ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND SITE ASSESSMENT AT GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK

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WACC Archeologists Lynne D'Ascenzo and Donna Fesselmeyer at the entrance of Great Basin National Park.

Cover design: Fremont Kachina pictographs at Upper Pictograph Cave (26WP3) after E. Harrington (1933).
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**LIST OF TABLES** ........................................ vi 
**LIST OF FIGURES** .................................... vii 
**ABSTRACT** ........................................... xii 
**PROJECT SUMMARY** .................................. xiii 
**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** ................................. xiv 

**CHAPTER 1**  **INTRODUCTION** ........................ 1 
Site Numbers ........................................... 2 
Field Methods ........................................... 4 
Developed Area Surveys ................................ 5 
  Campgrounds .......................................... 5 
  Park Entrance ........................................ 7 
    Rowland Spring Exclusion Fence .................. 7 
    Park Boundary Fence ................................ 7 
    Proposed Lehman Flats Campground .............. 7 
    Lehman Orchard .................................... 8 
  Mt. Moriah Overlook ................................ 8 
  Osceola Ditch Trail ................................ 8 
  Proposed Baker Ridge Visitor Center ............. 8 
  Proposed Maintenance Yard ......................... 9 
  Spring Development Areas .......................... 9 
Environment at Great Basin National Park ........... 9 
Culture History of Great Basin National Park ....... 10 
  Paleo-Indian Period ................................ 10 
  Great Basin Desert Archaic ......................... 10 
  Parowan Fremont .................................... 10 
  Western Shoshone ................................... 12 
  Historic Period Occupation ......................... 12 

**CHAPTER 2**  **SURVEY RESULTS AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS** ........ 13 
Definitions of Cultural Resources ..................... 13 
Prehistoric Sites ...................................... 21 
  Artifact Scatter Sites ................................ 21 
  Rock Art Sites ...................................... 26 
    Open Rock Art Sites ............................... 26 
    Rock Art Sites in Caves ......................... 30 
  Cave Sites .......................................... 34 
Historic Period Sites ................................ 36 
  Mining Sites ....................................... 38 
    Osceola Ditch .................................... 38 
    Stella Lake Rock Dam ............................. 38
TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnson Lake Mining Complex</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilford Spring Cabin</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bonita Mine</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa/Lexington Mine</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker Lake Cabin</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranching and Agriculture</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Industry</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Sites of Unknown Function</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated Finds</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated Chipped Stone Debitage</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 3  ARTIFACT ANALYSIS ......................................................... 79

Ceramics                                                     | 79   |
Chipped Stone Artifacts                                       | 81   |

CHAPTER 4  SITE CONDITION, MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ......................... 89

Artifact Scatters                                             | 95   |
Rock Art Sites                                                | 96   |
Cave Sites                                                    | 99   |
Historic Period Sites                                         | 100  |
Mining Sites                                                 | 103  |
Osceola Ditch and Stella Lake Dam                            | 103  |
Johnson Lake Mining Complex                                   | 104  |
Tilford Spring Cabin                                          | 104  |
Bonita Mine                                                   | 105  |
Ponderosa/Lexington Mine                                      | 105  |
Baker Lake Cabin                                              | 105  |
Ranching and Agriculture                                      | 105  |
Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct                                   | 106  |
Robison Corral                                                | 106  |
Tourist Industry                                             | 106  |
Rhodes Cabin                                                 | 106  |
Pole Canyon Dugout                                            | 106  |
Mapping                                                      | 107  |
Wheeler Peak Triangulation Site                               | 107  |
Logging                                                      | 107  |
South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill                                | 107  |
Historic Sites of Unknown Function                            | 107  |
Pole Canyon Safe                                              | 108  |
Young Canyon Stone House                                      | 108  |
Shoshone Trail Cabin                                          | 108  |
Suggestions for Future Study                                  | 108  |
TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS ................................. 111

Summary of the Survey Results ........................................... 111
The Archeological Potential of the Survey Findings ................. 112
Recommended Treatment for Sites ........................................ 113
Contribution of the Findings to Great Basin Research ............. 114
  Prehistoric Sites ......................................................... 114
  The Historic Period .................................................... 117
Concluding Remarks ....................................................... 117

APPENDIX I SITE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE GRBA 1989C
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY .................................................. 119

APPENDIX II CROSS LISTING OF DIFFERENT SITE NUMBERING SCHEMES .... 177

REFERENCES ............................................................... 185
**LIST OF TABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1.1</td>
<td>Cross Listing of Site Numbers Ordered by GRBA 1989C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2.1</td>
<td>Site Data for GRBA 1989C Survey</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2.2</td>
<td>GRBA 1989C Isolated Finds</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3.1</td>
<td>Dates for Fremont Gray Ware Ceramics</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3.2</td>
<td>Ceramics Collected by GRBA 1989C</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3.3</td>
<td>Chipped Stone Tools Collected by GRBA 1989C</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3.4</td>
<td>Summary of Site Condition, Significance and Management Recommendations</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4.1</td>
<td>Archeological Assessment and Unrau’s Recommendations for Historic Period Sites</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table AI.1</td>
<td>Features at the Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table AII.1</td>
<td>Denver Service Center List of Historic Sites</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table AII.2</td>
<td>Great Basin National Park Resource Division List of Cultural Resources</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table AII.3</td>
<td>Sites on Cultural Resource Map from Denver Service Center</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table AII.4</td>
<td>Rock Art Sites in Great Basin National Park Recorded by McLane</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table AII.5</td>
<td>Solid Minerals Operations Monitoring Survey</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table AII.6</td>
<td>Sites Recorded Along Snake Creek</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIST OF FIGURES**

| Figure 1.1 | Developed area survey parcels covered by the GRBA 1989C archeological survey | 6 |
| Figure 1.2 | Proposed chronology for Great Basin National Park | 11 |
| Figure 2.1 | Archeological sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey at Great Basin National Park | 14 |
| Figure 2.2 | Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-1 (26WP739) | 22 |
| Figure 2.3 | Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-2 (26WP1999) | 23 |
| Figure 2.4 | Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-3 (26WP2000) | 23 |
| Figure 2.5 | GRBA 89C-8 (26WP2005) is a large artifact scatter | 24 |
| Figure 2.6 | Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-7 (26WP2004) | 25 |
| Figure 2.7 | Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-9 (26WP2006) | 25 |
| Figure 2.8 | Rock art sites at Great Basin National Park | 27 |
| Figure 2.9 | Mill Creek Petroglyphs, GRBA 89C-30 (26WP135) | 28 |
| Figure 2.10 | The Top of Hill Petroglyph Site, GRBA 89C-37 (26WP1947) | 29 |
| Figure 2.11 | The Snake Creek Petroglyph Site, GRBA 89C-38 (26WP1948) | 30 |
| Figure 2.12 | Snake Creek Pictograph Cave, or Quartz Cave, GRBA 89C-19 (26WP42) | 31 |
| Figure 2.13 | Archeologists recording Snake Creek Pictograph Cave, GRBA 89C-19 (26WP42) | 31 |
| Figure 2.14 | Upper Pictograph Cave, GRBA 89C-25 (GRBA 26WP3) | 32 |
| Figure 2.15 | Example of crayon-like black line pictographs at GRBA 89C-25 (26WP3) | 33 |
| Figure 2.16 | Lower Pictograph Cave, GRBA 89C-26 (26WP12) | 35 |
| Figure 2.17 | Baker Creek Rockshelter, GRBA 89C-29 (26WP68) | 35 |
| Figure 2.18 | Lehman Caves, Room 1 | 37 |
| Figure 2.19 | Lehman Caves, Room 1 | 37 |
**LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>Remains of flumes at Osceola Ditch, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>View of camp associated with construction of Osceola Ditch, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>Camp associated with the construction of the Osceola Ditch, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>Plan and profile maps of the Osceola Ditch Tunnel, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>View into north opening of the Osceola Ditch Tunnel, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>Overall map of the Johnson Lake Mining Complex, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>View of entrance to collapsed adit at the Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>Detail map of the trash and rubble scatter from the collapsed cable-way terminal building, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>View upslope of the rubble from the collapsed cable-way building, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>View downslope of rubble from cable-way terminal with cable-way in foreground, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>Map of Johnson Lake Dam, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>View looking north of Johnson Lake Dam, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>Detail map of Johnson Lake Cabins, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>Front view of Structure 1, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>Interior view of Structure 1, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>Side view of Structure 2, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

viii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>Front view of Structure 3, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>Rear wall of Structure 4, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>Detail map of Johnson Mill, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>Front view of Johnson Mill Building, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>Front view of stable at Johnson Mill, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>Exterior view of Tilford Spring Cabin, GRBA 89C-14 (26WP2011)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>Interior view of Tilford Spring Cabin, GRBA 89C-14 (26WP2011)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>Plan map of Tilford Spring Cabin Site, GRBA 89C-14 (26WP2011)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>Plan map of Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>Adit with support timbers at Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>Collapsed structure, Feature 14, at Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>Log loading platform, Feature 25, at Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>Plan map of the Ponderosa/Lexington Mine, GRBA 89C-43 (26WP2023)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>Head frame and mine shaft at the Ponderosa/Lexington Mine, GRBA 89C-43 (26WP2023)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Front view of the Baker Lake Cabin, GRBA 89C-42 (26WP2022)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>Rear wall of the Baker Lake Cabin, GRBA 89C-42 (26WP2022)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>Plan map of the Baker Lake Cabin, GRBA 89C-42 (26WP2022)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure 2.53 Plan map of the Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct, GRBA 89C-31 (26WP668) ............... 60
Figure 2.54 Plan map of the Robison Corral, GRBA 89C-40 (26WP2020) .......................... 60
Figure 2.55 Front view of Rhodes Cabin, GRBA 89C-32 (26WP669) .......................... 61
Figure 2.56 Exterior view of the Pole Canyon Dugout, GRBA 89C-17 (26WP2012) ............... 62
Figure 2.57 Interior view of the Pole Canyon Dugout, GRBA 89C-17 (26WP2012) ............... 62
Figure 2.58 Plan map of the Pole Canyon Dugout, GRBA 89C-17 (26WP2012) ............... 63
Figure 2.59 Plan map of the Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station, GRBA 89C-35 (26WP1649) ............... 64
Figure 2.60 Plan map of the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill, GRBA 89C-44 (26WP2024) ............... 65
Figure 2.61 Fire box, or fire-tube boiler, at the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill, GRBA 89C-44 (26WP2024) ............... 66
Figure 2.62 Plan map of the Shoshone Trail Cabin Site, GRBA 89C-13 (26WP2010) ............... 66
Figure 2.63 View showing condition of the Shoshone Trail Cabin, GRBA 89C-13 (26WP2010) ............... 67
Figure 2.64 Plan map of the Pole Canyon Safe, GRBA 89C-18 (26WP2013) ............... 68
Figure 2.65 Front view of the Pole Canyon Safe, GRBA 89C-18 (26WP2013) ............... 69
Figure 2.66 Plan map of the Young Canyon Stone House, GRBA 89C-45 (26WP2025) ............... 69
Figure 2.67 View of the fireplace in the rear wall of the Young Canyon Stone House, GRBA 89C-45 (26WP2025) ............... 70
Figure 2.68 Location of the 40 isolated finds recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey ............... 71
Figure 2.69 Projectile points and bifaces found at GRBA 89C-IF-17 ............... 75
Figure 2.70 Isolated find GRBA 89C-IF-17, a small lithic scatter ............... 75
LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure 2.71 Map of the alluvial fan at the park entrance, showing the locations of sites, isolated finds and isolated chipped stone debitage .......................... 76

Figure 3.1 Flow chart showing how projectile points were sorted ........ 81

Figure 3.2 Bajada-style, Pinto and Northern Side-Notched points ........ 83

Figure 3.3 Elko points .................................................. 85

Figure 3.4 Rose Spring, Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow points ................................................. 86

Figure 3.5 Nondiagnostic points, bifaces, tools and scraper ............ 87

Figure 4.1 Excavated trench at Quartz Cave, GRBA 89C-19 (26WP42) .... 98
ABSTRACT

Archeological survey and site assessment at Great Basin National Park were conducted in June and July of 1989 by archeologists from the Western Archeological and Conservation Center. Developed and proposed development areas totalling 780 acres were systematically surveyed and 11 prehistoric archeological sites were recorded in the alluvial fan that extends from the park entrance to Lower Lehman Campground. Thirteen previously known prehistoric sites and one newly discovered site were recorded at various locations throughout the park as part of the site assessment. Sixteen historic period properties were visited and recorded.

Prehistoric sites date to Archaic, Fremont and Shoshone periods and include artifact scatters, rock art sites and caves. The historic period sites are related to mining, ranching, the tourist industry associated with Lehman Caves, mapping and logging. The archeological significance of all sites recorded by this project is summarized and recommendations are made for the management of significant archeological resources. The contributions of this research to the prehistory and history of the park and Snake Valley are considered.
PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name: Archeological Overview and Assessment, Phase II, Great Basin National Park

Project Number: GRBA 1989C

Package Number: 166

Type of Project: Archeological survey of developed areas and historic period properties


Fieldwork Dates: May 30 to July 6, 1989

Person-Days: 83 field-days, 15 travel-days

Project Location and Size: Six campgrounds, the park entrance area, Lehman Orchard, four proposed development areas, four spring development sites and a fence realignment were surveyed, for a total of 780 acres. Thirteen previously recorded archeological sites and 16 historic period properties, all located on the east-facing slopes of the park, were visited and recorded.

Project Scope: Twelve prehistoric sites and 40 isolated finds were recorded. Thirteen previously known sites and 16 historic properties were re-recorded.

Summary Management Recommendations: The archeological significance of each site has been assessed and is summarized in Chapter 4. Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be required prior to ground disturbing activities at sites with archeological significance.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project could not have been accomplished without the efforts and cooperation of many people. At the risk of sounding corny, I wish to thank Keith Anderson, Chief of the Division of Archeology, and my supervisor, George Teague, who provide an environment of intellectual freedom and support which makes working at WACC a pleasure.

I want to express thanks to the survey crew which was made up of WACC employees and volunteers. I am indebted to Lynne D'Ascenzo and Donna Fesselmeyer who performed survey work of the highest caliber while putting up with primitive living conditions (the nearest shower was 7 miles away) and rugged terrain (we performed several surveys at elevations exceeding 10,000 feet). Diane Hamann gave up two weeks of vacation to come to "summer camp" and survey with us. Diane and her husband, Ken Hedges, who spent a long weekend with us, provided some much needed expertise at several large rock art sites; both are active members of the American Rock Art Research Association. Karen D'Ascenzo was pressed into service when she came to visit her sister.

The cooperation of Superintendent Al Hendricks and his staff was greatly appreciated. The list of those who assisted us in various ways includes Chief Ranger Bruce Freet, Norm Hiestand, Mac Brock, Gail Arundell, Bob Wilson, Kathleen Gondor and Ray Waites. Special thanks to Bob for parking the trailer and to Ray for accompanying us on our photographic expedition to Lehman Caves. Our stay in the park campground was made more enjoyable by volunteer campground hosts Betty and Bob Payne and Peter Beninato.

Support staff at WACC took care of countless administrative details for this project. Division secretary Elaine Huff kept budget and travels matters in check. Procurement, payroll and vehicle details were ably handled by Sandra Solis, Blair Soles and Loyal Enz.

Ken Rozen assisted with the analysis of the collected projectile points. Jeff Burton loaned me numerous books on the Great Basin. Krista Deal's overview and the research materials she collected were most helpful. Site forms and topographic plots for rock art sites were provided by Alvin McLane; these forms were a great help to us in the field. Harlan Unrau provided advance copies of site descriptions for historic period sites; a copy of his draft historic resource study was invaluable for comparing our assessments of significance and
management recommendations. Maggie Brown at the Nevada State Museum provided site numbers and advice about IMACS forms.

Production of the report required the skills of two outstanding typists: Genie Stahl and Beverly Woodhead. Genie deserves special thanks for formatting the chapter with 71 illustrations. Beverly was able to pick up the report in mid-production and successfully complete it. Ron Beckwith skillfully drafted all the figures and photographed the artifacts for this report. John Bancroft edited the manuscript with a firm but gentle touch.

This report was reviewed by a number of people who deserve my thanks. In addition to Keith Anderson and George Teague, the report was reviewed by Roger Kelly and Kathy Blee. Support for the report and its recommendations also was provided by Tom Mulhern, Maurice Miller and Frank Willis.

Finally, I would like to thank my husband, John Madsen, for his love, support and encouragement.

SJW
Archeological survey and site assessment were conducted at Great Basin National Park from May 30 to July 6, 1989, by archeologists from the Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC). This project, GRBA 1989C (Package No. 166), was initiated as Phase II of the overview and assessment of cultural resources. Phase I resulted in the archeological overview written by Krista Deal (1988). The project had three objectives: to survey developed areas and proposed development areas, to document known historical properties and assess their significance, and to update the documentation on previously recorded prehistoric sites. The information collected should be useful in the preparation of both the general management plan and the cultural resource management plan.

The top priority was survey of developed areas and proposed development areas, which required systematic archeological survey of 780 acres. Existing developed areas surveyed included six campgrounds, the picnic area and Lehman Orchard. The alluvial fan that extends from Lower Lehman Campground to the park entrance includes the proposed Lehman Flats Campground and the proposed Rowland Spring Exclusion Parcel. Other proposed development areas surveyed are the Mt. Moriah Overlook, the Osceola Ditch Trail, the Baker Ridge Visitor Center and the proposed site of a new maintenance yard. In addition, four spring development sites and a fence realignment were inspected. As a result of the systematic survey, 11 new prehistoric sites were added to the Great Basin National Park inventory, one previously known site was documented, and 36 isolated finds were recorded. All of these sites and isolated finds are located in the alluvial fan parcel that extends from Lower Lehman Campground to the park entrance. The developed area surveys are discussed at length below.

The second task undertaken was documentation and assessment of the archeological significance of historic properties. Sixteen of the 24 historic properties previously identified by Harlan Unrau of Denver Service Center (DSC) were visited and recorded. All of those visited are on the east-facing slopes of the park. Archeological recording was intended to complement the historical resources study being prepared by Unrau. Archeological significance of historic properties is defined as the potential of these sites to yield important
information about the past. The historic and architectural significance of these sites are evaluated by Unrau (1989).

Following recommendations of the archeological overview (Deal 1988), the survey's third task was documentation of previously reported sites. Twelve previously reported sites and one new site were documented, and their significance was assessed.

