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## Archaeological Inventory, Site Assessment, and Data Management, Lake Mead National Recreation Area and Parashant National Monument: Final Report

Margaret N. Rees  
*University of Nevada, Las Vegas, peg.rees@unlv.edu*

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## FINAL REPORT

University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
October 1, 2006 to February 17, 2009

Cooperative Agreement Number H8R07060001  
Task Agreement Number J8R07060013

Archaeological Inventory, Site Assessment, and Data Management, Lake Mead National  
Recreation Area and Parashant National Monument

This cooperative task agreement was awarded to the Public Lands Institute (PLI) at the University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV) on October 1, 2006, with the term ending on February 17, 2009, as modified. The following information constitutes the final report for all of the major activities performed during this agreement. A brief summary of all work performed for each project in the agreement between October 1, 2006 and February 17, 2009 is presented. Other important tasks or activities associated with this agreement, but not identified under any specific project, are also summarized.

### Executive Summary

- More than 11,700 acres were inventoried or monitored and 248 newly discovered archaeological sites were documented on LAME and PARA
- Twenty-two technical reports, 13 memoranda were written in support of TA projects
- Seven manuscripts and two master's thesis are in progress, under peer-review, or published
- Fifteen conference papers or posters were presented at professional conferences
- A total of 151 features at the historic town site of Saint Thomas were monitored
- More than 135 site condition assessments were conducted on LAME and PARA
- More than 7300 acres and 151 sites were recorded as a result of NPS and BLM fire management projects on PARA
- The UNLV Archaeological Field School was conducted in the summer of 2007 at Lava Ridge Ruin, a 16 room pueblo on PARA
- A Predictive Model was developed for archaeological site locations on PARA
- Both pilot and final databases were completed for the PARA settlement pattern study, including data obtained for approximately 1200 sites
- More than 1500 acres were inventoried for Capital Improvement Projects at LAME
- More than 450 acres were surveyed and 19 sites were recorded for the Lost City Inventory Project
- Ground penetrating radar and electro-magnetic conductivity surveys were completed for three sites at Pueblo Grande de Nevada

## **Program Activities**

### Preserve America Project 1A: Saint Thomas

This particular project, including all deliverables specified in the TA, is complete. The following narrative summarizes the results of all field and laboratory-based work that took place over the last two years.

During the first year of the TA, site and feature information obtained prior to the agreement was compiled into a variety of computer files/databases with hard-copy originals placed in a large three-ring binder (Phase 1, Deliverable 1). A copy of the original document was also created for use during field work. A feature monitoring form was developed in collaboration with various cultural resource management professionals and tested/used during field work in January of 2007 (Phase 1, Deliv2). Field tests proved that with only one modification, the monitoring form is sufficient for long-term use (Phase 1, Deliverable 3).

In all, a total of 141 architectural and non-architectural features were monitored during the first phase, including 17 new features (Phase 1, Deliverable 3). GPS spatial data were obtained for all of these features, as well as approximately 1,400 tree stumps that line roadways and property boundaries (Phase 1, Deliverable 4). Scale drawings were made and photographs taken for 10 features (Phase 1, Deliverable 5). Finally, a GIS-derived site map was developed from the GPS data (Phase 1, Deliverable 6). These data are available for Park Service use and GIS manipulation on the NPS network

(R:\CRData\Geodatabase\_Working\_NAD83\26Ck6758(St\_Thomas))

During the second year of work, condition assessments were conducted on all 146 previously recorded features (Phase 2, Deliverable 1). This work included filling out the condition assessment form for each feature and reduplicating digital photographs from were found and documented. Scale drawings, along with digital photographs, were completed for 27 features, 7 more than specified in the TA (Phase 2, Deliverable 2). All of the information obtained as a result of this project has been integrated into appropriate Park Service electronic and hard-copy databases.

To summarize the results of long-term monitoring efforts at Saint Thomas, of the 151 features identified at the site to date, 125 features have been documented/monitored for 3 years (Features 1-129, 2003-2008), 21 have been documented/monitored for 2 years (Features 130-151, 2007-2008), and 5 for only 1 year (Features 152-156, 2008). Of these features, 35 (23%) are in poor condition or less than 25% of each of these features remain intact, 44 (29%) are in fair condition or have between 25-75% of each feature intact, while 72 (48%) remain in good condition with over 75% of each feature intact. The overwhelming majority of damage/disturbance affecting these features is the pervasive growth of tamarisk.

