceramic analysis course at UNLV.
Ms Glendee Ane Osborne, a graduate student at the UNLV Department of Anthropology, is developing a GIS-based site predictive model using data obtained from inventories conducted on the Shivwits Plateau, PARA, for her M.A. thesis.

Unpublished Archaeological Resources Reports (cited above)


Bonstead, Leah. n.d.b. *An Archaeological Inventory of Saint Thomas Road (AR 109) and Muddy River Road (AR 111), Overton Arm, LAME, Clark County, Nevada.* LAME Cultural Resource Project No. 06-004 and 06-005, report in preparation, Cultural Resource Office, LAME, Boulder City, Nevada.


Roycraft, Elizabeth. 2006. *A Section 110 Archaeological Inventory from South of Lakeshore Road to the Basic Magnesium Incorporated (BMI) Aqueduct, Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LMNRA), Clark County, Nevada.* LAME Cultural Resource Project No. 05-063, draft report on file, Cultural Resource Office, LAME, Boulder City, Nevada (7 pages text, 35 pages site forms and attachments).


Velasquez, Stephanie. 2006e. *Yellow John East Prescribed Burn Unit.* LAME Cultural Resource Project No. 06-028, report on file, Cultural Resource Office, PARA, St George, Utah. (12 pages text, 130 pages site forms and attachments).


Submitted by: [Redacted]
Principal Investigator

Dr. Margaret N. Rees
Principal Investigator

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Date