Forty-one sites were recorded to current standards by the GRBA 1989C survey crew. In addition, the crew assisted WACC archeologist George Teague in recording sites found in the Baker Guard Station property, bringing the total to 45 sites with up-to-date records at WACC. There are 15 artifact scatters, a lithic scatter, 9 rock art sites, 4 caves and 16 historic period sites. Forty isolated finds were recorded during the course of the project.

The remainder of this chapter deals with the site-numbering system used throughout the report, field methods used by the GRBA 1989C survey crew, details of the developed area surveys, the environment of Great Basin National Park and a brief culture history of the park vicinity. Results of the survey and site recording are presented in Chapter 2. Artifacts are discussed in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 is a summary of site condition, archeological significance and management recommendations. The archeological survey data are discussed and summarized in Chapter 5.

Site Numbers

GRBA 1989C field numbers are used throughout the report to refer to sites. The prefix GRBA 89C indicates that this was the third archeological project undertaken at Great Basin National Park in 1989. The field numbers GRBA 89C-1 to -45 were assigned to sites recorded this season. The prefix for the 40 isolated finds recorded is GRBA 89C-IF.

Nevada State Museum numbers are available for all sites recorded this season. The Nevada State Museum number, designated by the prefix 26WP, follows the GRBA 1989C field number in parentheses; the number 26 stands for the state of Nevada and WP stands for White Pine County.

Many of the GRBA 1989C sites were recorded previously and therefore have alternate references from earlier projects. Table 1.1 is a cross listing of the site references ordered by GRBA 1989C field numbers. Additional cross listings
Table 1.1
Cross Listing of Site Numbers
Ordered by GRBA 1989C Field Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBA 1989 C-</th>
<th>NSM</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
<th>REFERENCES</th>
<th>DSC</th>
<th>RES</th>
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**KEY:** NSM = Nevada State Museum  DSC = Denver Service Center  RES = Great Basin National Park Resources Division  MAP = Cultural Resources Map  McLane = Alvin McLane's Rock Art Survey  MINING = Sharrow and Preller (1988)  MC = McLane  A = Archeological  H = Historical  HM & HD = US Forest Service  
*SEE APPENDICES I AND II FOR COMPLETE KEY AND REFERENCES.*
for various numbering systems can be found in Appendix II. This appendix includes the numbering systems used in Harlan Unrau's list of historic properties, the Denver Service Center cultural resource map, the Great Basin Resource Division inventory, Alvin McLane's rock art survey, the Solid Minerals Monitoring Survey and Bonnechsen and Birnie's (1984) report. Appendix II may be useful to those familiar with one or more of these numbering systems. The tables in this appendix can also be used to determine whether a particular site was relocated by the GRBA 1989C survey.

Field Methods

For the systematic survey of 780 acres, archeologists walked parallel transects spaced 20 m apart, providing 100 percent survey coverage. The recording techniques employed were the same for sites encountered on the systematic survey, for historic properties and for previously recorded sites.

Three classes of prehistoric archeological finds were recorded: sites, isolated finds and isolated chipped stone debitage. Sites are locations where there is sufficient evidence to reconstruct past human activity. Archeological sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey are artifact scatters, rock art locations, caves and rockshelters. Isolated finds are locations of more limited past activity and include single sherds, projectile points and point or biface fragments. Loci of limited activity such as pot breaks or single stone-chipping events also were considered isolated finds. Historic period isolated finds include machine parts, a sheep corral and a possible pinyon cache. A modern brush structure and some enigmatic rock-lined pits also were recorded as isolated finds. Isolated chipped stone debitage is found all over the alluvial fan between the park entrance and Lower Lehman Campground. Rather than assign isolated find numbers to each piece of debitage, symbols were placed on the topographic map to indicate such material; for example, O stands for obsidian, B for basalt and C for chert. More is said about each of these categories in Chapter 2.

Site forms were completed for each site recorded; these include information about the features and artifacts present, as well as a description of the site, its condition and its environmental setting. Sites were plotted on provisional 1:24,000-scale USGS topographic maps. Isolated finds were plotted on these maps and described in a log. Isolated chipped stone debitage was plotted with a
symbol indicating material type. Black-and-white photographs and color slides were made of all sites and of some isolated finds. A site datum stake with a site tag was left at prehistoric artifact scatters. On sites with features and structures to serve as mapping references, no site tags were left.

Sketch plan maps were drawn of each site and, when appropriate, detail maps of features were produced. Site boundaries, site datum and locations of collected or unusual artifacts were plotted on the sketch maps.

Artifacts resting on site surfaces were inventoried in broad categories. Ceramics, chipped stone and ground stone are the main artifact categories on prehistoric sites. On historic period sites with trash deposits, numbers of cans, glass, nails and other types of artifacts were estimated. Most of the prehistoric ceramics found are plain ware sherds; samples of each type of pottery present on a site were collected to allow laboratory identification. Diagnostic projectile points also were collected, along with a number of chipped stone tools. No more than 12 artifacts were collected from a single site.

All project documentation and collections are housed at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson. IMACS forms are on file at the Nevada State Museum, Carson City.

Developed Area Surveys

The developed area surveys were located throughout the park. Survey parcels are described and archeological findings are summarized for future management needs. Locations of survey areas are shown in Figure 1.1. Archeological clearance for these projects cannot be evaluated or processed until final plans have been submitted to WACC.

Campgrounds

No significant prehistoric cultural resources were discovered in the six existing campgrounds. The Shoshone Trail Cabin Site is within the boundaries of the Shoshone Campground, but this site is not archeologically significant. A modern sheep corral just north of the Shoshone Campground was not recorded. The campgrounds total 211 acres: Grey Cliffs Overflow Camping Area, 45 acres; Lower Lehman Creek Campground, 15 acres; Upper Lehman Creek Campground, 48 acres;
Figure 1.1. Developed area survey parcels covered by the GRBA 1989C archeological survey.
Wheeler Peak Campground, 29 acres; Baker Creek Campground, 45 acres; Shoshone Campground, 29 acres.

Park Entrance

The park entrance parcel includes 480 acres; the parcel begins at the park boundary, extends along both sides of the park entrance road as far as the Baker Creek Road, and continues west and south of the Wheeler Peak Road until it reaches Lower Lehman Campground. This parcel also includes the northeastern corner of the former Lehman Caves National Monument, an area bounded by the old monument fence, the water plant road and the park entrance road. The area is an alluvial fan and the primary vegetation is pinyon-juniper.

The entrance area includes the proposed Rowland Spring Exclusion Parcel, the boundary fence realignment, the proposed Lehman Flats Campground, the artifact scatter previously recorded as site 26WP739, and the Lehman Orchard. In all, 11 sites, 36 isolated finds and a large number of isolated chipped stone artifacts were noted throughout this parcel.

Rowland Spring Exclusion Fence

Sites GRBA 89C-1,5,6,7 and 8 (26WP739, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005), as well as several isolated finds, lie within this area. The archeological sites are significant resources that will benefit from reduced trampling and erosion if the exclusion fence is built.

Park Boundary Fence

A fence will be built at the entrance to the park to follow the new park boundary. The 420-m-long corridor extending south of the entrance road to the USGS benchmark was surveyed. A few pieces of obsidian and one biface fragment downslope from GRBA 89C-8 (26WP2005), an artifact scatter recorded in the entrance parcel, were noted. The construction of the new fence will not disturb significant archeological resources.

Proposed Lehman Flats Campground

The proposed campground site is on the alluvial fan, which is an area of high site density. The location of the proposed Lehman Flats Campground is tentative at this time, but further archeological work may be required when
plans are finalized. If necessary, a program of testing or data recovery can be designed to mitigate impact to significant resources.

Lehman Orchard

Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct are on the National Register of Historic Places. Future development may involve planting fruit trees grafted from historic genetic stock available in the park vicinity in order to further interpret the self-sufficiency of early settlers. The orchard was surveyed and mapped. The route of the irrigation ditch and other features indicated on the 1943 map of the orchard were relocated and mapped.

Mt. Moriah Overlook

Nineteen acres were surveyed for the proposed Mt. Moriah Overlook, which is located on a ridge at the second hairpin turn past the Osceola Ditch parking lot. A single obsidian flake noted along the road in the vicinity of the proposed overlook is not significant.

Osceola Ditch Trail

The present trail to the historic period camp on the Osceola Ditch was surveyed and the camp was recorded as part of the ditch complex. Although the historic camp probably is associated with construction of the ditch, no evidence of Chinese occupation was found on the surface of this site.

Proposed Baker Ridge Visitor Center

Forty-five acres were inspected at the site of the proposed Baker Ridge Visitor Center. The survey included the top of the ridge, which is a limestone outcrop. Most of this survey parcel is paved with decomposing limestone and supports sparse vegetation. No significant cultural remains were recorded. Three gravel-screening platforms were noted. Disturbance includes an old road and gravel pit.
Proposed Maintenance Yard

The gravel pit near the park entrance was surveyed. This 29-acre parcel may be the site of a new maintenance building. The area has been heavily disturbed by a gravel operation. The area surrounding the disturbance is dominated by pinyon-juniper vegetation. No cultural resources were found.

Spring Development Areas

Four spring development sites were visited by Wells and Great Basin National Park Superintendent Al Hendricks. The water treatment facilities to be constructed are small and will be built near existing water lines. The sites are located near the park's water treatment plant, Baker Creek Campground, Upper Lehman Creek Campground and Wheeler Peak Campground. An area 20 m in diameter was inspected at each of the proposed sites; no cultural resources were identified.

Environment at Great Basin National Park

Great Basin National Park is located in White Pine County in east-central Nevada. The park encompasses most of the Southern Snake Range. Elevation varies from 5,300 feet at the town of Baker to 13,063 feet at the summit of Wheeler Peak. The Snake Range is part of the western boundary of Snake Valley, a 100-mile-long trough that extends from southern Nevada north-northeast into Utah (Taylor 1954). There are at least 14 permanent streams, 6 alpine lakes and a small glacier within the park. The limestone caves and rockshelters at lower elevations are interesting to tourists, speleologists and archeologists.

The mean annual rainfall at park headquarters is 13.2 inches. A variety of environmental zones is found in the park; zones vary with elevation. Deal's overview (1988:21) provides a detailed description of these zones: the Desert Ecosystem, Dry Coniferous Woodland, Boreal Forest and Alpine Tundra zones. Most of the systematic survey in the park was conducted in the pinyon-juniper association within the Dry Coniferous Woodland. The sites in the Baker Guard Station parcel are in the Desert Ecosystem. Historic period sites are located throughout the park and occur in all four environmental zones, including Alpine Tundra.
Culture History of Great Basin National Park

Evidence of aboriginal occupation in the vicinity of Great Basin National Park spans the Paleo-Indian period through the Great Basin Desert Archaic, the Parowan Fremont and the Shoshone periods. Historic period Euro-American activity in the area began in the 1850s. The chronological chart included as Figure 1.2 is adapted from Deal (1988). Culture history is briefly summarized below; see Deal's overview (1988) for an in-depth discussion.

Paleo-Indian Period (12000 B.C. to 9000 B.C.)

Occupation by big game hunters of the Paleo-Indian period has been reported for sites in Smith Creek Canyon in the northern Snake Range (Deal 1988:67). The discovery of a Paleo-Indian point at one of the Baker Guard Station sites recorded by Teague in 1989 suggests Paleo-Indian use of the southern Snake Range as well.

Great Basin Desert Archaic (9000 B.C. to A.D. 500)

The introduction of ground stone artifacts indicates the broader subsistence base of the Archaic tradition in the Great Basin. Hunting is still believed to have been the mainstay of the diet, but plant foods also were being processed. This hunting and gathering strategy was so successful that it continued in some areas of the Great Basin until Euro-American contact (Deal 1988:68).

Many sites dating to this period have been reported in the vicinity of the park (Deal 1988). The local chronology for east-central Nevada, developed by Gruhn (1979) and Tuohy (1979), further divides the Archaic into three periods: Bonneville (9000 B.C. to 7500 B.C.), Wendover (7500 B.C. to 4000 B.C.) and Black Rock (4000 B.C. to A.D. 500). Archaic period projectile points recovered by the GRBA 1989C survey include Pinto, Elko and Northern Side-Notched points.

Parowan Fremont (A.D. 500 to 1300)

The sedentary agriculturalists who occupied the park vicinity in the late prehistoric period lived in small villages or farmsteads. The Garrison Site,
FIGURE 1.2
Proposed Chronology for Great Basin National Park
(Deal 1988:70)

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<tr>
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which lies in the sagebrush flats east of the park, is an excavated Fremont village with adobe and jacal structures (Taylor 1954). Hunting and gathering, which supplemented the cultivation of crops, may be the activities responsible for some of the small artifact scatters in the pinyon-juniper association at the park entrance. Diagnostic features of the Fremont include gray ware pottery and a distinctive rock art style. The most common pottery of the Parowan Fremont is Snake Valley Gray Ware. Snake Valley Corrugated postdates A.D. 1100. The projectile points found on Fremont period sites include Rose Spring, Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-Notched points; the second and third point styles are used into Shoshone times.

Western Shoshone (A.D. 1300 to the present)

The Western Shoshone were living in the park vicinity at the time of Euro-American contact. These Numic-speakers lived in villages adjacent to springs and permanent streams near the present-day towns of Baker, Nevada, and Garrison, Utah. The reader is referred to Deal (1988) for a comprehensive summary of Western Shoshone lifeways, subsistence and history. Distinctive brown ware pottery and small arrow points are indicators of Shoshone occupation.

Historic Period Occupation

The historic resources study currently being prepared by Harlan Unrau of the Denver Service Center will be a welcome addition to the history of Great Basin National Park. The brief summary of local history which follows is intended to place the park in time.

The earliest known Euro-American explorers visited the Snake Range in 1855. Mining began in White Pine County in 1859, and by 1869 there were six mining districts established in the Snake Range. The history of Great Basin National Park is closely tied to the story of Absalom Lehman, who is believed to be the first Euro-American to have discovered Lehman Caves. Lehman was a rancher who also conducted tours of the cave. The one-mile-square Lehman Caves National Monument was established January 24, 1922. Great Basin National Park is 120 square miles in size and was established on October 27, 1986.
Chapter 2
SURVEY RESULTS AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Forty-five sites were recorded at Great Basin National Park by the GRBA 1989C crew. There are 29 prehistoric sites and 16 historic period sites; 40 isolated finds also were recorded and more than 70 pieces of isolated chipped stone debitage were found. This chapter defines sites, isolated finds and isolated debitage and describes how they were distinguished from one another. Definitions are followed by discussion of the different prehistoric site types, illustrated with selected site descriptions, maps and photographs. Historic sites then are described and illustrated, followed by an inventory and discussion of isolated finds and isolated chipped stone debitage.

The locations of sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew are shown in Figure 2.1. Newly discovered sites were found in the park entrance parcel, in the Baker Guard Station survey parcel (Teague, in prep.) and in the vicinity of previously recorded rock art sites. Previously reported cave and rock art sites are located throughout the park, as are the historic period sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew.

Site data are summarized in Table 2.1. For more information about an individual site, consult Appendix I for a brief synopsis of each site recorded; site summaries include information about site size, cultural affiliation, age, location, environment, artifacts present, condition, research potential and National Register status. Common site names and other site numbers also can be found in Appendix I.

Definitions of Cultural Resources

The three classes of prehistoric archeological finds recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew are sites, isolated finds and isolated chipped stone debitage. Sites are locations where there is sufficient evidence to reconstruct past human activity. Site types assigned to the prehistoric sites in Great Basin National Park are artifact scatters, rock art sites and caves or rockshelters. Four of the rock art sites also have cave or rockshelter components.
In an effort to protect cultural resources, this map has been removed from the electronic edition.

Figure 2.1. Archeological sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey at Great Basin National Park.
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The Nevada Historic Preservation Plan has defined the types of prehistoric sites found in eastern Nevada (James and Zeier 1982:139-141). These definitions are reproduced in Deal (1988:153-155). Because we were unable to detect the presence of features such as buried hearths or structures, most of the prehistoric sites best fit the category of artifact scatter, which is a nonhabitation site as defined by the Nevada State Plan (James and Zeier 1982:139-141). Rock art sites are the second most common site type recorded; these also are defined as nonhabitation sites. Rockshelters or caves are defined as habitation sites in the state plan, but whether some of the cave sites previously reported at Great Basin National Park were occupied prehistorically is uncertain.

Isolated finds are more limited in scope than are sites; there either is insufficient evidence to tell a story or the story is limited to a single facet of human behavior. Prehistoric isolated finds generally have fewer than 25 artifacts or have little artifact diversity. This category includes single sherds, projectile points and point or biface fragments. Loci of limited activity such as pot breaks or single chipping events, identified as such by the presence of only one or two lithic materials in a small area, also were called isolated finds. Scatters of 2 to 25 artifacts occurring in a distinct spatial context are called "small site concentrations" in the Nevada State Plan (Deal 1988:155).

Sometimes it was difficult to draw the line between artifact scatters and isolated finds. When a concentration of surface artifacts was found, a decision had to be made based on number of artifacts, diversity of artifacts, size of the site and presence or absence of features. To test the validity of assignments made in the field, a diversity index (Pilles 1978) was developed and applied to the site and isolated find data; the results were surprisingly consistent. One point was given for each class of artifacts present; that is, chipped stone, ground stone and ceramics. Additional points were given for each type of lithic material present, as well as for the presence of features. The artifact scatters recorded have from 12 to more than 500 artifacts; diversity indexes for these sites range from 4 to 8. Most isolated finds have from 1 to 25 artifacts, with diversity indexes ranging from 1 to 3. Two of the three isolated finds with more than 25 artifacts are small obsidian scatters; the third is a pot break with 5 pieces of obsidian debitage. Two of the three isolated finds with diversity indexes greater than 3 have only 10 artifacts; the third, GRBA 89C-IF-27, has 23 artifacts and could actually have been recorded as a site.
Isolated chipped stone debitage is found all over the alluvial fan between the park entrance and the Lower Lehman Campground. Rather than assign isolated find numbers to each piece of debitage, symbols were placed on the topographic map to indicate the material; for example, O stands for obsidian, B for basalt and C for chert. More than 60 individual pieces of debitage were found by a crew spaced at 20-m intervals.

Historic period sites have features, structures or trash deposits that are at least 50 years old. The sites are associated with people and events that shaped the history and development of the park and of the communities of Baker and Osceola. Activities represented in these sites include mining, ranching, tourism, mapping and logging. Several sites of unknown function also were recorded. The historic significance of these sites was evaluated by Unrau (1989) under National Register criteria A, B and C. The archeological significance of these sites under Criterion D depends on their potential to yield important information about the past.