In addition, preventative maintenance was performed on two features: Feature 3, a cement foundation, and Feature 17, a covered water diversion channel. In the case of Feature 3, the Phase 1 assessment found part of the foundation undercut by erosion, so dirt was shoveled underneath it last January (Phase 2) to shore it up. For Feature 17, the Phase I assessment found that visitors walking across the top of the feature had caused a portion of the cement to fracture.

During Phase 2, four metal posts with a connecting chain were placed to discourage visitors from walking across it. In addition, most of the cisterns remain open and some even contain water. These features pose real threats to visitor safety and should be sealed in some fashion. Monitoring efforts have identified at least 12 cisterns that pose a threat to visitor safety.

### Preserve America Project 1B: Lake Mead Website Cultural Resource Information Review and Update

A total of 22 different web pages have been completed for this project (see below). Most of these pages include various associated graphics, including maps and photographs. To summarize past work, a web-based format for presenting historic and cultural resource data, as well as an outline identifying relevant prehistoric and historic period information, was provided in October, 2006 (Phase 1, Deliverables 1-2). Web pages that relate to each historic and prehistoric theme identified as a deliverable in the TA have been produced. Completed web pages include geographic or historic overviews for Boulder Basin (Phase 1, Deliverable 3), Lake Mohave (Phase 1, Deliverable 4), the Overton Arm (Phase 2, Deliverable 1), and other parts of Lake Mead (Phase 2, Deliverable 2). In addition, web pages have been developed that provide an historic overview for Lakes Mead and Mohave, a mining district overview, and information on Katherine Mine (Lake Mohave).

Over the past year, work on this project has proceeded with periodic meetings between NPS ATR Daron, Program Manager Greg Haynes and other PLI Research Assistants. Visual Arts Specialist Ms. Leslie Paige has not been available to assist with this project. It is important to stress that the content of each web page, in terms of related texts and graphics, is being conducted in coordination with NPS ATR Daron. If, and when, this information gets posted on the official Lake Mead website is entirely to the discretion of the Park Service. The following list identifies the web pages that have been delivered to the Park Service to date:

- Thematic Overviews
  1. Outline for presenting historic and prehistoric information
  2. Culture and History Introduction
  3. Native Peoples (Prehistoric and Historic Native American)
  4. Archaeological Impacts, Preservation and Stewardship
  
- Geographic Overviews
  5. Boulder Basin (Lake Mead)
  6. Overton Arm (Lake Mead)
  7. Gregg Basin (Lake Mead)
  8. Temple Bar (Lake Mead)
  9. Newberry Mountains (Lake Mohave)
  
- Historic Web Pages
  10. Six Companies Railroad in Boulder Beach (Boulder Basin)
  11. McKeeversville and Ragtown (Boulder Basin)
  12. Anson Call (Callville Bay)
  13. Daniel Bonelli (Temple Bar)
  14. B-29 (Overto Arm)

15. Civilian Conservation Corps
  16. Elwood Mead
  17. Lakes Mead and Mohave
  18. Mining District
  19. Katherine Mine (Lake Mohave)
- Prehistoric Web Pages
    20. Pueblo Grande de Nevada (Overton Arm)
    21. Salt Caves (Overton Arm)
    22. Mark Raymond Harrington

#### Preserve American Project 1C: Evaluation of Site 26Ck4943

In April 2008, two obsidian artifacts recovered during test excavations were mailed to the Geochemical Research Laboratory in Portola, California, to determine their geological source location. The results from this analysis were received in July. While the two artifacts appear to come from the same geological source, the exact location of the parent material remains unknown. This is surprising since most large obsidian flows in the western U.S. have been characterized and their locations identified. This suggests that the obsidian comes from a highly localized source, such as one of the many small volcanic mountain ranges adjacent to the lower Colorado River, or perhaps from a location in northern Mexico.

All reports for this project, as specified in the TA, have been finished including the report (Phase 2, Deliverable 2) and the accession/catalog of artifacts and archival material into the NPS ANCS+ curatorial database (Phase 2, Deliverable 3).