**Prehistoric Sites**

The prehistoric sites recorded include artifact scatters, rock art sites and caves. Sites have artifacts representing all periods of prehistoric occupation known in the Great Basin, from the Paleo-Indian and Archaic through the Fremont and Shoshone. It is difficult to date these sites accurately based on surface remains or rock art styles. Few single component sites were recorded; most sites have artifacts dating from more than one period.

**Artifact Scatter Sites**

Sixteen prehistoric artifact scatters were recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew. Only one of these sites had been recorded previously. Artifact scatters vary considerably. They range in size from 100 to 18,000 m², with an average size of 3,600 m² and median size of 1,400 m². Artifact counts range from 12 to more than 500, with an average of 109 and median of 64. Ceramics were found at 15 sites, projectile points were noted at 10 sites, and ground stone was noted at 8.

Artifact scatters GRBA 89C-1 through 11 (26WF739 and 26WP1999-2008) are located in the alluvial fan that lies between the Lower Lehman Campground and the park entrance. Lehman Creek borders this parcel on the north and the
vegetation here is pinyon-juniper association. GRBA 89C-20 (26WP2014) is located on a ridge overlooking Mill Creek, with pinyon and mountain mahogany as the dominant vegetation. Given the number of projectile points found on these sites and their location in present-day pinyon pine zones, these sites probably were used for hunting or gathering activities that made up part of the subsistence base of the prehistoric inhabitants.

Sites GRBA 89C-21 through 24 (26WP2015-2018) are located in sand dunes in the Baker Guard Station survey parcel. These sites may have been hunting or gathering stations, but they also may have been locations for farming during the Fremont period.

Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-1 (26WP739) has been recorded numerous times (Rozaire 1963, Budy 1976, Fowler 1977, Mathieson 1987). Locus 1 is a well-defined scatter of ceramics, chipped stone and ground stone (Fig. 2.2). Locus 2 is a more dispersed scatter of chipped stone. The northwestern limits of the site still are not well defined, but the site probably is not as large as defined by Budy (1976; Fowler 1977).

GRBA 89C-2 (26WP1999) (Fig. 2.3) and GRBA 89C-3 (26WP2000) (Fig. 2.4) are typical examples of small scatters with no surface features. Other sites in this

![Figure 2.2. Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-1 (26WP739).](image-url)
Figure 2.3. Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-2 (26WP1999).

Figure 2.4. Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-3 (26WP2000).
category are GRBA 89C-4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 20 (26WP2001, 2002, 2003, 2007 and 2008). These scatters often are difficult to detect on rocky, pinyon-juniper-covered slopes. The lack of vegetation makes it easier to see the artifacts at the scatters located in the sand dunes of Baker Guard Station, GRBA 89C-21 through 23 (26WP2015-2017). The visibility at the dune sites is so good that small chipping debitage can be seen surrounding anthills.

GRBA 89C-8 (26WP2005) is a fairly large artifact scatter (Fig 2.5) near Rowland Spring. Although no surface features were noted, the possibility of buried deposits is high at this site.

Features were noted at three artifact scatters. A clearing in a very rocky area at GRBA 89C-7 (26WP2004) measures 3.0 m by 3.5 m (Fig. 2.6). The rock-bordered circular feature at GRBA 89C-9 (26WP2006) is 1.5 m in diameter (Fig. 2.7). These features may represent the floors of brush structures or activity areas. A possible hearth was noted at GRBA 89C-24 (26WP2018) (Teague, in prep.).

Placing the artifact scatters in time is difficult. Diagnostic projectile points and ceramics indicate what periods are represented by the collected artifacts but do not necessarily reflect the entire history of the site. Archaic period points were found at six sites, but there are no single-component Archaic
Figure 2.6. Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-7 (26WP2004). Feature 1 is a cleared area bordered by rocks.

Figure 2.7. Artifact scatter GRBA 89C-9 (26WP2006). Feature 1 is a clearing bordered by rocks on three sides.
sites. Three of these sites also have both Fremont and Shoshone artifacts. Of the other sites with Archaic period artifacts, two have Fremont ceramics and one has Shoshone sherds.

Fremont ceramics were found at 11 sites and Shoshone ceramics at 9 sites. Arrow points that may date to either of these periods were found at five sites. There are four single-component Fremont sites, three single-component Shoshone sites and two sites with both Fremont and Shoshone artifacts. The Paleo-Indian point collected by Teague comes from a site that also has Fremont ceramics.

Rock Art Sites

Eight rock art sites were visited by the GRBA 1989C survey crew. GRBA 89C-12 (26WP2009) had not been previously reported; the others had been recorded by McLane (1988). Both open sites and cave or rockshelter sites were visited. The open rock art sites are discussed first. Five of the rock art sites recorded by McLane were not revisited this field season. The Baker Creek petroglyph site was recorded neither by McLane nor by the GRBA 1989C crew. Locations of all known rock art sites in Great Basin National Park are shown in Figure 2.8.

Sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew were mapped and photographed. For our convenience during recording, panel numbers were assigned to groupings of one or more glyphs located in a discrete area. The elements in a single panel are not necessarily related stylistically, functionally or chronologically. The recording done by the GRBA 1989C crew provides good basic data, but more detailed recording is recommended for all of these rock art sites, particularly those subject to visitor impact. Refer to Appendix I for more information about rock art sites, including lists of panel descriptions.

Open Rock Art Sites

In addition to the new site recorded, GRBA 89C-12, three rock art sites located on rock outcrops were recorded. These are the Mill Creek Site (GRBA 89C-30, 26WP135), the Top of Hill Site (GRBA 89C-37, 26WP1947) and the Snake Creek Petroglyph Site (GRBA 89C-38, 26WP1648). The Mill Creek Site is the largest and best known of these sites (Rusco 1970a, 1970b, 1978, McLane 1988), with dozens of petroglyph panels found on the eastern faces of a large, tilted rock outcrop (Fig. 2.9). Representative, abstract and geometric designs occur along with pecked cupules. Red painted pictograph panels are located on the vertical cliff
In an effort to protect cultural resources, this map has been removed from the electronic edition.

Figure 2.8. Rock art sites at Great Basin National Park.
Figure 2.9. Mill Creek Petroglyphs, GRBA 89C-30 (26WP135). This site has both petroglyphs and pictographs.
that faces Mill Creek. A second, smaller locus of petroglyphs, with panels on at least 10 horizontal boulder surfaces, was discovered across the creek by McLane (1988).

The Top of Hill Site is located 250 m northeast of the Mill Creek Site and is much less spectacular. At least nine panels were recorded on the horizontal surfaces of small boulders (Fig. 2.10). Design elements are heavily eroded. Other features at this site include a collapsed cairn or rock structure and a possible milling stone.

The Snake Creek Petroglyph Site, also known as Ryan's Site, is another large and impressive rock art site (Fig. 2.11). Rock art occurs on the horizontal surfaces of three ledges, as well as on a vertical cliff face. Some of the designs are quite distinct or elaborate. Other glyphs consist of faint pecking in an area of less than 100 cm².

GRBA 89C-12 is a small rock art locality with two panels of abstract glyphs. It is located near 26WP1945, which was recently recorded by McLane but was not visited by the GRBA 1989C crew.

Figure 2.10. The Top of Hill Petroglyph Site, GRBA 89C-37 (26WP1947).
Rock Art Sites in Caves

Four rock art sites are located in caves or rockshelters. They are the Snake Creek Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-19, 26WP42), Upper Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-25, 26WP3), Lower Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-25, 26WP12) and the Baker Creek Rockshelter (GRBA 89C-29, 26WP68).

The Snake Creek Pictograph Cave, also known as Quartz Cave, has at least five painted panels (Fig. 2.12). The site was originally recorded by Shutler (1955). The cave is fairly large (Fig. 2.13); a deep soil deposit in the cave was tested by Rozaire, Kritzman and Williams in 1963 (McLane 1988). No report on this testing project is available. Bonnichsen and Birnie (1984) collected points, several flakes and burned bone from this site.

Upper Pictograph Cave, which is one of the Baker Creek Caves, probably is the best known rock art site at Great Basin National Park (Fig. 2.14). The
Figure 2.12. Snake Creek Pictograph Cave, or Quartz Cave, GRBA 89C-19 (26WP42).

Figure 2.13. Archeologists recording Snake Creek Pictograph Cave, GRBA 89C-19 (26WP42).
Figure 2.14. Upper Pictograph Cave, GRBA 89C-25 (26WP3).
Fremont Kachina figures at the entrance to the cave were reported by E. P. Harrington (1933). The site was tested by M. R. Harrington (1934) and recorded by McLane (1988). Other glyphs at this site include anthropomorphs and zoomorphs, as well as abstract and geometric designs. There also are ticked lines and trailing lines done in black pigment that resemble modern crayon drawing (Fig. 2.15). The cave is very dark, but as the sun moves across the sky the light in the cave changes and some of the glyphs undetectable in the morning are visible in the afternoon. Testing in 1932 and 1933 by M. R. Harrington (1934) recovered chipped stone artifacts and animal bone along with ashes, charcoal and fire-cracked rock. Harrington found the deposits at least 12 feet deep. There appear to be intact midden deposits remaining in much of the cave. The Baker Creek Caves may be part of the Shoshone village of Tunkahniva mentioned by Steward (1938:129). Contrary to Nevada State Museum site forms, this does not appear to be the cave site described by Wheeler (1939).

The pictographs at Lower Pictograph Cave, another of the Baker Creek Caves, also were reported by E. P. Harrington (1933; see also Grosscup 1954, Wylie 1973, McLane 1988). Seventeen rock art panels were recorded at this site; some of them extend back into inaccessible areas (Fig. 2.16). The paintings at this cave are
abstract designs rendered in thick red lines or black crayon-like lines. The midden deposit at the east end of the cave has a vertical face at least 1 m deep. Burned bone, charcoal and matting can be seen in the midden profile.

Baker Creek Rockshelter (Fig. 2.17) lies between the two cave sites (Brinkerhoff 1958, McLane 1988). Only five panels of rock art were noted; they consist of red stripes, dots and scribbles with a few thin black lines. The floor of the rockshelter lacks soil deposits, but the flat area in front of the shelter may have archeological deposits. The Nevada State Museum form was completed by Brinkerhoff in 1958.

Cave Sites

The four cave sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew are Snake Creek Cave (GRBA 89C-15, 26WP28), Pole Canyon Cave (GRBA 89C-16, 26WP22), Lehman Caves (GRBA 89C-27, 26WP19) and Model Cave (GRBA 89C-28, 26WP20). The Baker Creek Caves and Rockshelter and Snake Creek Pictograph Cave are described above in the section on rock art sites. With the exception of Lehman Caves, there is no good documentation of cultural deposits at any of the cave sites. The old site records are brief and do not describe archeological deposits at these caves.

Snake Creek Cave is well used by hikers and cavers. Although there is no evidence of disturbance in the soil deposits in the second chamber of this cave, constant traffic through the cave certainly has had an impact on the deposits. On the Nevada State Museum (NSM) form, Shutler (1955) describes "possible aboriginal occupation" at Snake Creek Cave, but then he states "no artifacts, no collections made." In updating Shutler's form, Orr (n.d.) does not mention cultural deposits. Until cave deposits can be tested, the archeological significance of this site will remain unknown.

Orr's Nevada State Museum form (n.d.) states that "two caves...showed signs of habitation" in Pole Canyon. The largest of these, Pole Canyon Cave, has soil deposits. The second cave visited by the GRBA 1989C crew had no deposits. A number of small potholes in the soil at Pole Canyon Cave suggest one of two things: either the cave is known for artifacts and has recently been pot-hunted, or there never were any artifacts here but people are still trying to find them. An ash lens in one of the small potholes could be from prehistoric or recent occupation of the cave. The only way the archeological significance of this site can be determined is by testing.
Figure 2.16. Lower Pictograph Cave, GRBA 89C-26 (26WP12).

Figure 2.17. Baker Creek Rockshelter, GRBA 89C-29 (26WP68).
There was never any description of prehistoric occupation on the Nevada State Museum form for Model Cave. Orr's (n.d.) form described the cave as a 1,400-foot straight passage and makes no mention of prehistoric occupation. This may be one of the caves explored by Wheeler (1939). No evidence of occupation or pot-hunting were noted by the GRBA 1989C crew. Suggested methods for determining if the site has any archeological significance include a records check of Nevada-California Speleological Society records, investigation of the packrat middens at the mouth of the cave or test excavations at the mouth of the cave. The records check is recommended, but the other alternatives would be very expensive undertakings and probably are not justified at this time.

The Lehman Caves were opened to public tours by Absalom Lehman in 1885, but Lehman was not the first person to use these caves (Grosscup 1953, Rozaire 1963). Two chambers below the original entrance to the cave have deep soil deposits and have been the subject of archeological investigations. Test excavations conducted by Wheeler (1938; Stewart 1938, Kennedy 1939, Reed 1939) recovered prehistoric human and animal bone. Rozaire's excavation of these soil deposits in 1963 recovered human and animal bone (Rozaire 1964), as well as chipped stone artifacts, bow fragments and possible arrow shaft fragments. Rozaire also recovered historic period artifacts such as nails, matches and glass dating to the period of the early cave tours. Rozaire's map of Lehman Caves is reproduced in Deal (1988:124).

Rozaire excavated 30 percent of the soil deposits in Rooms 1 and 2 of Lehman Caves (Rozaire 1964). The GRBA 1989C crew photographed the present condition of the soil deposits in Rooms 1 and 2. Figure 2.18 looks east at the profile formed by the excavation of Pit-E-6. Figure 2.19 looks northwest at the profile adjacent to Pit-D-4. The boards in Figure 2.19 form a walkway from the stairway down to the Gothic Palace. The profiles shown in the pictures are in fairly good condition, but other trench walls are collapsing. An estimated 50 percent of the original deposit appears intact.

**Historic Period Sites**

Sixteen historic properties previously identified at Great Basin National Park were visited by the GRBA 1989C survey crew. They were recorded and assessed for archeological significance. The sites were related to mining, ranching, tourism, mapping and logging. Eight historic properties in the park were not
Figure 2.18. Lehman Caves, Room 1. View of profile formed by 1964 excavation of Pit E-6; corner formed by the intersection of Pits E-6, E-7 and F-7.

Figure 2.19. Lehman Caves, Room 1. Profile formed by 1964 excavation of Pit D-4; corner formed by the intersection of Pits D-4, E-4 and E-3.
visited by the survey crew, owing to time constraints and access problems. These sites still need to be visited and evaluated for archeological significance.

Mining Sites

Seven of the historic properties recorded this season are mining sites. Gold and tungsten are two of the minerals once mined within the park. Tungsten is used to harden steel; the tungsten mines operated during both world wars.

Additional information about the condition and safety of the mining sites from the Solid Minerals Operations Monitoring Checklist forms prepared by Sharrow and Preller (1988) is summarized in Chapter 4.

Osceola Ditch

The best known of the mining sites is the Osceola Ditch (GRBA 89C-33, 26WP1646), an 18-mile-long aqueduct built to transport water from Lehman Creek to a hydraulic mining operation on the west side of the southern Snake Range (Pence n.d., Engineering and Mining Journal 1891). The ditch was built from 1889 to 1890. Features associated with the ditch that were recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew are a camp and the Osceola Ditch Tunnel. Figure 2.20 shows deteriorated flumes north of the camp.

The camp lies in an open meadow in Burnt Mill Canyon (Fig. 2.21). Its features include a fireplace and rock outline (Fig. 2.22). Trash associated with the site may provide important information. Although generally referred to as a Chinese camp, no artifacts traditionally associated with historic period Chinese occupation were noted by the GRBA 1989C crew.

The Osceola Ditch Tunnel is 600 feet long and shortened the ditch route by 2 miles. The north-facing tunnel opening is still intact (Fig. 2.23). The tunnel is excavated in crumbly, granitic rock. Timbers supporting the tunnel are visible for some distance back (Fig. 2.24). The southern tunnel opening has been bulldozed closed.

Stella Lake Rock Dam

The Stella Lake Rock Dam (GRBA 89C-34, 26WP1648; Pence n.d.) was built to insure a constant source of water for the Osceola Ditch by increasing the lake’s storage capacity. This rock and earthen dam has a masonry head gate. This dam should be included in the interpretation of the Osceola Ditch.
Figure 2.20. Remains of flumes at Osceola Ditch, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646).
Figure 2.21. View of camp associated with construction of Osceola Ditch, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646).

Figure 2.22. Camp associated with the construction of the Osceola Ditch, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646).
Figure 2.23. Plan and profile maps of the Osceola Ditch Tunnel, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646).

Figure 2.24. View into north opening of the Osceola Ditch Tunnel, GRBA 89C-33 (26WP1646).
Johnson Lake Mining Complex

The Johnson Lake Mine, Cabins and Mill (GRBA 89C-39, 26WP2019) form the most complete historic mining complex recorded in the park (Fig. 2.25). The tungsten mine was operated by Alfred Johnson from 1910 to 1930 (Unrau 1989). The remains of the mine itself consist of an open stope and collapsed adit above 11,000 feet elevation (Fig. 2.26). The ore was transported down to a building overlooking Johnson Lake by a 300-m-long cable-way that is still in place. A road led from the cable-way terminal to the mill. The structure at the lower end of the cable-way has collapsed, and building materials and machinery associated with this structure are strewn all along the east-facing slope (Fig. 2.27-2.29). A rock and earthen dam at Johnson Lake probably was built to provide a constant supply of water for the mill (Figs. 2.30-2.31). The condition and safety of this site were assessed by Sharrow and Preller (1988).

The log cabins associated with the Johnson Mine are located southeast of the lake. There are four structures that are from 20 to 70 percent intact (Fig. 2.32). The largest, Structure 1, may have been the kitchen and dining hall, given the presence of a rodent-proof pantry lined with galvanized steel and screen (Figs. 2.33-2.34). Structure 2 has two rooms and is located next to the

Figure 2.25. Overall map of the Johnson Lake Mining Complex, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019). Boxes show location of detail maps that follow.
Figure 2.26. View of entrance to collapsed adit at the Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019). Arrow points to the upper terminus of the cable-way.

Figure 2.27. Detail map of the trash and rubble scatter from the collapsed cable-way terminal building, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).
Figure 2.28. View upslope of the rubble from the collapsed cable-way building, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019). Note the cable-way still in place.

Figure 2.29. View downslope of rubble from cable-way terminal with cable-way in foreground, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).
Figure 2.30. Map of Johnson Lake Dam, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).

Figure 2.31. View looking north of Johnson Lake Dam, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).
Figure 2.32. Detail map of Johnson Lake Cabins, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).

Figure 2.33. Front view of Structure 1, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019). Note retaining wall and uneven lengths of logs and poles.
residential trash deposit (Fig. 2.35). The front wall of Structure 3 is collapsing (Fig. 2.36) and Structure 4 is actually supported by trees growing nearby (Fig. 2.37).

The Johnson Mill site is located along the main hiking trail almost 700 m east of the cabin site (Fig. 2.38). The mill building is of log cabin construction and is two stories high at its front (Fig. 2.39). The structure was heavily reinforced but is now potentially unsafe. See Chapter 4 for management recommendations. Other features at the mill site include a small log stable (Fig. 2.40), a possible corral, a platform and a modern lean-to structure. Stove parts, machine parts and sparse historic period trash at the site are part of the archeological record.

**Tilford Spring Cabin**

Tilford Spring Cabin (GRBA 89C-14, 26WP2011) is the central feature of a mining camp site. Tilford Spring is located 450 m north-northwest of the cabin. Shallow mining test pits are found in the vicinity of the site. It is unclear whether this site was associated with the Bonita Mine or with another, as yet
Figure 2.35. Side view of Structure 2, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019). Note window and cross wall dividing structure into two rooms.

Figure 2.36. Front view of Structure 3, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).
Figure 2.37. Rear wall of Structure 4, Johnson Lake Mine, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019). Structure is supported by stumps and living trees.

Figure 2.38. Detail map of Johnson Mill, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).
Figure 2.39. Front view of Johnson Mill Building, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019).

Figure 2.40. Front view of stable at Johnson Mill, GRBA 89C-39 (26WP2019). Roof extends over rear half of the structure; feeding trough is at rear of structure.
The cabin is a masonry structure built into the side of a hill; its roof is deteriorating (Figs. 2.41-2.42). Other features at the site include tent platforms, a privy, a loading platform and several substantial trash deposits (Figure 2.43). Most of the trash dates to the early 20th century, but one trash concentration dates ca. 1950. A stone-lined feature south of the loading platform may have been a privy foundation or storage cist. The function of a large berm and of two large pits adjacent to the cabin is unknown. A berm along a wash on the southeastern edge of the site may have been built for erosion control.

The Bonita Mine

The Bonita Mine (GRBA 89C-41, 26QP2021), located across Snake Creek from the Tilford Cabin, was a large tungsten and scheelite operation first prospected by John Tilford in 1912 (Unrau 1989). The mine operated during the early years of World War I and again in the 1940s (Unrau 1989). The site consists of a series of mining prospects located along a road that winds its way up a steep hill (Fig. 2.44).

Figure 2.41. Exterior view of Tilford Spring Cabin, GRBA 89C-14 (26WP2011). Ridge pole is in place but roof is deteriorating. Note how structure is built into slope.
Figure 2.42. Interior view of Tilford Spring Cabin, GRBA 89C-14 (26WP2011). Note shelf extending along rear wall and the poor condition of the roof.

Figure 2.43. Plan map of Tilford Spring Cabin Site, GRBA 89C-14 (26WP2011).
Figure 2.44. Plan map of Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021).
The site was evaluated by the Solid Minerals Operation Survey (Sharrow and Preller 1988) and recorded by the GRBA 1989C archeological crew. Its features include pits, adits and tailings. Timbering is present in several of the adits (Fig. 2.45). A collapsed structure (Fig. 2.46) and a log deck or loading platform (Fig. 2.47) also were noted. A possible flume or bridge was noted, along with a water ditch. An area on the valley floor approximately 400 m by 100 m was prospected for "placer scheelite" in the 1940s (Unrau 1989:117). Trash removal by the U.S. Forest Service appears to have occurred. (See Appendix I for a complete listing of features recorded at the Bonita Mine, including a cross listing of the feature numbers assigned by Sharrow and Preller [1988]).

**Ponderosa/Lexington Mine**

This mine, referred to either as the Ponderosa or the Lexington (GRBA 89C-43, 26WP2023), dates to the 1920s; it also appears to have been mined more recently (Unrau 1989, Sharrow and Preller 1988). The main features noted on the site are an inclined mine shaft and an unstable head frame (Fig. 2.48).

*Figure 2.45. Adit with support timbers at Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021).*
Figure 2.46. Collapsed structure, Feature 14, at Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021).

Figure 2.47. Log loading platform, Feature 25, at Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41 (26WP2021).
The head frame is built of lumber, posts, logs, sheet metal and wire (Fig. 2.49). Several modern trenches, a wooden platform, and a modern fire circle also were noted. Faint road scars continue uphill from the site and mining features are found to the east, outside the park boundary.

**Baker Lake Cabin**

The Baker Lake Cabin (GRBA 89C-42, 26WP2022), also known as the Peter Dieshman Cabin, is a log cabin with a deteriorating sod roof (Figs. 2.50-2.51). The cabin is classified as a mining site because Dieshman, who was a prospector in the early 20th century, probably used it (Unrau 1989). A modern fire pit and excavated trench were recorded (Fig. 2.52), but no historic period features or associated trash were noted by the GRBA 1989C survey crew.

**Ranching and Agriculture**

Two sites relate to ranching and agriculture. The Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct (GRBA 89C-31, 26WP668) were part of Absalom Lehman's ranch, which was established in 1869. The aqueduct, or ditch, was built by Lehman in the 1880s.
Figure 2.49. Head frame and mine shaft at the Ponderosa/Lexington Mine, GRBA 89C-43 (26WP2023).
Figure 2.50. Front view of the Baker Lake Cabin, GRBA 89C-42 (26WP2022). Note the condition of the sod roof.

Figure 2.51. Rear wall of the Baker Lake Cabin, GRBA 89C-42 (26WP2022) with brush piled on roof in attempt to cover holes.
to bring water from Lehman Creek to the orchard (Fig. 2.53). Seven apricot and peach trees are all that remain of the more than 40 trees present in the orchard in the 1930s (Holland 1971a). The orchard and aqueduct are on the National Register of Historic Places (2/25/75).

The Robison Corral (GRBA 89C-40, 26WP2020) is located along Strawberry Creek. The corral is built of pine poles and recently has been stabilized with galvanized wire bands (Fig. 2.54). A water pipe directed water from a small spring into half of a 50-gallon drum placed in a corner of the corral. A picnic table 20 m west of the corral was literally built into an aspen grove; the table and benches have holes cut in them to accommodate the aspen trees. The Robisons were early settlers in the area, but the date of the corral's construction is not known.

Tourist Industry

Two sites were built to accommodate tourism generated by Lehman Caves. Rhodes Cabin was built to house tourists and the Pole Canyon Dugout was built for the National Park Service. Lehman began giving tours in 1885. Lehman Caves
Figure 2.53. Plan map of the Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct, GRBA 89C-31 (26WP668). Inset map in upper left shows the extent of the Lehman Aqueduct.

Figure 2.54. Plan map of the Robison Corral, GRBA 89C-40 (26WP2020).
National Monument was established in 1922 and was administered by the U.S. Forest Service until 1933, when the square-mile monument became a National Park Service facility. In 1986 the National Monument became part of Great Basin National Park.

The Rhodes Cabin (GRBA 89C-32, 26WP669) is one of the log cabins built in the 1920s to house tourists visiting the cave (Fig. 2.55). The cabin is named for U.S. Forest Service custodians Clarence and Beatrice Rhodes. The logs originally were chinked with mud and concrete; the roof was built of planks and the floor was dirt (Holland 1971b). The cabin has been moved from its original location to the park visitor center and contains exhibits on the history of Lehman Caves. The site is on the National Register of Historic Places (2/25/75).

The Pole Canyon Dugout (GRBA 89C-17, 26WP2012) was built in the 1930s for the National Park Service by either the Civilian Works Administration (CWA) or Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) (Unrau 1989). Except for the stairs and hatch doorway, the dugout structure is in very good condition (Fig. 2.56). The walls and bench of rough boards are supported by pine and aspen poles (Fig. 2.57). A loading platform and historic period trash scatter are associated with the dugout (Fig. 2.58). This structure was not built within the original boundaries of the National Monument; its function is unknown.

Figure 2.55. Front view of Rhodes Cabin, GRBA 89C-32 (26WP669).
Figure 2.56. Exterior view of the Pole Canyon Dugout, GRBA 89C-17 (26WP2012). Steps and hatch door have deteriorated.

Figure 2.57. Interior view of the Pole Canyon Dugout, GRBA 89C-17 (26WP2012). Walls and bench are of rough-cut lumber, upright posts and long roof beams are of pine, short roof posts are of aspen, and floor is covered with gravel.
Mapping

The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey was conducted from the late 1870s through the early 1880s. The Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station (GRBA 89C-35, 26WP1649; Pence n.d.) was part of a system of mapping stations forming "a 2,500-mile geodetic arc of triangulation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts along the 39th parallel of latitude" (Unrau 1989). The foundation of a large rectangular structure can still be seen at the summit of Wheeler Peak (Fig. 2.59). In addition, there are the remains of two rectangular structures that may have been used by the mapping crew. Two circular structures appear to be hikers' shelters. The rock art at the summit was not relocated by the GRBA 1989C crew, perhaps because part of the summit was snow-covered during our visit.
Logging

The South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill (GRBA 89C-44, 26WP2024) probably dates to the turn of the century. The features include foundations of structures, the remains of an old log cabin and part of a fire-tube or fire box boiler (Figs. 2.60-2.61). Although much of the building materials and trash have been removed, there still are some deposits that may be of interest archeologically.

Historic Sites of Unknown Function

The function and story of three historic period properties is unknown at present. These sites are the Shoshone Trail Log Cabin (GRBA 89C-13, 26WP2010), the Pole Canyon Safe (GRBA 89C-18, 26WP2013) and the Young Canyon Stone House (GRBA 89C-45, 26WP2025).
The Shoshone Trail Log Cabin is located at the Shoshone Campground along Snake Creek (Fig. 2.62). The structure has only seven logs left in place, with a few more logs found in the vicinity (Fig. 2.63). Two trash dumps associated with the structure have artifacts dating from 1915 to the present. Unfortunately, the trash dumps appear disturbed and are unlikely to provide information about the occupants of the cabin.
Figure 2.61. Fire box, or fire-tube boiler, at the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill, GRBA 89C-44 (26WP2024).

Figure 2.62. Plan map of the Shoshone Trail Cabin Site, GRBA 89C-13 (26WP2010).
The Pole Canyon Safe is a curious feature located near the confluence of Pole Canyon and Baker Creek (Fig 2.64). A steel safe, made by the Cary Safe Company of Buffalo, New York, and bearing a patent date of 1890, has been cemented into a rock outcrop and a masonry box has been built around it (Fig 2.65). The box has a wooden door. Stone steps lead up to the safe from the creek. No associated trash or features in the area provide additional information about the safe.

The date of construction of the Young Canyon Stone House is unknown. The structure was built of double-coursed, dry-laid masonry chinked with cut lumber. The walls are 0.6 to 1.65 m high (Fig. 2.66). A fireplace that protrudes from the exterior back wall of the cabin is intact (Fig. 2.67). No roofing material or trash are associated with the structure.
Figure 2.64. Plan map of the Pole Canyon Safe, GRBA 89C-18 (26WP2013). Detail of safe dial shows the inscription "Cary Safe Co., Patented Sept. 16th 1890, Buffalo, N.Y."
Figure 2.65. Front view of the Pole Canyon Safe, GRBA 89C-18 (26WP2013).

Figure 2.66. Plan map of the Young Canyon Stone House, GRBA 89C-45 (26WP2025).
Figure 2.67. View of the fireplace in the rear wall of the Young Canyon Stone House, GRBA 89C-45 (26WP2025).

Isolated Finds

The definition of isolated finds is detailed at the beginning of this chapter. Figure 2.68 shows the location of the 40 isolated finds recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew. All but four of the isolated finds occur on the alluvial fan at the park entrance, primarily because this is one of the few areas intensively surveyed; those not on the alluvial fan were found in the process of rerecording previously known sites.

Table 2.2 is an inventory of the isolated finds recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey. These finds fall into five major categories: lithic scatters, artifact scatters, historic finds, modern finds and other finds. Most of the figure references in Table 2.2 refer to chipped stone artifacts illustrated in Chapter 3.

Lithic scatters are the most common type of isolated finds. Fifteen of these finds are single projectile points, point fragments or bifaces. The chipped stone artifact count at the other 13 lithic scatters ranges from 4 to more than 120, but only two of these have more than 25 artifacts. Diversity indexes at scatters with from 2 to 25 artifacts range from 2 to 5.
In an effort to protect cultural resources, this map has been removed from the electronic edition.

Figure 2.68. Location of the 40 isolated finds recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey.
Table 2.2  
GRBA 1989C Isolated Finds

| IF-1 | Wagon or farm equipment parts near Lehman Orchard; photographed. |
| IF-2 | Modern pole and brush structure near Lower Lehman Campground; probably built by children camping in park; photographed. |
| IF-3 | Quartzite point tip found 15 m north of the USGS marker at the south end of the fence survey corridor. |
| IF-4 | Rose Spring Corner-Notched point (Fig. 3.4a), obsidian; located in Young Canyon. |
| IF-5 | One Emery Gray Ware sherd with fingernail indentations. |
| IF-6 | Small lithic scatter; 10 artifacts in area 20 m in diameter: 1 quartz Bajada style point (Fig. 3.2a) and 9 pieces of debitage -- 3 obsidian, 2 basalt, 2 chert, 1 jasper, 1 chalcedony. |
| IF-7 | Chert point midsection. |
| IF-8 | 2 rock-lined pits 40 m apart and 2 chert flakes; Pit 1: 3 m diameter, 1 m deep; Pit 2: 4 m diameter. |
| IF-9 | Small lithic scatter: 4 pieces of debitage -- 2 obsidian, 1 quartzite, 1 jasper. |
| IF-10 | Stemmed point with no base, chert; found 40 m north-northwest of site GRBA 89C-3. |
| IF-11 | Single chipping event; 60 m north-northwest of site GRBA 89C-3. 70+ pieces of obsidian in an area 10 m in diameter. |
| IF-12 | Small lithic scatter, 2 m diameter: 12 pieces of debitage -- 8 obsidian, 4 jasper. |
| IF-13 | Small lithic scatter: chert Elko point (Fig. 3.3c), obsidian point tip and 12 pieces of debitage -- 8 obsidian, 4 jasper. |
| IF-14 | Reworked rhyolite dart fragment (Fig. 3.5b). |
| IF-15 | Small artifact scatter: 1 Shoshone Brown Ware, 4 pieces of debitage -- 3 obsidian, 1 chert. |
| IF-16 | Enameled steel wash basin (30 cm by 10 cm) inverted over possible cache of pinyon nuts, under a pinyon tree; photographed. |
### Table 2.2 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IF-17</td>
<td>Small scatter of obsidian less than 1 m in diameter (Fig. 2.70): 2 Elko points (Fig. 3.3h-i), 1 quartz Northern Side-Notched point (Fig. 3.2g), 5 bifaces, 3 biface or point fragments, 120 pieces of obsidian debitage; located in rocky area with a good view to the northeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-18</td>
<td>Point tip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-19</td>
<td>Elko point, basalt (Fig. 3.3j).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-20</td>
<td>Pinto point, basalt (Fig. 3.2c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-21</td>
<td>Biface midsection, basalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-22</td>
<td>Biface tip, chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-23</td>
<td>Biface base, chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-24</td>
<td>Rose Spring point, chert (Fig. 3.4b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-25</td>
<td>Small artifact scatter: 6 Shoshone Brown Ware, 8 pieces of debitage -- 7 obsidian, 1 jasper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-26</td>
<td>Biface midsection, chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-27</td>
<td>Small artifact scatter: 1 Uinta Gray Ware, 1 obsidian Cottonwood Triangular point (Fig. 3.4h), 1 piece of retouched obsidian, 20 pieces of debitage -- 15 obsidian, 3 jasper, 2 chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-28</td>
<td>Small lithic scatter 10 m in diameter: 1 obsidian Desert Side-Notched point (Fig. 3.4f), retouched quartz crystal (Fig. 3.5i), 8 pieces of debitage -- 4 obsidian, 3 chert, 1 quartzite; 1 piece of jasper debitage downslope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-29</td>
<td>Small lithic scatter: unidentified obsidian dart point (Fig. 3.5c), 3 pieces of debitage -- 2 obsidian, 1 chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-30</td>
<td>Small artifact scatter 10 m in diameter with pot break: 34 Shoshone Brown Ware, 5 pieces of obsidian debitage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-31</td>
<td>Small lithic scatter, 20 m by 40 m: 25 pieces of debitage -- 23 obsidian, 2 jasper; 1 enameled steel bowl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-32</td>
<td>Small lithic scatter, 30 m by 10 m: chert biface base, 9 pieces of debitage -- 7 obsidian, 2 chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-33</td>
<td>Small lithic scatter 20 m in diameter: 8 pieces of debitage -- 7 obsidian, 1 chert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBA 89C-</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IF-34</td>
<td>Small lithic scatter: 1 unfinished obsidian pressure-flaked point (Fig. 3.5d), 6 pieces of debitage -- 4 obsidian, 2 chert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-35</td>
<td>Small artifact scatter: 2 sherds, 8 pieces of debitage -- 3 obsidian, 4 chert, 1 jasper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-36</td>
<td>Unidentified obsidian arrow point (Fig. 3.5e).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-37</td>
<td>Chert Cottonwood Triangular point (Fig. 3.4i).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-38</td>
<td>Historic period sheep corral in Pole Canyon, east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-39</td>
<td>Small lithic scatter: 1 obsidian point base fragment, 18 pieces of debitage -- 14 obsidian, 3 chert, 1 jasper; originally recorded by Orvis (1978) as HM 711, HD 06-03-78-01, Trail 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF-40</td>
<td>Machine part, probably from Johnson Mill; metal frame with wooden boards set diagonally; photographed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRBA 89C-IF-39 was previously recorded as HM-711 or HD 6-3-78-1 (Orvis 1979); it does not have an official Nevada State Museum site number. The GRBA 1989C crew recorded 19 pieces of chipped stone at this site, including one point fragment and three lithic materials, making it an isolated find by our definitions.

GRBA 89C-IF-11 has 70 pieces of obsidian, possibly representing a single chipping event. GRBA 89C-IF-17 is the most interesting of the isolated finds, with two Elko points, a Northern Side-Notched point, five bifaces, three point or biface fragments and 120 pieces of obsidian debitage (Fig. 2.69). These artifacts occur in an area 1 m in diameter (Fig. 2.70). Except for the chert Northern Side-Notched point, all the chipped stone artifacts at GRBA 89C-IF-17 are of obsidian.