#### Project 2: Site Condition Assessments

All of the deliverables for both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of this project have been completed. A total of 135 site condition assessments were conducted on NPS lands. Of these, 73 were undertaken within the boundaries of Lake Mead NRS, while 62 were conducted on PARA. The majority of these sites, or 104 (77.0%) were found in *GOOD* condition. Eleven other sites (8.1%) were considered to be in *FAIR* condition, because a portion of each site had received some obvious and significant damage. Four other sites (3.0%) were considered to be in *POOR* condition. Ten others (7.4%) were visited, but no longer meet current site definitions for the states of Arizona or Nevada. The remaining six (4.4%) could not be relocated. Condition assessment information for all of these sites has been entered into the NPS ASMIS.

A review of over 800 site records in ASMIS was completed, and geospatial information was ensured for each record. Any site without a spatial or locational referent, or found to be outside of the boundary of LAME or PARA, was designed "Local Resource Type," as per NPS stipulations. The Park's Master Site Form Directory was updated as well.

#### Project 3A: Fire Management Projects- NPS Andrus Burn Unit (PARA)

Field work for this deliverable took place in the Spring and Fall of 2007. PLI Research Assistant, Ms. Stephanie Velasquez, coordinated and supervised all phases of the field work, laboratory work and report authorship. During the field work, 2,770 acres were inventoried for

archaeological resources and 32 sites and 34 isolated finds were recorded. Approximately 2,185 acres had been previously surveyed for this project last summer, so the number of acres that received pedestrian survey totaled 4,955. While the task agreement states that 5,500 acres will be inventoried, approximately 550 acres or 10 percent of the total project area, was located on terrain so steep (i.e., steep-walled canyonlands) that intensive pedestrian survey could not be accomplished.

Two compliance reports for the NPS Andrus fuel reduction project were authored by Ms. Velasquez. (*Andrus Burn Unit East, Andrus Burn Unit West*). Other members of the PLI archaeological crew helped prepare the necessary site documents that accompanied these reports. Because of the abbreviated survey schedule, stand-alone Class I Inventory reports were not completed, but rather bundled into the Class III documents. Changes in task agreement deliverables have been conducted in consultation between the NPS-ATR, Mr. Steve Daron, and PLI Archaeology Program Manager, Dr. Greg Haynes. The final compliance reports are complete, along with all of the ASMIS site database entry for each of the newly recorded sites. Thus, all deliverables for both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of this project have been completed.

#### Project 3B: Fire Management Project- NPS Kelly East Fuels Treatment Unit (PARA)

As per the TA modification, the Kelly East Fuels Treatment Unit replaced the Twin South Fuels Treatment Unit inventory. Field work for the Kelly East Unit was completed in Spring 2008. A total of 1,850 acres received inventory and 81 archaeological sites documented. In addition to basic site surface documentation, 42 shovel probes were excavated at four prehistoric sites. While 17 artifacts were recovered from these probes (< 1 per probe), these subsurface tests showed little potential for sensitive archaeological deposits to be located in near-surface contexts at these sites.

All of the deliverables identified for this project are complete. An inventory report was completed and submitted to Arizona SHPO for review (see Unpublished Technical Reports, Velasquez).

#### Project 4A: UNLV Archaeological Field School on the Shivwits Plateau.

The UNLV Field School was conducted in the summer of 2007. A report on the field school findings was submitted to ATR Steve Daron. This report included a description of field work conducted at Lava Ridge Ruin (AZ A:14:50) and Granary House (AZ A:14:46), and included data obtained from the analysis of pollen, macrobotanical, ceramic, lithic, and tree-ring dating samples. All artifacts from that project have been accessioned according to NPS standards and requirements, and all artifacts and records prepared for curation.

#### Project 4B: Settlement Pattern Study

The final report on the findings of the predictive site location model has been submitted by Ms. Glendee Ane Osborne, who has also completed a GIS database which includes data on the following cultural and environmental attributes has been finalized: (a) archaeological sites- by type, age, and cultural affiliation; (b) topography; (c) soil type; (d) springs/seeps; (e) plant communities; and (f) elevation (Phase 1, Deliverables 1-2). In addition, this database

incorporates geospatial data from all archaeological inventories completed across PARA. This model was tested using data collected from large-scale surveys completed on PARA over the last two years, and a final report submitted. All deliverables for this project have been completed. Notably, last December Glendee Ane Osborne was awarded the Great Basin-CESU Award for Outstanding Student Contribution on this project.

#### Project 5: SNPLMA Capital Improvement Projects

To date, all field work related to the CIP inventories is complete. A total of 1575 acres were surveyed, including 600 acres the first year and another 975 acres the second year. This field work was conducted on five parcels of land: (a) a 320 acre parcel near Laughlin, (b) a 245 acre parcel in Government, Wash, (c) a 410 acre parcel near Twin Springs, (d) a 422 acre parcel near Stewart's Point, and (e) a 180 acre parcel near Boy Scout Canyon. All five technical reports associated with these inventories have been written.