Six isolated finds are small artifact scatters with from 1 to 19 artifacts and diversity indexes ranging from 1 to 4. GRBA 89C-IF-5 is a single Emery Gray Ware sherd. Fewer than 25 artifacts were found at GRBA 89C-IF-15, IF-25, IF-27 and IF-35. Although there were 39 artifacts at GRBA 89C-IF-30, most of them were sherds from a single Shoshone Brown Ware vessel.

Historic period isolated finds include machine parts (GRBA 89C-IF-1 and IF-40), a sheep corral (GRBA 89C-IF-38) and a possible pinyon cache.
Figure 2.69. Projectile points and bifaces found at GRBA 89C-IF-17. Points were identified as Elko and Northern Side-Notched.

Figure 2.70. Isolated find GRBA 89C-IF-17, a small lithic scatter with 3 projectile points, 5 bifaces, 3 point or biface fragments and 120 pieces of obsidian debitage.
A modern brush structure (GRBA 89C-IF-2) and some enigmatic rock-lined pits (GRBA 89C-IF-8) also were recorded. The brush structure was probably built by children camping at the Lower Lehman Campground. The rock pits may have been used for storing pinyon nuts, but they also may be modern disturbance associated with fires, range management or water control.

Isolated Chipped Stone Debitage

Isolated chipped stone debitage was recorded only in the alluvial fan between the park entrance and Lower Lehman Campground. The crew surveyed the area spaced at 20-m intervals. An area at least 10 m in diameter was examined each time a piece of debitage was found. If more than a single flake was found, the locus was recorded as an isolated find or as a site.

Figure 2.71 shows the locations of chipped stone debitage relative to the locations of isolated finds and sites. The isolates are broadcast across the fan but seem to cluster near sites and isolated finds. Seventy-four pieces of debitage were recorded in the 550-acre area surveyed; there were 49 pieces of
obsidian, 12 pieces of chert, 9 pieces of jasper, 2 pieces of basalt and 2 pieces of quartz or quartzite.

The purpose in recording the isolated pieces of debitage was to illustrate the density of artifacts on the fan. The pattern of the debitage suggests several things. First, the proximity of the debitage to identified sites or isolated finds suggests that these areas were heavily used in the past. The debitage located downslope from sites or isolated finds may indicate the degree of erosion on the fan. Isolated debitage in heavily vegetated areas suggests that there may be more sites on the fan than were recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew. The fan is an area of low ground visibility, owing to dense pinyon-juniper vegetation. Sites and isolated finds often are found in heavily eroded areas.
Chapter 3
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

In most cases, artifacts present on the surface of a prehistoric site were inventoried in broad categories. Samples of the different ceramic types were collected for laboratory analysis, as were chipped stone artifacts thought to be diagnostic. No ground stone artifacts were collected. The only historic artifact collected was a sun-colored amethyst bottle base that probably predates 1915.

Collected artifacts were used to determine the age and cultural affiliation of a site. Collected artifacts suggest that identified cultures may have used these sites, but they do not preclude the possibility that additional culture groups also used the site. The reuse or curation of artifacts by later cultures must also be considered.

Ceramics

A variety of ceramic types were collected by the GRBA 1989C survey crew. Ceramics were collected from 13 of the 16 sites with ceramics and from five of the six isolated finds with ceramics. An attempt was made to collect at least one example of each type of pottery present on the surface. The Snake Valley gray wares and Shoshone Brown Ware are the most common types collected. Other Fremont gray wares collected are Emery Gray, Great Salt Lake Gray, Sevier Gray and Uinta Gray. The sherds were identified using pottery descriptions from D. Madsen (1970, 1986), R. Madsen (1977), Rudy (1953), Taylor (1954) and Tuohy (1986). Comparisons also were made with type collections at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center and with Shoshone sherds collected by Whittaker and Kamp (1979).

The dates proposed by R. Madsen (1977) for the Fremont gray ware ceramics collected by this project are listed in Table 3.1. In east-central Nevada, Shoshone Brown Ware dates post A.D.1100 (D. Madsen 1986). Given the overlapping dates of Fremont and Shoshone ceramics, it is not surprising to find both types of ceramics on five sites (Table 3.2).
Table 3.1

Dates for Fremont Gray Ware Ceramics

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Regional Variant</th>
<th>Pottery Type</th>
<th>Proposed Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Parowan</td>
<td>Snake Valley Gray</td>
<td>A.D. 900-1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snake Valley Black-on-Gray</td>
<td>A.D. 900-1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snake Valley Corrugated</td>
<td>A.D. 1100-1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Rafael</td>
<td>Emery Gray</td>
<td>A.D. 700-1200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Salt Lake</td>
<td>Great Salt Lake Gray</td>
<td>A.D. 400-1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevier</td>
<td>Sevier Gray</td>
<td>A.D. 800-1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uinta</td>
<td>Uinta Gray</td>
<td>A.D. 650-950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2

Ceramics Collected by GRBA 1989C

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Ceramic Type</th>
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<th>ISOLATED FINDS GRBA 89C-IF-</th>
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<td>5  15  25  27  30  TOTALS</td>
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<td>Snake Valley Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snake Valley Black-on-gray</td>
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<td>2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake Valley Corrugated</td>
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<td>2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2  2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emery Gray</td>
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<td>1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Salt Lake Gray</td>
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<td>Sevier Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uinta Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unidentified Fremont Gray</td>
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<td>Shoshone Brown Ware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11</td>
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80
Chipped Stone Artifacts

The three major classes of chipped stone artifacts collected by the GRBA 1989C crew are projectile points, bifaces and scrapers. The projectile points include 10 Elko, 4 Pinto, 2 Northern Side-Notched and 3 Rose Spring points, as well as 3 Cottonwood Triangular and 3 Desert Side-Notched points (Table 3.3). One point was tentatively identified as Bajada style. Three unidentified dart points, four unidentified arrow points, and a biface also were collected. Two scrapers, an eccentric biface and a piece of retouched quartz crystal complete the chipped stone collection. Table 3.3 is an inventory of collected chipped stone artifacts; all collected chipped stone artifacts are illustrated in this chapter. The Paleo-Indian point reported for GRBA 89C-24 (26WP2018; Teague, in prep.) is not included in this discussion.

Points initially were identified by using a variety of texts, including Heizer and Hester (1978), Jennings (1973, 1986), Gruhn (1979) and Tuohy (1979). Most of the points fell within traditional types identified in the Great Basin. The artifacts were then examined by Ken Rozen of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. Rozen suggested the use of a tree diagram to illustrate the criteria used to sort projectile points, so that another researcher could determine how the types were assigned.

To use the tree diagram (Figure 3.1), begin with an artifact identified as a point. Based on the size and the technology used to make the point, it was possible, in most cases, to initially sort points into two categories: dart points and arrow points. The points then were divided into three categories: stemmed, notched and triangular.

![Figure 3.1. Flow chart showing how projectile points were sorted.](image-url)
### Table 3.3

**CHIPPED STONE TOOLS COLLECTED BY GRBA 1989C**

#### SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBA</th>
<th>BAG</th>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>SCRAPER</td>
<td>SCRAPER</td>
<td>BASALT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>SCRAPER</td>
<td>BIFACIALLY RETOUCHED FLAKE TOOL</td>
<td>CHERT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>DART</td>
<td>CORNER-NOTCHED WITH CONVEX BASE</td>
<td>QUARTZ</td>
<td>ELKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>DART</td>
<td>CONTRACTING STEM WITH CONCAVE BASE</td>
<td>BASALT</td>
<td>PINTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>ECCENTRIC</td>
<td>ECCENTRIC FORM</td>
<td>JASPER</td>
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<tr>
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<td>56</td>
<td>DART</td>
<td>EXPANDING STEM WITH CONCAVE BASE</td>
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<td>PINTO</td>
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</table>

#### ISOLATED FINDS

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<th>TYPE</th>
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<td>OBSIDIAN</td>
<td>ROSE SPRING</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>CONCAVE BASE WITH GROUND BASAL MARGIN</td>
<td>QUARTZ</td>
<td>BAJADA STYLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>CHERT</td>
<td>ELKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>REWORKED DART FRAGMENT</td>
<td>RHYOLITE</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
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<td>SIDE-NOTCHED, STRAIGHT BASE</td>
<td>QUARTZ</td>
<td>NORTHERN SIDE-NOTCHED</td>
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<td>ELKO</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>CORNER-NOTCHED WITH STRAIGHT BASE</td>
<td>CHERT</td>
<td>ROSE SPRING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>TRIANGULAR WITH CONCAVE BASE</td>
<td>OBSIDIAN</td>
<td>COTTONWOOD TRIANGULAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>SIDE-NOTCHED, WITH CONCAVE BASE</td>
<td>OBSIDIAN</td>
<td>DESERT SIDE-NOTCHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>RETOUCHED</td>
<td>RETOUCHED QUARTZ CRYSTAL</td>
<td>QUARTZ CRYSTAL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>DART</td>
<td>ASYMMETRICAL WITH CONCAVE BASE</td>
<td>OBSIDIAN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>UNFINISHED PRESSURE FLAKED POINT</td>
<td>OBSIDIAN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>TRIANGULAR WITH CONVEX BASE?</td>
<td>OBSIDIAN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>TRIANGULAR WITH CONCAVE BASE</td>
<td>CHERT</td>
<td>COTTONWOOD TRIANGULAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

82
All the stemmed dart points are Pinto points. The stems are either contracting (Figs. 3.2b-3.2c) or expanding (Figs. 3.2d-3.2e) and the bases are concave. The points collected are made of basalt, quartz and obsidian.

Two types of notched points were found in this collection: side-notched and corner-notched. Side-notched dart points with straight bases are Northern Side-Notched points (Figs. 3.2f-3.2g). Both Northern Side-Notched points are

![Image of dart points](image_url)

Figure 3.2. Bajada-style, Pinto and Northern Side-Notched points. a) Bajada-style, GRBA 89C-IF-6; b-c) Pinto points with contracting stems: b) GRBA 89C-1, c) GRBA 89C-IF-20; d-e) Pinto points with expanding stems: d) GRBA 89C-20, e) GRBA 89C-1; f-g) Northern Side-Notched points: f) GRBA 89C-23, g) GRBA 89C-IF-17.
made of quartz. The corner-notched dart points are Elko points and may have concave (Figs. 3.3a-3.3c) or convex (Figs. 3.3d-3.3j) bases. The Elko points are made of quartz, chert, obsidian, rhyolite and basalt.

Side-notched arrow points with concave (Figs. 3.4d and 3.4f) or convex (Fig. 3.4e) bases are Desert Side-Notched points and are all made of obsidian. Arrow points with convex or straight bases are Rose Spring points (Figs. 3.4a-3.4c).

Points that are triangular in overall morphology have concave bases. The quartz Bajada-style point, which may be from the Early Archaic period, has ground basal margins (Fig. 3.2a). The small triangular arrow points with concave bases are Cottonwood Triangular points (Figs. 3.4g-3.4i); two are chert and one is obsidian.

Figure 3.5 illustrates the non-diagnostic points, bifaces and tools. Nondiagnostic dart points (Figs. 3.5a-3.5c) are made of chert, rhyolite and obsidian. The unfinished pressure-flaked point (Fig. 3.5d) and unidentified arrow points (Figs. 3.5e-3.5g) are all obsidian. The leaf-shaped biface (Fig. 3.5h) is chert. Figure 3.5i shows the retouched clear quartz crystal. The eccentric form pictured in Figure 3.5j is bifacially retouched with two barbs protruding from the artifact; it is incomplete. The chert flake tool (Fig. 3.5k) is bifacially retouched and is quite thin in cross section. The basalt scraper (Fig. 3.5l) is plano convex and was photographed on its side.

Of the 38 collected chipped stone artifacts, 14 are made of obsidian, 10 of chert, 7 of quartz, 4 of basalt, 2 of rhyolite and 1 of jasper. This pattern for lithic materials compares favorably, although not exactly, with the overall pattern for artifact scatters. A quick look at the artifact inventories reveals that obsidian is both the most frequently occurring lithic material, having been found on all artifact scatter sites, and is the most abundant material on most of these sites. Chert is also found on all artifact scatters, but it usually is less abundant than obsidian. Jasper and quartzite are found on 11 of the 15 artifact scatters inventoried. Quartz was identified at six sites and basalt was found on five. A single site had a rhyolite artifact. Obsidian also is the most common material for the isolated chipped stone debitage, accounting for 66 percent of these artifacts. Obsidian is followed in frequency by chert, jasper, basalt and quartz. Taylor (1954) identified the source for the obsidian found at the Garrison Site as the Confusion Range, but the occurrence of obsidian in road cuts in the park suggests there may be a closer local source.
Figure 3.3. Elko points. a-c) Corner-notched with concave base: a) GRBA 89C-3, b) GRBA 89C-8, c) GRBA 89C-IF-13; d-j) Corner-notched with convex base: d) GRBA 89C-8, e) GRBA 89C-1, f) GRBA 89C-5, g) GRBA 89C-8, h-i) GRBA 89C-IF-17, j) GRBA 89C-IF-19.
Figure 3.4. Rose Spring, Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow points.  

a-c) Rose Spring points: a) GRBA 89C-IF-4, b) GRBA 89C-IF-24, c) GRBA 89C-23; d-f) Desert Side-Notched points: d) GRBA 89C-7, e) GRBA 89C-5, f) GRBA 89C-IF-28; g-i) Cottonwood Triangular points: g) GRBA 89C-2, h) GRBA 89C-IF-27, i) GRBA 89C-IF-37.
Figure 3.5. Nondiagnostic points, bifaces, tools and scraper.

a-c) nondiagnostic dart points: a) GRBA 89C-2, b) GRBA 89C-IF-14, c) GRBA 89C-IF-29; d) unfinished pressure-flaked point, GRBA 89C-IF-34; e-g) nondiagnostic arrow points: e) GRBA 89C-IF-36, f) GRBA 89C-2, g) GRBA 89C-4; h) biface, GRBA 89C-2; i) retouched quartz crystal, GRBA 89C-IF-28; j) eccentric form, GRBA 89C-1; k) bifacially retouched flake tool, GRBA 89C-1; l) plano convex scraper, GRBA 89C-1.
Chapter 4
SITE CONDITION, MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Information gathered during the GRBA 1989C archeological survey can be used to manage the cultural resources of Great Basin National Park. Generally speaking, the sites are in good condition; however, damage was noted on a number of these sites and several sites require special treatment or protection. Condition, significance, NPS cultural resource themes, research themes identified in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan and management recommendations are presented here for each of the major classes of sites: artifact scatters, rock art sites, caves and historic period sites. Suggestions for future research are discussed in the concluding section of this chapter.

Priorities and specific recommendations for archeological resources need to be determined and then presented in a Cultural Resource Management Plan for Great Basin National Park. Some of the sites found to be significant may require stabilization or protection measures. Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will be required prior to any ground disturbing activities at significant archeological sites.

Table 4.1 is a summary of site condition, disturbance, significance or National Register status, and management recommendations. The entries in the site condition, disturbance and recommendation columns are fairly straightforward, but the five categories of significance or National Register status used in the table may require further explanation. The categories are: on Register, nomination in process, significant, no archeological significance and significance unknown. Sites in the first three categories are significant under Criterion D and require compliance with Section 106 of NHPA if an undertaking will impact the site.

Sites on the National Register of Historic Places are indicated by the entry "On Register" with the date the site was listed; Rhodes Cabin and Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct are the only sites in this category. National Register forms have been completed for three sites labelled "Nomination in process": Osceola Ditch, Stella Lake Dam and Lehman Caves. Sites classified as "Significant" include prehistoric and historic period sites with archeological components.
Table 4.1
Summary of Site Condition, Significance and Management Recommendations for Sites Recorded by GRBA 1989C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBA 89C Field No.</th>
<th>NSM Number</th>
<th>Site Type or Name</th>
<th>Site Condition</th>
<th>Disturbance</th>
<th>Significance or National Register Status</th>
<th>Management Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89C-1</td>
<td>26WP739</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good-fair</td>
<td>Erosion, fence, road</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-2</td>
<td>26WP1999</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-3</td>
<td>26WP2000</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-4</td>
<td>26WP2001</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-5</td>
<td>26WP2002</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-6</td>
<td>26WP2003</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-7</td>
<td>26WP2004</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion, utility line</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-8</td>
<td>26WP2005</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion, electric cable road, utility line, excavated pits, trash dumps</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106; avoid further disturbance along electric cable road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-9</td>
<td>26WP2006</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-10</td>
<td>26WP2007</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLBA 89C Field No.</td>
<td>Site Type or Name</td>
<td>Site Condition</td>
<td>Disturbance</td>
<td>Significance or National Register Status</td>
<td>Management Recommendations</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-11</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>89C-12</td>
<td>Rock art</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106; rock art should be recorded in detail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-13</td>
<td>Shoshone Trail Cabin</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Structure dismantled, trash dumps disturbed</td>
<td>No archeological significance</td>
<td>See Unrau (1989) for recommendations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-14</td>
<td>Tilford Spring Cabin</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Roof of structure damaged, minor disturbance and erosion</td>
<td>Significant archeological component</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>89C-15</td>
<td>Snake Creek Cave</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Cave heavily used by cavers and hikers</td>
<td>Significance unknown</td>
<td>Second chamber should be tested for archeological significance before further disturbed by hikers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-16</td>
<td>Pole Canyon Cave</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Cave deposits appear vandalized</td>
<td>Significance unknown</td>
<td>Cave should be tested for archeological significance before further disturbed by hikers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-17</td>
<td>Pole Canyon Dugout</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Entrance stairs and hatch door damaged</td>
<td>Significant archeological component</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>89C-18</td>
<td>Pole Canyon Safe</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Natural deterioration</td>
<td>No archeological significance</td>
<td>See Unrau (1989) for recommendations.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>89C-19</td>
<td>Quartz Cave Rock Art</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Previous excavation and minor vandalism</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Pictographs need to be recorded in detail; midden deposits and rock art need protection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-20</td>
<td>Artifact scatter</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Modern hearth and trash noted on-site</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRBA 99C Field No.</td>
<td>Site Type or Name</td>
<td>Site Condition</td>
<td>Disturbance</td>
<td>Significance or National Register Status</td>
<td>Management Recommendations</td>
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<tr>
<td>89C-21 26WP2015</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Deposition and erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
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<tr>
<td>89C-22 26WP2016</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Deposition, erosion and town dump</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
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<tr>
<td>89C-23 26WP2017</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Deposition and erosion. Adjacent to town dump</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-24 26WP2018</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Deposition and erosion</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-25 26WP2018</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Graffiti, vandalism, excavation, limestone deposits</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Rock art should be recorded in detail before there is further visitor impact. Protect midden deposits and rock art.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-26 26WP212</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>One modern drawing, excavation, midden deposit is endangered</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Rock art should be recorded in detail before there is further visitor impact. Midden deposit and rock art need protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-27 26WP19</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>30 percent excavated, trench side walls are collapsing</td>
<td>Significant; nomination in process</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. This area should remain closed to prevent further damage to open trench walls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-28 26WP20</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Cave entrance exfoliated, cave interior is muddy</td>
<td>Significance unknown</td>
<td>Cave should be tested for archeological significance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-29 26WP68</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Rock art undamaged but shelter deposits possibly excavated or vandalized</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Rock art should be recorded in detail before there is further visitor impact. Midden deposit and rock art need protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-30 26WP135</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>There has been some erosion of pictographs and petroglyphs</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Rock art should be recorded in detail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRBA 89C Field No.</td>
<td>NSM Number</td>
<td>Site Type or Name</td>
<td>Site Condition</td>
<td>Disturbance</td>
<td>Significance or National Register Status</td>
<td>Management Recommendations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-31</td>
<td>26WP668</td>
<td>Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Some fruit trees removed, orchard mowed, reservoir and ditch disturbed</td>
<td>On Register (2/25/75); no archeological component</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-32</td>
<td>26WP669</td>
<td>Rhodes Cabin</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Moved, restored and stabilized</td>
<td>On Register (2/25/75); no archeological component</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-33</td>
<td>26WP1646</td>
<td>Osceola Ditch</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Ditch disturbed, flumes collapsed, tunnel bulldozed at south end, camp has few remains</td>
<td>Nomination in process; significant archeological component</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Additional survey and recording needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-34</td>
<td>26WP1648</td>
<td>Stella Lake Dam</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Some erosion and deposition</td>
<td>Nomination in process; no archeological component</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Part of Osceola Ditch nomination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-35</td>
<td>26WP1649</td>
<td>Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Structure foundations are all that remain</td>
<td>Rock art is significant; no historical archeological component</td>
<td>See Unrau (1989) for recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-36</td>
<td>26WP1939</td>
<td>Lexington Arch Rock Art</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion of pictographs is making them faint</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-37</td>
<td>26WP1947</td>
<td>Top of Hill Rock Art</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion of petroglyphs on flat surfaces</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Petroglyphs need to be recorded in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-38</td>
<td>26WP1948</td>
<td>Snake Creek Petroglyphs</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Erosion and minor exfoliation of petroglyphs</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106. Rock art should be recorded in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-39</td>
<td>26WP2019</td>
<td>Johnson Lake Mine, Cabins and Mill</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Structures deteriorating but range from 20 to 70 percent intact</td>
<td>Significant archeological component</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.1 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRBA 89C Field No.</th>
<th>NSM Number</th>
<th>Site Type or Name</th>
<th>Site Condition</th>
<th>Disturbance</th>
<th>Significance or National Register Status</th>
<th>Management Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89C-40</td>
<td>26WP2020</td>
<td>Robison Corral</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Weathering, a few logs missing</td>
<td>No archeological significance</td>
<td>See Unrau (1989) for recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-41</td>
<td>26WP2021</td>
<td>Bonita Mine</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Inactive and abandoned mine, diagnostic historic trash has been removed</td>
<td>No archeological significance</td>
<td>See Unrau (1989) for recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-42</td>
<td>26WP2022</td>
<td>Baker Lake Mining Cabin</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Roof is disintegrating</td>
<td>No archeological significance</td>
<td>See Unrau (1989) for recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-43</td>
<td>26WP2023</td>
<td>Lexington/Ponderosa Mine</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Headframe and shaft are in poor condition and potentially dangerous</td>
<td>No archeological significance</td>
<td>See Unrau (1989) for recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89C-44</td>
<td>26WP2024</td>
<td>South Fork Big Wash Sawmill</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Features collapsed, building materials robbed or removed</td>
<td>Significant archeological component.</td>
<td>Compliance with Section 106.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sites labelled "No archeological significance" are historic period properties that, because they lack archeological components, lack the potential to yield important information under Criterion D. Sites in this category were evaluated for historic or architectural significance by Unrau (1989).

The few sites categorized as "Significance unknown" are caves that were previously recorded as archeological sites but which did not display any clear evidence of archeological deposits when visited by the GRBA 1989C crew. The only way to determine their archeological significance under Criterion D would be to test-excavate for archeological deposits.

Isolated finds and isolated chipped stone debitage are small surface finds. The processes of recording, plotting and identifying collected diagnostic artifacts exhaust the research potential of these finds so that they do not require further consideration in the compliance process.

**Artifact Scatters**

The 16 prehistoric artifact scatters recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey are in good condition, although most have been subjected to erosion, alluviation and cattle-grazing. Twelve of these sites lie within the present park boundaries; four are in the Baker Guard Station property surveyed by Teague (in prep.). Disturbance at the artifact scatters includes the road construction and fence at GRBA 89C-1 (26WP739), utility lines that pass near GRBA 89C-7 and 8 (26WP2004-2005), and a recent hearth at GRBA 89C-20 (26WP2014). Further damage at GRBA 89C-8 (26WP2005) was caused by a road and buried electric line, several excavated pits and a historic period trash dump.

The artifact scatters are significant under Criterion D with potential to yield important information about prehistory. These sites are classified under the NPS cultural resource theme Original Inhabitants. The Paleo-Indian and Archaic period occupation in evidence at some of these sites fits the subtheme Earliest Americans; the Fremont and Shoshone period are covered by the subtheme Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments (Deal 1988:119-121). Artifact scatters are defined in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan (James and Zeier 1982:139-141); further research at these sites may allow reclassification of these sites as habitation sites, campsites or sites related to specific activities.

The artifact scatters on the alluvial fan at the park entrance are individually important but are even more important when examined as a group.
Studying the distribution of the sites across the landscape may contribute to our understanding of how this ecosystem was used during the Archaic, Fremont and Shoshone periods. The variety of artifacts present and the potential for buried deposits at many of these sites may provide information pertinent to a number of research themes identified in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan for the Prehistoric Eastern Nevada Study Unit (James and Zeier 1982). These themes include projectile point chronology, settlement patterns, ethnic continuities, Archaic subsistence patterns, pinyon exploitation, the Fremont frontier and thirteenth century interaction. Ceramic types and lithic materials can be used to answer some of the questions concerning prehistoric trade and exchange outlined in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan (Lyneis 1982:25-26).

Erosion and future development in the vicinity of the park entrance and at the Baker Guard Station property are the two greatest potential threats to artifact scatters. Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be required if ground disturbance will occur at a site. If the proposed Rowland Spring exclusion fence is built, the cattle-trampling at GRBA 89C-1,5,6,7 and 8 (26WP739, 2002-2005) will be reduced, thereby slowing erosion of these cultural resources.

**Rock Art Sites**

Nine rock art sites were visited by the GRBA 1989C crew: GRBA 89C-12 (26WP2009), 19 (26WP42), 25 (26WP3), 26 (26WP12), 29 (26WP68), 30 (26WP135), 36 (26WP1939), 37 (26WP1947) and 38 (26WP1948). Four of the rock art sites included in this discussion also have cave or rockshelter components. Many of these rock art sites have been recorded numerous times and all but one were visited recently by McLane (1988). Erosion is having the biggest impact on rock art sites, causing the fading or elimination of paintings and obscuring pecked designs, especially those on horizontal surfaces. Limestone buildup at Upper Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-25) has covered and obscured some of the painted designs in the cave.

Graffiti and vandalism were noted at Quartz Cave (GRBA 89C-19) and at the Baker Creek Caves and Rockshelter (GRBA 89C-25,26,29). The Upper Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-25) at Baker Creek has suffered the most damage, with numerous sets of pecked initials, the pecked head of a Plains Indian wearing a headdress with the date 1906, and pencil outlines drawn on some of the painted designs having
been recorded. An owl’s head drawn at Lower Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-26) is the only discernible damage there. At Quartz Cave (GRBA 89C-19), the legend "Steve loves Jean" has been added to the paintings. The graffiti recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew can be used as the basis for monitoring future vandalism.

The rock art sites are significant under Criterion D and fit the NPS cultural resource theme Original Inhabitants. Rock art is one of the research domains identified in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan (Lyneis 1982) and can provide information about cultural affiliation and interaction. Other areas of interest often studied are style, age and function of rock art sites. Sites 26WP3, 12, 135 and 1948 (GRBA 89C-25,26,30 and 38) are significant rock art sites. The other rock art sites, 26WP2009, 42, 68, 1939 and 1947 (GRBA 89C-12, 19, 29, 36 and 37) are significant as part of the regional rock art scene. Midden deposits in the caves associated with four of the rock art sites may be important sources of information about Pleistocene and more recent paleoenvironmental data as well as information about prehistoric subsistence and technology which are some of the research themes outlined in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan (James and Zeier 1982).

According to Nevada State Museum records (McLane 1988) and a brief report in the Masterkey (Harrington 1934), archeological excavation has been conducted at the Baker Creek Caves and at Quartz Cave. Unfortunately, no reports of the excavations were published. The midden deposits at these sites need protection from future vandalism. A large trench and corresponding berm at Upper Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-25) appear quite stable at this time. The site needs to be regularly patrolled and monitored to prevent pothunting.

The midden deposit at Lower Pictograph Cave (GRBA 89C-26) is particularly fragile, with two vertical faces exposed. Casual visitors may accidentally trample this deposit, which appears rich in organic remains. Stabilization or archeological salvage of this deposit is recommended.

An open trench at Quartz Cave (GRBA 89C-19) may be from the 1963 excavations by Rozaire, Kritzman and Williams (Fig. 4.1). Several smaller holes suggest recent vandalism. Monitoring this site to detect further damage is suggested. If further pothunting seems to be occurring, archeologists at WACC or Western Region should be contacted so that a plan to stabilize, test or backfill the cave can be developed before the archeological data are lost.

The potential impact of visitation on the rock art sites must be considered. Even if visitors do not embellish or chalk the petroglyph and pictograph designs,
many find it difficult not to touch the rock art. All rock art, but most especially painted rock art, can be damaged by being handled. An additional concern at those cave and rockshelter sites with rock art is the amount of dust raised by visitors, which can further obscure and damage the fragile paintings.

Public access to sites in the backcountry can be limited by restricting information about rock art locations. For sites more accessible, such as the Baker Creek Caves and Rockshelter, it may be necessary to adopt a more aggressive plan of protection, either by closing the sites or by developing the sites for interpretation. Developing the sites would necessitate detailed recording of all rock art elements, stabilization of the midden deposits, and restricting access, either by making trails or by erecting fences or railings that allow the public to view and photograph the rock art from a distance. According to Diane Hamann, an archeologist and active member of the American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA), the use of trails, fences or railings and some sort of matting to keep down the dust has been used with some success at developed rock art sites.

Detailed recording is recommended for all rock art sites known in the park. The GRBA 1989C crew mapped the relative locations of the rock art panels,
photographed the panels and took notes at each site, but was unable to spend the time and effort needed to fully record these sites. The level of additional recording required cannot be determined until McLane's rock art study is completed and his records made available to the National Park Service. McLane's records are, no doubt, complete in the context of answering his own research questions and his forms have been accepted by the Nevada State Museum. However, his records may lack some of the information necessary for effective management of the rock art resources at Great Basin National Park.

**Cave Sites**

In addition to the four caves with rock art described above, four other cave sites were recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew. They are Snake Creek Cave (GRBA 89C-15, 26WP28), Pole Canyon Cave (GRBA 89C-16, 26WP22), Lehman Caves (GRBA 89C-27, 26WP19) and Model Cave (GRBA 89C-28, 26WP20). The condition of these sites ranges from good to poor and in one case is unknown.

The caves should provide information about Original Inhabitants of the vicinity. In addition to answering the same sort of cultural questions that can be addressed by artifact scatters, such as settlement patterns, ethnic continuities and subsistence, archeological deposits in caves may provide information about environmental change including past vegetation zones, past faunal distribution, palynological data and Pleistocene extinctions (James and Zeier 1982:142-145).

Lehman Caves is the only cave site with documented excavation of cultural deposits (Rozaire 1964). The GRBA 1989C crew photographed the present condition of the trenches excavated in 1963 in Rooms 1 and 2, which are below the original entrance of Lehman Caves (see Figs. 2.18 and 2.19). Approximately 30 percent of the deposits were excavated; although the side walls of the excavated trenches are collapsing, at least 50 percent of the deposits appear intact and undisturbed. The cultural deposits in Lehman Caves are significant; a nomination to the National Register is in process. Keeping this area of Lehman Caves closed to the public will help preserve the deposits. Backfilling the trenches is not recommended because the trenches, which were dug into more than 80 square yards (729 square feet) of the deposit's surface, were 5 feet wide and from 21 inches to 8 feet deep (Rozaire 1964). Estimating an average depth of 4 feet for the trenches more than 100 cubic yards of soil would be required to fill in the
trenches. The logistics of this task no doubt would cause a great deal of disturbance to the deposits.

Problems with assessing the cultural deposits at the three other cave sites visited by the GRBA 1989C crew are discussed at some length in the site description section of Chapter 2. At this time it is unclear whether cultural deposits are present in these caves. The caves are visited frequently by hikers and cavers. The soil deposits in the second chamber of Snake Creek Cave appear deep, but the significance and condition of these deposits cannot be determined at this time. The soil deposits at Pole Canyon Cave appear to have been vandalized, but it is unclear whether the ash lens noted in one of the potholes is from prehistoric or modern use of this cave. Because the limestone at the entrance of Model Cave is exfoliated and because the interior of the 1,400-foot passage is muddy, this site is considered to be in poor condition. At all three sites testing will be necessary to determine the archeological significance of these caves. Because the sites may have cultural deposits, the sites should be periodically visited to make sure there is no further vandalism.

Historic Period Sites

Sixteen historic period sites were recorded by the GRBA 1989C survey crew. Of these, five sites possess archeological significance which is defined under Criterion D of 36 CFR Section 60.4 as the potential of a site to yield important information about history or prehistory. These sites were assessed for historic significance by Unrau (1989).

Historic significance is based on a different set of criteria which include the importance of a person, event, style of architecture or construction technique. In addition to Rhodes Cabin and the Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct sites which are on the National Register of Historic Places, Unrau determined that the Osceola Ditch and Stella Lake Dam were significant. A draft nomination form for the ditch and dam is included in the Historic Resource Study for Great Basin National Park (Unrau 1989).

The five sites with archeological components are the Osceola Ditch, which has been nominated to the National Register (Unrau 1989), the Tilford Spring Cabin, the Pole Canyon Dugout, the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill and the Johnson Lake Mine, Cabins and Mill. These sites have the remains of structures and other features as well as relatively undisturbed trash deposits. Four of these sites
are related either directly or indirectly to mining activities. The Pole Canyon Dugout may relate to Lehman Caves tourism but the actual function of the site is unknown.

Archeological study of the layout and trash deposits at the historic period sites assessed as archeologically significant may provide information about construction of the structures, the technology employed at the site, the time period of occupation as well as information about domestic conditions and trade networks on the frontier. Such study may help determine the function of the dugout site. These sites may provide information relevant to NPS cultural resource themes (Deal 1988:119-121) as well as some of the research topics presented in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan including mining, industry, water control, ranching and agriculture (Edaburn 1983, Hardesty 1982). Because archeological information lies in the patterned distribution of historic period structures, foundations, trash and debris, this material should be left in place unless there is to be an undertaking. As with significant prehistoric sites, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is required in the event of ground disturbing activities.

The archeological site records for historic period sites without archeological significance include detailed plan maps, descriptions of the site and its condition, photographs and accurate topographic plots of these sites. This information complements the Historic Resource Study for Great Basin National Park prepared by Unrau (1989) and contributes to the historical record for the Snake Range.

For this discussion sites are grouped according to their function. The condition, significance, NPS cultural resource themes and Nevada Historic Preservation Plan research themes are discussed for each site or class of sites. Management recommendations for sites with significant archeological components are presented.

Recommendations for the management of archeologically significant sites may exceed those made by Unrau. In his management recommendations Unrau recognized the possibility that there may be archeologically significant deposits at some of the historic period sites. He recommended their evaluation for significance under Criterion D "Before these sites are allowed to deteriorate or 'clean up' operations are commenced...(Unrau 1989:546)". Unrau's (1989) recommendations for the historic period sites are summarized in Table 4.2. In 1988, Sharrow and

101
### Table 4.2
Archeological Assessment and Unrau’s Recommendations for Historic Period Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Archeological Significance</th>
<th>Unrau’s Recommendations for Treatment:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stabilization/Preservation Interpretation Treat for Visitor Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRBA 89C-13</td>
<td>26WP2010</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoshone Trail Cabin</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker Lake Cabin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

102
Preller evaluated the condition and safety of mines in the park. They completed Solid Minerals Operations Monitoring Checklist forms. Their recommendations are presented for three of the mining sites.

**Mining Sites**

Three of the seven mining sites recorded at Great Basin National Park possess archeological significance. These sites can provide information for the NPS cultural resource theme Westward Expansion and the subtheme Mining Frontier. As industrial sites they may be a source of data for several of the research themes identified in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan such as technology, socio-economic issues and ecology (Edaburn 1982:246-247). Commercial and transportation networks can be explored by the study of trash deposits, mining equipment and construction materials.

**Osceola Ditch and Stella Lake Dam**

The Osceola Ditch and the Stella Lake Dam were part of the system that provided water for hydraulic gold mining at the town of Osceola. Although most of the flumes have been reduced to piles of splintered lumber, the Osceola Ditch (GRBA 89C-33, 26WP1646) can still be traced for most of its 18-mile-long route. The tunnel near Strawberry Creek and the camp in Burnt Mill Canyon are still visible. Erosion and deposition have obscured the original outline of Stella Lake Rock Dam (GRBA 89C-34, 26WP1648), but the masonry headgate can still be seen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
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<th>Unrein's Recommendations for Treatment:</th>
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<td>26WP2023</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa/Lexington Mine</td>
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<tr>
<td>26WP2024</td>
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<td>South Fork Big Wash Sawmill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young Canyon Stone House</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Both sites have historic significance and the ditch is archeologically significant. Unrau (1989) has prepared a draft National Register nomination form for Osceola Ditch and Stella Lake Dam as part of his historic resource study. The GRBA 1989C crew visited segments of the ditch and recorded the camp associated with its construction as well as the northern tunnel entrance.

Additional survey, recording and mapping of the entire ditch route is needed to provide information regarding the locations of flumes or additional camps. The recommendations made by Unrau include stabilization and preservation, benign neglect for part of the site, treating for visitor safety and interpreting the site for visitors. All of these treatments are appropriate if the archeological potential of the site is recognized during the early stages of developing and preserving this site. Any undertaking will require Section 106 compliance.