#### Project 6: Lost City Inventory

In Year 1, 470 acres were inventoried in the vicinity of the Lost City and lower Muddy River and an additional 470 acres were inventoried in Year 2. A total of 38 sites were recorded and their site forms completed. A report was completed by Greg Haynes that covered the field work results for both Year 1 and Year 2. In addition, geophysical surveys that include the use of ground penetrating radar and an electromagnetic conductivity device have been accomplished at three sites located as a result of fieldwork. These sites include two Virgin Anasazi habitations, Harrington's House 46 (26Ck8411) and Hosue 47 (26Ck7592), along with the historic, Euramerican-built Pageant Site pueblo (26Ck6759). As a result of this work a number of subsurface anomalies were identified and test excavated. A report on the results of these studies was submitted by Greg Haynes.

#### Project 7: BLM Andrus Burn Unit (BLM-PARA)

Field work was conducted for this project between May 4 and May 25 of 2007. A total of 1250 acres was inventoried and 27 sites and 28 isolated finds recorded. A report that presents the results of the inventory, along with management recommendations for avoiding all known archaeological sites, was authored by Ms. Velasquez (See Unpublished Archaeological Resource Reports section for: *Andrus Fuels Reduction Project*) and finalized with BLM-PARA. Other members of the PLI archaeological crew helped prepare the necessary site documents that accompanied the report. All deliverables for this project have been completed.

## **Other Projects Conducted at the Request of the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management.**

As a result of a large-scale flash-flood at the Willow Beach Developed Area in October of 2007, a prehistoric site with both surficial and buried archaeological components was damaged (Site No. AZ F:02:02). At the request of the NPS-ATR, Mr. Steve Daron, PLI archaeologists were asked to conduct an emergency condition assessment on the extent of flood damage to the site. This work was conducted by two PLI archaeologists (Leah Bonstead, Greg Haynes) and an NPS archaeological intern (Andres Diaz). A total of 23 erosional channels were documented across the site. These channels exposed several hearth-like features in their cut-banks, as well as some lithic and groundstone artifacts. An extended memorandum describing the results of the damage assessment was authored by Bonstead (see below: Willow Beach Memorandum).

Emergency condition assessments were also conducted in 2007 at two rock art sites. The Jumbo Wash rock art site, located just south of the Willow Beach Developed Area, was completely re-documented. This fieldwork was undertaken because of increased visitor access to the area, a result of lowered river levels. Initially documented in 1980, a total of 13 previously identified and 13 newly discovered rock art panels were recorded. Another condition assessment took place at a large rock art site in Petroglyph Wash; NPS personnel had reported damage to one of the many petroglyph panels at this site. Fieldwork included a damage assessment of the vandalized panel. Also, 109 rock art panels were visited to ensure that no other damage had occurred and each of the panels were photographed for future reference.

In 2007, PLI archaeologists assisted the NPS on a wide variety of short-term cultural resource projects not specifically identified in the task agreement. A 120-acre emergency inventory was conducted at Calville Bay in advance of a new marina (the old Overton Marina was moved to Calville Bay). A 104-acre-inventory along Approved Road 110 was also completed. Assistance was given for a relatively large fire-management inventory on the Shivwits Plateau (Ambush Water Pocket). Other smaller surveys include three acres on Middle Point Island (See Unpublished Archaeological Resource Reports section for: Bonstead, *Middle Point Island Plate Boundary*) and 26 acres along an historic railroad. Subsurface test excavations were conducted at one prehistoric site (26Ck5994) and several adjacent historic sites (26Ck1043-1045). Finally, two additional fuel reduction inventories were completed for the BLM on PARA, the East-Fork and Nixon Spring projects. The Eastfork inventory covered approximately 460 acres and 12 prehistoric sites were documented as a result (See Unpublished Archaeological Resource Reports section for: Velasquez, *Eastfork Fuels Reduction Project*). The Nixon Spring inventory, located near Mount Trumbull, covered only 70 acres and no sites were discovered (See Unpublished Archaeological Resource Reports section for: Velasquez, *Nixon Spring Fuels Reduction Project*). A large number of historic photographs taken at Lost City by Mark Raymond Harrington, and then more recently by Margaret Lyneis in the 1980s, were scanned for PLI Principal Investigator, Dr. Karen Harry. These photographs were used by the 2006 UNLV Lost City Field Class to assess the current condition of prehistoric Anasazi architectural features on Main Ridge (Site No. 26Ck2148). In addition, PLI Field Supervisor Leah Bonstead spent three days at the



Western Archaeological and Conservation Center in Tucson scanning old site records and 518 blank-and-white project photographs from Lake Mead.