**Johnson Lake Mining Complex**

The structures at the Johnson Lake Mine, Mill and Cabin Site (GRBA 89C-39, 26WP2019) are from 20 to 70 percent intact. The cable-way is still in place, as is the earthen dam at the Johnson Lake outlet. The site provides an excellent opportunity to look at an entire mining operation. The mine and cable-way were located quite a distance from major transportation routes, requiring the ore to be milled nearby. The presence of the log cabins and domestic trash deposits rounds out the picture of mining life. The fact that the mine was operated during World War I to provide tungsten, a material needed to produce steel, means that the mine reflects historical trends.

The archeological component of this site can be protected by following Unrau's (1989) recommendations of benign neglect, measures to insure visitor safety and interpretation of this site (Table 4.2). His recommendation that historic mining debris, machinery and artifacts be left in place is vital to the protection of the archeological significance of Johnson Lake Mine. Sharrow and Preller (1988) leave the matter of determining significance to others but they have safety concerns regarding the adit, stope and structures.

**Tilford Spring Cabin**

Another site with archeological significance is the Tilford Spring Cabin (GRBA 89C-14, 26WP2011) site. The roof of the cabin is damaged. There has been minor disturbance, but tent platforms and other features are still visible at this site. The trash deposits appear relatively undisturbed. The site has the
potential to illuminate our understanding of mining life with the presence of a variety of features and large quantities of domestic trash. Archeological study may also help refine the dates of the site's occupation.

Unrau (1989) recommends benign neglect with no visitor access or interpretation. In addition to this we recommend that historic period artifacts and archeological deposits be left in place.

Bonita Mine

All diagnostic historic period trash at the Bonita Mine (GRBA 89C-41, 26WP2021) has been removed and the area has been partially revegetated by the U.S. Forest Service. Therefore, this site lacks archeological significance. The site map and recording done by the GRBA 1989C survey crew are sufficient; no further archeological work is needed at this site. The real issue for managing this site is visitor safety; there are a number of open adits and pits. This issue has been addressed by Unrau (1989). Sharrow and Preller (1988) recommend backfilling or collapsing the dangerous features.

Ponderosa/Lexington Mine

The headframe and mine shaft at the Lexington/Ponderosa Mine (GRBA 89C-43, 26WP2023) are in poor condition and are potentially dangerous to park visitors. No historic period trash was noted and the site appears to have been reworked fairly recently. This site lacks archeological significance and no further recording or study is necessary. As with the Bonita Mine the chief issue is visitor safety. See Unrau's (1989) recommendations. Sharrow and Preller (1988) recommend backfilling the shaft and large trench.

Baker Lake Cabin

Except for the roof, the Baker Lake Mining Cabin (GRBA 89C-42, 26WP2022) is in good shape, with the walls, windows and door frame almost completely intact. The structure was carefully recorded and photographed. No archeological deposits were noted, meaning the site lacks archeological significance. The management recommendations of Unrau (1989) should be followed.

Ranching and Agriculture

The sites in this category fit the NPS cultural resource theme Westward Expansion. The Robison Corral falls under the subtheme Cattlemen's Empire.
Research themes identified in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan that can be addressed by these sites include building and testing models of change in agricultural societies, frontier studies, environmental studies, ethnicity and ethnic relations, predictive models of site location variability and site formation processes (Hardesty 1982:216-217) as well as issues surrounding Mormon colonization (Lyneis 1982:258-259).

Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct

Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct Site (GRBA 89C-31, 26WP668) is in good condition; it has survived road construction, mowing and other land alterations. This site is on the National Register of Historic Places. The site was recorded and mapped by the GRBA 1989C crew; it lacks archeological significance. See Unrau (1989) for management recommendations.

Robison Corral

The Robison Corral (GRBA 89C-40, 26WP2020) is weathering and has a few logs missing. Detailed drawings and photo documentation were completed by the GRBA 1989C crew. The site is not archeologically significant. See Unrau (1989) for recommendations regarding the site's management.

Tourist Industry

Two historic period sites relate to early tourism at Lehman Caves. One of them, the Pole Canyon Dugout, has archeological significance.

Rhodes Cabin

The Rhodes Cabin (GRBA 89C-32, 26WP669) is on the National Register of Historic Places. It has been moved, restored and stabilized. There is no archeological significance to this site. See Unrau (1989) for management recommendations.

Pole Canyon Dugout

The Pole Canyon Dugout (GRBA 89C-17, 26WP2012) is remarkably intact, except for the entrance stairs and the hatch doorway. The archeological deposits at the Pole Canyon Dugout may help determine the function of the dugout structure as well as the relationship of the dugout to tourism at Lehman Caves. Its
construction by either the CWA or CCC places it under the NPS theme of America at Work and is an interesting footnote to the history of the park.

Mapping

Wheeler Peak Triangulation Site

The Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station (GRBA 89C-35, 26WP1649) has intact foundations of rectangular structures but has no archeological deposits. The prehistoric rock art component of this site was recorded by McLane (1988) and is significant as one of the highest elevation rock art sites in the West. Management of this site should follow Unrau's recommendations but should also include protection of the rock art.

Logging

South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill

Although only in fair condition the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill (GRBA 89C-44, 26WP2024) has foundations, part of a log cabin, rubble piles and part of an old boiler. It should be noted, however, that a great deal of the trash and building material at the sawmill appears to have been removed. The foundations and rubble deposits at the sawmill are archeologically significant, possessing the potential to yield archeological information. The site provided lumber for the construction of the Osceola Ditch (Unrau 1989) and so falls under the NPS Cultural Resource theme of Westward Expansion and the subtheme of Mining Frontier. The research themes identified in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan include technological, socio-economic and ecological issues relating to both mining and industrial sites. Unrau (1989) recommends benign neglect for this site. To protect archeological values, we recommend that historic period trash and artifacts be left in place.

Historic Sites of Unknown Function

The three sites in this category do not possess archeological significance. Because the function of these sites is not known it is difficult to determine the appropriate NPS cultural resource themes or relevant research themes from the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan. The present condition of each site is described. Refer to Unrau (1989) for management recommendations for these sites.
Pole Canyon Safe

There has been natural deterioration at the Pole Canyon Safe (GRBA 89C-18, 26WP2013); there is no evidence of other structures or features that might explain why this safe was cemented into a rock outcrop. Unrau (1989) recommends benign neglect.

Young Canyon Stone House

The Young Canyon Stone House (GRBA 89C-45, 26WP2025) is only 40 percent intact and no roofing materials or artifacts are found in the vicinity. Unrau (1989) recommends measures be taken to insure visitor and benign neglect.

Shoshone Trail Cabin

The Shoshone Trail Cabin (GRBA 89C-13, 26WP2010) is less than 10 percent intact and the trash dumps are disturbed. There are no archeological values at this site. Unrau (1989) recommends benign neglect.

Suggestions for Future Study

The archeological survey and site assessment conducted in June and July of 1989 were intended to serve both management and archeological needs. The survey of developed areas and recording of historic period properties and previously recorded archeological sites has resulted in up-to-date records for 45 sites. The survey of proposed development areas was the most important task undertaken and it was completed. However, the task of assessing known prehistoric and historic period sites is not yet complete.

Several prehistoric sites not visited by the GRBA 1989C crew need to be visited by National Park Service archeologists and rerecorded. These include two rockshelter sites, 84-29 (26WP43) and 84-32, which were visited by Bonnichsen and Birnie (1984) as well as a number of rock art localities.

The archeological assessment of historic period sites needs to be completed before these sites suffer development or visitor impact. In addition to recording and sketch-mapping, determining accurate topographic plots for the historic period sites is important for the proper management of these sites. Sites not visited in the 1989 season owing to time constraints and access problems include the mines in the southwestern corner of the park: the St. Lawrence Mine, the Lincoln Canyon Mine and Tunnel Site, and the Chapman-Taylor
Mine. Recording these mining sites will require several days of recording time and a four-wheel-drive vehicle with a short turning radius; the Mount Washington Road that leads to the mines has more than 30 switchbacks indicated on the topographic map. The remains of two wagons located along hiking trails and the Pole Canyon Adit need to be visited. The historic Shoshone Trail, which currently is used as a hiking trail, has not been inspected for archeological remains. The location of a brick kiln in the vicinity of Bonita Mine needs to be verified and the site should be recorded if it lies within park boundaries.

Once the assessment of known sites has been completed additional recording is suggested for a number of the sites visited by the GRBA 1989C crew. Although the artifact scatter 26WP739 was rerecorded as GRBA 89C-1, the northwestern site boundary was not adequately defined. It also would be interesting to rerecord the artifact scatter previously recorded as 26WP740 (Whittaker and Kamp 1979) using recording techniques compatible with those employed by the GRBA 1989C crew. A historic period site requiring more detailed recording is the Osceola Ditch; survey along its entire length may provide additional information about its construction and use.

Future development at Great Basin National Park may lead to compliance related archeological activities which may include systematic survey, testing or excavation. A wide variety of significant resources are identified in this volume: they include prehistoric artifact scatters, many with the potential for significant subsurface remains, rock art sites and caves. Historic sites with archeological significance are related to mining and the lumber industry. A Cultural Resource Management Plan is needed to establish priorities for protection and management of significant resources at Great Basin National Park. Such a plan should include recommendations regarding interpretation and stabilization. A plan for site protection needs to be developed for those sites threatened by visitor impact. A plan for additional inventory survey is also needed to properly manage the cultural resources of this park.
Chapter 5
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the survey and site assessment project was to provide data that will assist the National Park Service in its management of cultural resources at Great Basin National Park. The data also can be used for archeological research. The project involved systematic survey of development areas, assessment of historic period sites and recording of known archeological sites. All sites recorded were assessed for archeological significance.

Summary of the Survey Results

The earliest reports of archeological work at Great Basin National Park are the Harringtons' articles (E. Harrington 1933, M. Harrington 1934) on the exploration and testing of Baker Creek Caves. Wheeler's excavation of Rooms 1 and 2 at Lehman Caves was conducted in 1938 (Wheeler 1938). Over the next 50 years 24 sites were recorded and given Nevada State Museum site numbers. Most of the sites were discovered accidentally or by reconnaissance survey. In the 1970s and 1980s there were a few small cultural resource management surveys, but the only systematic survey of any size was the complete survey of the 1-square-mile Lehman Caves National Monument in 1976 (Budy 1976, Fowler 1977) in which two sites were recorded. Bonnichsen and Birnie (1984) visited several rockshelter sites along Snake Creek during their investigation of the late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods in the Snake Range and Snake Valley.

The survey work conducted by the GRBA 1989C survey crew involved the systematic survey of 780 acres. This, along with the 640 acres systematically covered by Fowler's crew and small clearance surveys, means that less than 2 percent of Great Basin National Park has been systematically surveyed. In addition to the 11 new archeological sites recorded this season, the crew visited and recorded 18 of 24 previously prehistoric recorded sites. Site 26WP740, which was tested by Whittaker and Kamp (1979), two rockshelters recorded by Bonnichsen and Birnie (1984), 84-29 and 84-32 (26WP43), and five of the rock art sites recently recorded by McLane were not visited this season. Another known site,
the Baker Creek Petroglyph Site, does not have a Nevada State Museum number and its location is not plotted on any park maps.

Another task undertaken this season was the recording of 16 historic period properties. The physical remains, condition and archeological significance of each historic period site were assessed. Information collected by the Solid Minerals Monitoring Survey (Sharrow and Preller 1988) and by DSC Historian Harlan Unrau (1989) was useful in assessing these sites.

Old site records are on file at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, as Deal had gathered all documentation available for the previously recorded sites as part of her overview project (Deal 1988). These site records were compared with present site conditions and site records were updated. Sometimes it was possible to clear up confusion caused by duplicate recording of a site. Because many of the old site locations were only approximate, this project provided a good opportunity to accurately plot the sites on USGS topographic maps. Accurate site location is important for proper management of cultural resources.

The Archeological Potential of the Survey Findings

All sites recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew were assessed for archeological significance. Sites with the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory have archeological significance; the historic significance of historic properties was assessed by Unrau (1989). See Chapter 4 for a detailed discussion of archeological significance for each site. Site condition, management recommendation, NPS cultural resource themes and Nevada Historic Preservation Plan research themes are also presented in Chapter 4.

Sites recorded during this project fall into five main categories of archeological significance: on register, nomination in process, significant, no archeological significance and significance unknown. Two historic period sites, Rhodes Cabin and the Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct, were placed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 25, 1975. For information regarding the archeological potential of the four sites in the Baker Guard Station property (GRBA 89C-21-24), see Teague (in prep.).

Thirty two of the sites recorded have significant archeological components. The prehistoric sites with archeological significance include 12 artifact scatter sites within present park boundaries (GRBA 89C-1 to 11 and 20; 26WP739, 1999-
2008, 2014), 4 artifact scatters in the Baker Guard Station property (GRBA 89C-21 to 24; 26WP2015-2018), and 9 rock art sites which include 4 cave sites (GRBA 89C-12, 19, 25, 26, 29, 30, 36, 37 and 38; 26WP2009, 42, 3, 12, 68, 135, 1939, 1947, 1948). The intact soil deposits in Rooms 1 and 2 at Lehman Caves (GRBA 89C-27; 26WP19) are also significant. Although not recorded by the GRBA 1989 crew, the rock art at the Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station (GRBA 89C-35; 26WP1649) is also significant.

The five historic properties with archeological components include several mining properties: Tilford Spring Cabin (GRBA 89C-14; 26WP2011), Osceola Ditch (GRBA 89C-33; 26WP1646) and Johnson Lake Mine (GRBA 89C-39; 26WP2019). Historic period trash deposits were noted at the Pole Canyon Dugout (GRBA 89C-17; 26WP2012) and the South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill (GRBA 89C-44; 26WP2024).

Eight historic period sites lack archeological significance; they are Shoshone Trail Cabin (GRBA 89C-13; 26WP2010), Pole Canyon Safe (GRBA 89C-18; 26WP2013), Stella Lake Dam (GRBA 89C-34; 26WP1648), Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station (GRBA 89C-35; 26WP1649), Robison Corral (GRBA 89C-40; 26WP2020), Bonita Mine (GRBA 89C-41; 26WP2021), Baker Lake Cabin (GRBA 89C-42; 26WP2022), the Ponderosa/Lexington Mine (GRBA 89C-43; 26WP2023) and the Young Canyon Stone House (GRBA 89C-45; 26WP2025).

The archeological significance of three cave sites could not be assessed. Snake Canyon Cave (GRBA 89C-15; 26WP28), Pole Canyon Cave (GRBA 89C-16; 26WP22) and Model Cave (GRBA 89C-28; 26WP20) will require testing to determine whether archeological deposits exist.

**Recommended Treatment for Sites**

In the event that a construction project or other undertaking will disturb a site with archeological significance, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act will be required. Specific management recommendations for each site or class of sites are presented in Chapter 4.

Areas of archeological sensitivity identified by the survey include the alluvial fan at the park entrance, the Baker Creek Caves, and caves and outcrops along Snake Creek. The alluvial fan at the park entrance and Baker Guard Station parcel are the only areas where there may be the need for compliance with Section 106 for current development plans. The accessibility of the Baker Creek Caves to park visitation may require aggressive management techniques to protect the
rock art and intact midden deposits. Protection is also needed for the rock art and caves along Snake Creek. Although the other prehistoric sites in the park are significant, visitor accessibility is less of a problem for these sites.

**Contribution of the Findings to Great Basin Research**

Discovery of 13 prehistoric sites in the park, recording 4 artifact scatters in the Baker Guard Station property, and completing new records for 12 previously known sites have made a significant contribution to the prehistory of Great Basin National Park and the Snake Valley. The identification of archeological components at several of the historic period sites could provide new information about the Euro-American populations who settled in and exploited the resources of the area.

**Prehistoric Sites**

It is difficult to write a definitive treatise on the prehistory of Great Basin National Park based on the work conducted this season. The limited survey universe provides a skewed perspective. However, surface inspection of 25 sites in the park and 4 sites in the Baker Guard Station property provides a good beginning for answering some basic questions about prehistoric and protohistoric occupation of the park. The Garrison and Baker sites, located east of the park boundary, Lehman Caves, and the Baker Creek Caves are the most well known sites in the southern Snake Range; this study has shown that they are not necessarily typical of sites in this region. Small artifact scatters were the most common site type recorded, followed by rock art sites and cave sites.

There are two basic questions we can address with the prehistoric site data: Who was using the resources of the park? What might they have been doing at these sites? Artifacts from the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Fremont and Shoshone periods were found in the park and on sites in the Baker Guard Station property. Sites with diagnostic artifacts are artifact scatters found in the pinyon-juniper community on the alluvial fan that lies between the park entrance and Lower Lehman Campground, and the four artifact scatters discovered by Teague in the sagebrush-covered dunes on the Baker Guard Station property.

Dating for these sites is fairly tenuous. Artifacts representing four distinct technologies were recorded. Mixed artifact assemblages at the
prehistoric artifact scatters make it difficult to date or interpret these sites. Did the material culture of the different cultural groups overlap as Madsen suggests (D. Madsen 1982), or were certain areas used periodically by more than one culture group? With the exception of Upper Pictograph Cave with its Fremont Kachina pictographs, the cave and rock art sites have yet to be dated.

The single Paleo-Indian projectile point found in the Baker Guard Station parcel confirms Paleo-Indian activity in the area. Substantial Paleo-Indian deposits were recovered at Smith Creek Cave in the northern Snake Range (Bryan 1979).

The Archaic period is represented by the Pinto, Elko and Northern Side-Notched dart points found at six sites and as four isolated finds. An isolated Bajada-style point with ground basal margins also may be Archaic. With the exception of one point found in the Baker Guard Station property, the Archaic period points are found in the pinyon-juniper zone on the alluvial fan at the park entrance. Although there is no evidence that pinyon was harvested during the Archaic, use of upland areas begins in the Archaic period, according to D. Madsen (1982).

Fremont occupation is considered likely at 13 sites, based on ceramics, projectile points and rock art. No large Fremont village sites similar to the Garrison or Baker sites were identified during the survey. Fremont sites in the pinyon-juniper community probably are temporary food gathering or hunting camps. The sites in the dunes in the Baker Guard Station parcel might have been gathering stations or agricultural sites. The most commonly occurring Fremont pottery type was the local variety, Snake Valley Gray Ware. Some Sevier, Emery, Uinta and Great Salt Lake gray wares were collected, suggesting interaction with other Fremont regions.