Ms. Andi del Gatto, hired for two months over the winter of 2007-2008, assisted both PLI and NPS cultural resources personnel on tasks associated with the curation of documents, photographs and artifacts. One of the more important accomplishments was the development of a Preventative Conservation Plan for the Park's curation facility. This protocol, developed under the direction of Cultural Resource Branch Chief, Ms. Rosie Pepito, provides a framework for the consistent care of records and objects at the Park's curation facility. Ms. del Gatto also updated Lake Mead's ANCS+ database (Automated National Catalog System for NPS museum collections), inputting recently issued accession numbers and catalog numbers and adding descriptive information for archived objects. Other tasks include preparing artifacts for long-term storage; identifying objects and records throughout LAME that need to be placed in the curation facility; and archiving restored nitrate photographs. She also prepared loan documents for objects scheduled to leave the curation facility.

PLI Research Assistant Steph Velasquez compiled, updated and maintained the LAME GIS cultural resource databases. All survey and site spatial data, electronic or otherwise, obtained by NPS and PLI went through rigorous post-processing after fieldwork. Ms. Velasquez ensured that these data conformed to existing protocols, incorporated the new data into existing GIS databases, and made sure that all of these files are continually backed-up. The GIS archaeological database was also periodically reviewed for errors/quality assurance.

In 2008, two other parcels totaling 1050 acres were inventoried in support of agency fire management programs. The smaller of these units, located near Kelly Dam, was less than 450 acres in size and contained 11 sites. A compliance report for this project was completed by Research Assistant Roycraft (see Unpublished Technical Reports). The larger parcel was located immediately south of the Kelly East Unit, totaled 600 acres and contained 29 sites.

During the first quarter of 2008, several hundred artifact records were entered in ANCS+, the Park Service' national curation catalog. All of these records relate to previous archaeological investigations at Main Ridge (Smithsonian site #26Ck2148), Pueblo Grande de Nevada. At the same time, quality control and assurance for records in the Natural History catalog of ANCS+ was also conducted.

Also during the first quarter, three rock art sites were initially recorded near Cottonwood Cove (26Ck5877, 26Ck6578, and 26Ck6579). The documentation crew included two PLI employees (Bonstead, Burrows), an NPS seasonal employee (Ms. Allison King) and two volunteer Student Conservation Association volunteers (Ms. Crystal Kauk, Ms. Sarah Weems). Ms. Bonstead trained the entire crew on the proper techniques used to record rock art according to standards provided by the Nevada Rock Art Foundation and approved by Nevada SHPO. Follow up documentation took place this past July 2008, and scale drawings were made for each rock art panel at 26Ck6577 and 26Ck6578.

In March 2008, UNLV Graduate Student Ms. Glendee Ane Osborne, assisted NPS Archaeologist Pat Baird in the documentation of Blue Point Spring. Ms. Osborne's work primarily involved the creation of a accurate site map using a Total Station. Both the upper and lower spring localities were mapped in March, along with associated historic fish ponds, roadways and other historic features.

In 1977 and 1978, the Western Archaeological Center (WACC) recorded 130 sites near Tassi Spring in the Grand Wash area of PARA. These sites eventually became listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as the "Grand Wash Archaeological District". Since the level of documentation for archaeological sites has significantly changed over the years, Lake Mead Archaeologist Steve Daron requested that field work take place at this district to update the existing site records. This work included relocating, re-recording and assessing the condition of as many sites as possible using current standards and protocols. Field work began in October 2007 under the direction of PLI Research Assistant Steph Velasquez, and continued throughout the year as time and personnel allowed. Sixteen archaeological sites were revisited as a result of this project.

PLI Research Assistants have assisted the Park Service on a number of GIS-based tasks throughout the year. A new and comprehensive cultural resource GIS database for both LAME and PARA is nearing completion. PLI Research Assistant Steph Velasquez, in particular, played a critical role during the developmental process, ensuring that all cultural resource geospatial data was properly migrated into the new system, and that it could be used seamlessly by cultural resources personnel. Other university-based people who assisted with this process include Elizabeth Roycraft, Vanessa Truit and Hal Rager.

Another important GIS-based task was to digitally rectify a suite of aerial photographs to show Boulder Basin before its inundation by Lake Mead. In simple terms, this work ensures that all of these aerial photographs match other topographic maps and aerial photographs. This work was conducted by PLI employee Hal Rager.

## **Public Outreach**

- In the Spring of 2007, Drs. Karen Harry and Greg Haynes led a number of field trips out to Lost City. The first trip was to show how Lake Mead has affected archaeological sites across this large prehistoric complex with a member of the NPS Submerged Cultural Resources Team. The second trip was to showcase this year's fieldwork to various Park employees, including NPS-ATR Steve Daron, as well as Lost City Archaeologist, Eva Jensen.
- In the Spring of 2007, Drs. Karen Harry and Greg Haynes gave a presentation to Bureau of Reclamation archaeologists that highlighted the results ongoing PLI research at Lost City.
- Ms. Leah Bonstead gave a presentation in 2007 was at the Submerged Archaeological Resources Protection Act law enforcement training course in which she discussed the

kinds of archaeological resources present on the NRA, including both submerged and terrestrial resources.

- Also in 2007, Ms. Leah Bonstead gave a presentation at the Arizona Northwestern Regional Site Stewards workshop in St. George, Utah, and was conducted jointly with Park Archaeologist Steve Daron. The latter presentation focused on archaeological resources present on the Arizona Strip (Northwest Arizona) and the work currently being conducted by PLI and NPS on Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument.
- Information recovered during Lost City fieldwork is currently on display as a panel in the Lost City Museum's new exhibit entitled "Southern Nevada Landscapes of Change."
- Karen Harry gave a presentation on the fieldwork conducted at Lost City to a region-wide meeting of NPS archaeologists in Boulder City, Nevada, on (February 12, 2008).
- Karen Hary gave a presentation to invited members of the public at an exhibit opening for the Lost City Museum (May 8, 2008).
- Greg Haynes gave a presentation to the Lincoln County Chapter of the Nevada Archaeological Association in Caliente. The talk discussed past and current investigations at Pueblo Grande de Nevada (November 28, 2007).
- Greg Haynes gave a presentation to the Archaeo-Nevada Society in Las Vegas. This talk was also about past and current investigations at Pueblo Grande de Nevada (January 10, 2008).
- Leah Bonstead gave a presentation to Nevada Conservation Corp (NCC) employees who work on public lands throughout Southern Nevada. Leah spoke about the kinds of archaeological sites found throughout the region, as well as the kinds of sites found specifically at Lake Mead (October 8, 2008).
- Elizabeth Roycraft gave a presentation to the Archeo-Nevada Society in Las Vegas. Her talk was about the Shivwits Plateau and the large-scale inventories she has been involved with over the last two years (March 13, 2008).

### **Scholarly Activity**

*The following manuscripts are published or in press:*

Ast (Charest), Andreas

Defining Grinding Slicks- An Experimental Approach. In *Proceedings of the 2007 Three Corners Conference*, edited by Mark C. Slaughter, Steven Daron, and Kathleen A. Sprowl (forthcoming).

Harry, Karen G.

Seven Foot Giants & Silk-Clad Skeletons: A Voyeur's Look Back at the Discovery and Early Fieldwork of Nevada's 'Lost City'. In *Proceedings of the 2007 Three Corners Conference*, edited by Mark C. Slaughter, Steven Daron, and Kathleen A. Sprowl (forthcoming).

Haynes, Gregory M.

Variability in Morphology and Raw Material Choices in Paleoamerican Points from Yucca Mountain. *Current Research in the Pleistocene*, Volume 24 (published January 17, 2008).

AskingWhy in Great Basin Lithic Studies. Co-authored with Daron G. Duke. Under review for the upcoming edited volume: *Past, Present and Future Issues Great Basin Archaeology: Papers in Honor of Don D. Fowler*. Nevada Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resources Series, Sparks, Nevada (forthcoming).

Henrickson, Stephanie and Angela N. Peterson

Explaining the Absence of Hearths at Lava Ridge Ruin. In *Proceedings of the 2007 Three Corners Conference*, edited by Mark C. Slaughter, Steven Daron, and Kathleen A. Sprowl (forthcoming).

*The following manuscripts are currently undergoing peer-review:*

Harry, Karen G. and James Watson

The Archaeology of Pueblo Grande de Nevada: Past and Current Research within Nevada's 'Lost City.' Ms. under peer review for publication in *Kiva* (submitted August 13, 2008).

Haynes, Gregory M.

Cross-Cultural Implications for Ancestral Pueblo Agriculture along the Lower Muddy River in the Mojave Desert. Manuscript currently under revision for *Journal of Anthropological Research*. (submitted May 20, 2008; returned for revision August 10, 2008).

*The following master's thesis projects have been completed:*

Osborne, Glendee Ane

Prehistoric Settlement, Land Use, and Site Locations: A Predictive Model for the Shivwits Plateau, Northwest Arizona. M.A. Thesis, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies (unfinished). Anticipated graduation date: (Fall 2008).

*The following master's thesis projects are currently underway:*

Anderson, Sharlyn

Green Gold: Olivine Temper in Pueblo II Virgin Anasazi Ceramics from Lost City. M.A. thesis, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies (in progress). Anticipated graduation date: Spring Fall 2010.

*The following papers or posters were presented at professional conferences:*

Anderson, Sharlyn, Karen Harry and Nancy Gray

Vessel Function as a Means of Understanding Ceramic Trade during the Middle Pueblo II Period in Nevada. Paper presented at the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Meetings of the Nevada Archaeological Association, Minden, Nevada (April 12, 2008).

Bonstead, Leah and Steph Velasquez

A Study of Habitation Sites on the Southern Shivwits Plateau, Mohave County, Arizona. Paper presented at the 72<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology (April 25-29), Austin, Texas.

Bonstead, Leah, Eva Jensen, and Steve Daron

History and Condition of St. Thomas: A Southern Nevada Ghost Town. Paper presented at the 2007 Three Corners Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada (October 13, 2007).

Charest, Andreas P.

Milling Slicks: Evidence of Practical Activity, Rock Art or Ritual Activity? Paper presented at the 2007 Three Corners Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada (October 13, 2007).

Harry, Karen G.

Red-Headed Giants, Silk-Clad Skeletons, and Drunken Archaeologists: A Voyeur's Look Back at the Discovery and Early Fieldwork at Nevada's "LCity". Paper presented at the 2007 Three Corners Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada (October 13, 2007).

Harry, Karen G. and Steve Daron

Depression Era Archaeology along the Colorado River: The Role and Legacy of the CCC. Paper presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference on Nevada History, Reno, Nevada (May 21, 2008).

Harry, Karen G. and James Watson

The Shivwits Research Project: Exploring Virgin Anasazi Settlement and Subsistence Patterns on the Arizona Strip. Paper presented at the 73<sup>rd</sup> AnMeetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Vancouver, Canada (Marc28, 2008).

Harry, Karen G., Steve Daron, Leah Bonstead, and Glendee Ane Osborne  
Puebloan Land Use in the Mt. Dellenbaugh Region of the Arizona Strip. Poster presented at the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Southwest Symposium, Tempe, Arizona (January 19, 2008).

Haynes, Gregory M.

Recent Forest Service Investigations on Peavine Mountain (Or What's in Reno's Back Yard). Paper presented at the 30<sup>th</sup> Meetings of the Great Basin Anthropological Conference (October 19-21, 2006), Las Vegas, Nevada.

Asking Why in Great Basin Lithic Studies. Paper presented at the Invited Symposium: *Past, Present and Future Issues in Great Basin Archaeology – Papers in Honor of Don D. Fowler*, the 30<sup>th</sup> Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada (with Daron G. Duke).

The Lower Muddy River “Lost City” Community: A View of the Anasazi World from Its Far Western Edge. Paper presented at the 72<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology (April 25-29, 2007), Austin Texas. This paper was also presented at the 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Meetings of the Nevada Archaeological Association (April 20-22, 2007), Ely, Nevada.

Cross-Cultural Implications for Ancestral Pueblo Agriculture along the Lower Muddy River in the Mojave Desert. Paper presented at the 2007 Three Corners Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada (October 13, 2008). This paper was also presented at the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Meetings of the Nevada Archaeological Association, Minden, Nevada (April 12, 2008).

Henrikson, Stephanie, and Angela Peterson

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Submitted by:



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Margaret N. Rees, Project Administrator

04/20/09

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Date