Shoshone Brown Ware sherds were found at nine sites and as three isolated finds. Seven of these sites are in the pinyon-juniper environment, one is near Mill Creek Canyon and one is in Baker Guard Station. The Shoshone pottery co-occurs with Fremont gray wares at five sites, suggesting either reuse of favorable locations or the overlap of Fremont and Shoshone populations that has been documented by D. Madsen (1982). Again, the sites with Shoshone ceramics probably are temporary camps. Steward documented the location of several Shoshone sites in the vicinity, and some of these may have been within the present park boundary.
The small artifact scatters probably were temporary camps; a few features were noted that may represent house rings or activity areas. The alluvial fan at the park entrance was used heavily during the prehistoric period. In addition to the 11 artifact scatters, 36 isolated finds including more than 20 projectile points or bifaces, and 74 pieces of chipped stone debitage were recorded in this area. The large number of projectile points suggests hunting was a major activity in this area. Ceramics were found on all but one site and groundstone was found on 5 of the 11 sites on the fan. Artifacts are from the Archaic, Fremont and Shoshone periods.

All four artifact scatters in the Baker Guard Station property have Fremont ceramics; in addition, one of these sites has a Paleo-Indian point, another has an Archaic point and a third has Shoshone ceramics. Groundstone was found at three of the Baker Guard Station sites. The artifact scatter on a ridge overlooking Mill Creek has Archaic, Fremont and Shoshone artifacts.

Eight cave sites were recorded but little is known about their dates of occupation. In the case of three caves, it is unknown if the caves were occupied prehistorically. Four of the caves have rock art present. The potential of the cave sites to provide both cultural and environmental data is quite high.

Although the survey universe did not touch all the environmental zones in the park, some observations can be made regarding choices of site locations. Availability of water, plant resources or soil suitable for agriculture are some of the more common explanations for site placement; sites at Great Basin National Park appear to conform to this pattern.

It is clear that the pinyon-juniper community was a favored location for sites. The sand dune environment at the Baker Guard Station was also a good location for sites. Caves along streams, one of the prime locations for sites in the Great Basin, were occupied. It is interesting that no cultural resources were found in currently developed campgrounds; they are located along waterways that may have scoured the area of cultural resources. The high elevation of some campgrounds and other proposed development areas may have made some of these areas unsuitable. No sites were recorded at the proposed Baker Ridge Visitor Center site which is literally paved with decomposing limestone.
The Historic Period

The historic period sites represent important events in the history of the southern Snake Range. See Unrau (1989) for the history of these sites. The five sites with archeological components have the potential to provide important information that is not available from archives or other documentary sources.

The historic period sites with archeological components embody the NPS cultural resource theme of Westward Expansion, most prominently the subtheme Mining Frontier. Pertinent research themes identified in the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan include the examination of mining sites from technological, socio-economic and ecological perspectives. For example, an ecological study could be developed to compare the location of prehistoric and historic period sites. From our study it appears that historic period sites are located in areas different from those used by aboriginal populations, suggesting, among other things, the exploitation of different resources.

Concluding Remarks

This report is intended to serve as a companion document to the Historic Resource Study of Great Basin National Park, Nevada (Unrau 1989). It is an independent assessment of cultural resources from an archeological perspective. Survey areas and historic properties requiring assessment were identified for us by park staff. The identification of archeological resources and assessment of significance were undertaken to allow planners the opportunity to avoid impact to significant resources or to allow time for mitigation of impact to these sites following Section 106 guidelines. The scope of the recommendations are limited to survey areas and sites visited by the GRBA 1989C survey crew. Recommendations for dealing with sites to be affected by specific undertakings cannot be formulated until final plans for a project are available.

The lasting contribution of the archeological survey and site assessment conducted in the summer of 1989 will be the site records, maps and photographs curated at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson. These records will provide the basis for developing a Cultural Resource Management Plan for proper management of the sites and will provide baseline data for monitoring the condition of sites over time. The data also will be useful to archeological
researchers. Further site recording and systematic survey will be necessary to provide protection to cultural resources at Great Basin National Park.
Appendix I

SITE DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE GRBA 1989C ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Key to Site Numbers (x = integer)

26 WPxx Nevada State Museum
A xx (MAP) Cultural Resource Map (NPS n.d.)
GRBA 89A-x Baker Guard Station Survey (Teague 1989; GRBA 1989A)
GRBA 89C-x GRBA Survey and Site Assessment (this volume; GRBA 1989C)
H xx (DSC) Denver Service Center (Unrau 1989)
H xx (RES) Great Basin National Park Resource Division
H xx (MAP) Cultural Resource Map (NPS n.d.)
HD xxx U.S. Forest Service
HM xxx U.S. Forest Service
L xxx Solid Minerals Operations Monitoring Survey (Sharrow and Preller 1988; GRBA 1988C)
x (McLane) Alvin McLane’s Rock Art Survey (GRBA 1988)
Site xx Shutler Field Number (GRBA 1955A)
SPC 17-xx California-Nevada Speleological Society
Tag #77 Aluminum Tag at Model Cave
WH-xx White Pine County
B4-2B University of Maine (GRBA 1984B)
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-1
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 739

Other Site Numbers: 26 WP 84, 26 WP 655, 26 WP 1838, HM 755, H 38(RES)

Site Type: Artifact scatter
Site Size: 19,000 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic; Fremont; Shoshone
Age of Site: Post 7500 B.C.

Site Description: The site was recorded as two loci. Locus 1 is a discrete artifact scatter with a variety of ceramics and chipped stone artifacts, including points, a flake tool and a scraper. A mano fragment also was noted. Locus 2 is a dispersed scatter, mostly of chipped stone, over a large, heavily eroded area. This site has been recorded numerous times. Locus 2 may extend further west (uphill) than recorded by GRBA 1989C crew.

The three main cultural groups that occupied Great Basin National Park appear to have used this slope on the alluvial fan near Lehman Creek. Most of the pottery is Fremont gray ware, but a few Shoshone Brown Ware sherds were noted. The projectile points are Elko and Pinto, suggesting Archaic period use. This mixture of artifacts of different ages is also seen at 26WP740, an artifact scatter across the road from this site that was tested by Whittaker and Kamp (1979).

Site Location: Main locus is 400 m west of intersection Route 488 and Wheeler Peak Road. Site extends east for at least 150 m, crossing old monument fence.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper covered slope at the base of an alluvial fan along Lehman Creek.

ARTIFACTS: LOCUS 1

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 32 Percent of Assemblage: 57%

9 Snake Valley Gray Ware
20 Snake Valley Corrugated
1 Snake Valley Black-on-gray
2 Shoshone Brown Ware
GRBA 89C-1 (cont'd)

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 23 Percent of Assemblage: 41%

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<td>-</td>
</tr>
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Debitage Other
obsidian 8 -
chert 4 1 flake tool
basalt - 1 scraper
quartz - 1 Elko point
quartzite 7 1 biface tip

GROUND STONE:
Number Observed: 1 Percent of Assemblage: 2%

1 mano fragment

ARTIFACTS: LOCUS 2

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 3 Percent of Assemblage: 2%

2 Snake Valley Gray Ware
1 Snake Valley Black-on-gray

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 138 Percent of Assemblage: 98%

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<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>basalt</td>
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<td>1 1 Pinto point</td>
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Site Condition: Locus 1 is in good condition. Locus 2 is badly eroded.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits in Locus 1.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-2  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 1999

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Lithic scatter

Site Size: 2,390 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Fremont

Age of Site: A.D. 500-1300

Site Description: A sparse lithic scatter with two loci. Two projectile points and two bifaces were noted, along with a grinding slab and a mano.

Site Location: Site is 90 m south of Wheeler Peak Road and 600 m east of the Lower Lehman Campground exit road.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper-covered terrace overlooking Lehman Creek 50 m to north.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 62  
Percent of Assemblage: 97%

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Locus 2

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GROUND STONE:
Number Observed: 2  
Percent of Assemblage: 3%

1 grinding slab
1 mano

Site Condition: Site is in good condition with some deposition and erosion.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-3  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2000

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 280 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic; Shoshone

Age of Site: 7500 B.C. - A.D. 500; post A.D. 1100

Site Description: A small artifact scatter with a broken jar, projectile point and a variety of chipped stone debitage. The ceramics are Shoshone and the point is Elko.

Site Location: From the gate at the water plant go northwest along the road for 350 m, then walk north 375 m.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper-covered slope between Lehman Creek and Lehman Aqueduct.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 27  Percent of Assemblage: 69%

27 Shoshone Brown Ware jar sherds

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 12  Percent of Assemblage: 31%

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<td></td>
<td>1 Elko point</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 biface tip</td>
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Site Condition: Site condition is good; some erosion and deposition noted.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-4  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2001

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 332 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Shoshone

Age of Site: Post A.D. 1100

Site Description: Artifact scatter with obsidian and chert debitage, an obsidian arrow point and scraped brown ware pottery.

Site Location: From the gate at the water plant go northwest along the road for 350 m, then walk north 700 m.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper on rocky east-facing slope and ridge top between Lehman Creek and Lehman Aqueduct.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 13  Percent of Assemblage: 23%

13 Shoshone Brown Ware sherd

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 44  Percent of Assemblage: 77%

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Site Condition: Site is in good condition; erosion noted.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-5  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2002

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 390 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic; Fremont; Shoshone

Age of Site: Post 7500 B.C.

Site Description: This is a small artifact scatter, but it was designated a site because of the variety of artifacts. Brown ware pottery and five kinds of chipped stone material were noted. Two obsidian point fragments were collected; one is Elko and the other is Desert Side-Notched.

Site Location: Site is north of a utility line, south of GRBA 89C-8 (a large artifact scatter) and 100 m east of GRBA 89C-6 (a small scatter at the second utility pole east of the road).

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper zone with eroded soil at the base of a rocky ridge.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 2  
Percent of Assemblage: 8% 
1 Shoshone Brown Ware  
1 Sevier Gray Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 24  
Percent of Assemblage: 92%

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<td>1 1 core</td>
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Site Condition: Site is in good condition, but erosion has spread artifacts across a wide area.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-6  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2003

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 1,375 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Fremont

Age of Site: A.D. 500-1300

Site Description: Small artifact scatter visible because of erosion. One sherd and four chipped stone types noted. Two biface fragments were recorded.

Site Location: Follow the utility line that crosses Baker Creek Road east to the second phone pole. Site is north of this pole in an eroded clearing.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper vegetation in a heavily eroded clearing.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 1  Percent of Assemblage: 3%

1 Sevier Gray Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 28  Percent of Assemblage: 97%

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Site Condition: Site in good condition, but erosion has been heavy.

Research Potential: Potential for buried deposits at the base of the rocky slope.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-7                   Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2004

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 100 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Shoshone

Age of Site: Post A.D. 1100

Site Description: This site has an area cleared of rocks measuring 3.5 m x 3.0 m. The clearing is very flat with deep soil. Artifacts in the clearing include four sherds, a Desert Side-Notched point, a biface tip, two hammerstones, three pieces of chipped stone debitage and a possible grinding slab. The clearing may represent a sleeping circle or house foundation.

Site Location: Follow utility line to first pole east of Baker Creek Road. Site is north of the utility pole.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper on a very rocky slope.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 4                  Percent of Assemblage: 33%

4 Shoshone Brown Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 7                  Percent of Assemblage: 59%

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<td>quartz</td>
<td>2 hammerstones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROUND STONE:
Number Observed: 1                  Percent of Assemblage: 8%

1 possible grinding slab

Site Condition: Site is in good condition; utility line 6 m to south.

Research Potential: There may be buried deposits in the clearing.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.

127
Site Field Number: GRBA 89G-8  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2005

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 9,375 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic; Fremont

Age of Site: 7500 B.C. - A.D. 1300

Site Description: Large area with moderate density scatter of artifacts including ceramics, Elko points and ground stone. Ninety-three percent of the assemblage is chipped stone, mostly debitage. This site is the most substantial site recorded this season. Its location near Rowland Spring and the variety of artifacts suggest habitation.

Site Location: Site is located along, but mostly south of, the buried electric cable road near Rowland Spring.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper-covered ridge southwest of the Rowland Spring marsh.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 7  
Percent of Assemblage: 5%

1 Snake Valley Gray Ware
1 Great Salt Lake Gray Ware
1 Sevier Gray Ware
4 unidentified gray ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 146  
Percent of Assemblage: 93%

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<td></td>
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<td>quartz</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 Elko point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhyolite</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 Elko point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROUND STONE:
Number Observed: 4  
Percent of Assemblage: 2%

3 slab metates
1 mano fragment
Site Condition: The site is in good condition, but it has been disturbed by the electric cable road, several pits excavated in the site and a trash dump at the east edge of the site.

Research Potential: There is a high potential for buried deposits at this site.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-9  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2006

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 900 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Fremont

Age of Site: A.D. 500-1300

Site Description: Small artifact scatter with a possible feature. The feature is a clearing 1.5 m in diameter with rocks bordering three sides. In addition to ceramics and chipped stone, a charred bone from a small mammal was noted.

Site Location: Follow old utility line to second ridge south of Lehman Creek. Site is east of powerline, on slope.

Environmental Setting: Site is located on a rocky slope south of Lehman Creek. The vegetation is pinyon-juniper.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 20  Percent of Assemblage: 29%

1 Snake Valley Gray Ware
1 Sevier Gray Ware
18 unidentified gray ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 50  Percent of Assemblage: 71%

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Site Condition: Site is in good condition, with some erosion noted.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-10  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2007

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 1,500 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Shoshone

Age of Site: Post A.D. 1100

Site Description: Sparse artifact scatter on a very rocky slope. The diversity of artifacts suggests that it is more than an isolated find. There are sherds, three kinds of chipped stone and a possible grinding slab.

Site Location: Site is on the second ridge south of Lehman Creek, 275 m northwest of old bridge crossing the creek.

Environmental Setting: Very rocky slope in the pinyon-juniper area between Lehman Creek and Lehman Aqueduct.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 2  Percent of Assemblage: 7%

2 Shoshone Brown Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 27  Percent of Assemblage: 90%

Debitage Other
obsidian 10 -
chert 5 -
jasper 11 1 retouched

GROUND STONE:
Number Observed: 1  Percent of Assemblage: 3%

1 possible grinding slab

Site Condition: Site is in good condition; some erosion noted.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-11

Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2008

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 1,800 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Fremont; Shoshone

Age of Site: Post A.D. 500

Site Description: Sparse artifact scatter spread across a fairly large area with obsidian, jasper and chert artifacts, as well as two kinds of pottery.

Site Location: Site is halfway between the old monument boundary fence and a deep dry wash and is less than 100 m west of an abandoned dirt road.

Environmental Setting: Site is in a very rocky area with pinyon-juniper vegetation.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 2 Percent of Assemblage: 5%
- 1 Snake Valley Gray Ware
- 1 Shoshone Brown Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 39 Percent of Assemblage: 95%

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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Site Condition: Site is in good condition; erosion noted.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-12
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2009

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Rock art

Site Size: 100 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: Small petroglyph site on Windy Canyon. Two panels of abstract glyphs noted. Site is not far (200 m) from 26WP1945, a rock art site recorded by McLane. McLane's site was not revisited, owing to time constraints.

Site Location: The site is approximately 4 miles west of the park boundary along the Strawberry Creek road, 300 m north of the road on the south side of Windy Canyon.

Environmental Setting: The vegetation community is Douglas Fir-Aspen. The canyon is steep.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The site is in good condition.

Research Potential: The rock art could be recorded in detail.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-13  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2010

Other Site Numbers: Shoshone Trail Cabin, H 14 (DSC, RES, MAP)

Site Type: Historic period structure

Site Size: 1,600 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: ca. 1915

Site Description: Remains of a log structure and two trash dumps. The log cabin has only seven logs still in place, with another seven to ten logs in the vicinity. Trash dates from 1915 to the present.

Site Location: The site is at the intersection of the Snake Creek Road and the Shoshone Campground Road.

Environmental Setting: The site is in a clearing surrounded by an aspen grove. There is a stream 60 m south of site.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: Estimate; 700-800 items, 20% modern, 80% 1915-1950.

Glass: sun-colored amethyst, clear, brown, dark blue.

Cans: milk, meat, lard, oil, Log Cabin Syrup; poptop, aluminum.

Other: wire, kettle, coffee pot, wash basin, propane can, car parts.

Site Condition: Structure in poor condition; trash dumps disturbed.

Research Potential: There may be some integrity to the trash deposits, but they appear quite disturbed. It is unknown whether there are buried deposits in the vicinity of the log cabin.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1988) for an evaluation of its historic significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-14  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2011

Other Site Numbers: Tilford Spring Cabin, H 8 (DSC, RES, MAP)

Site Type: Historic period mining camp

Site Size: 9,000 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: Post 1900

Site Description: Mining camp with a stone house, concrete platform with a retaining wall, a stone-lined privy or storage cist, two tent platforms, a wooden privy and several substantial trash deposits. A large earthen berm with burned timbers may have been a mine shaft or adit opening. Most of the trash deposits date ca. 1915. One trash deposit west of the cabin dates ca. 1950.

Site Location: Travel 3.7 mi west of park boundary on Snake Creek Road to dirt road on north side, then go approximately 100 m north to the intersection of the dirt road and a faint dirt track.

Environmental Setting: Pinyon-juniper-covered slope, with Snake Creek 200 m south of the site and Tilford Spring 450 m north of the site.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: Estimate. Quick inventory of trash dumps included the following:

- Cans: 100 milk, 44 vegetable, 23 tobacco, 6 coffee, 4 lard, 1 baking powder; meat and sardine cans also noted.

- Other: 50 earthenware fragments, 30 sun-colored amethyst glass fragments, 10 porcelain fragments, boards, canvas, tray, bed springs, green and aqua glass.

Site Condition: The site is in good condition and seems undisturbed, except for the large excavation west of the cabin which may have been a mine shaft or adit. The cabin is losing its roof but could be stabilized.


National Register Status: The site has archeological significance under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-15
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 28

Other Site Numbers: Snake Creek Cave, HD 04-56-83-102, HM 257, WH-28, Site 43, H 21 (RES), A 2 (MAP), 84-28

Site Type: Cave
Site Size: 100 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric?
Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: Cave originally recorded by Dick Shutler in 1955. Shutler noted the possibility of aboriginal occupation in the inner chamber but did not record or collect any artifacts. The cave was revisited by the GRBA 1989C survey crew. The only artifact noted was a biface found on the slope below the cave. Bonnichsen and Birnie (1984) observed a single obsidian flake on the floor of the cave. There is a soil deposit in the inner room that could be tested. The cave is well used by cavers. In addition to the two chambers, there is a passageway in the rear of the cave that is 1.2 m high and 2 m wide and extends back for about 30 m. It should be noted that a second cave called Snake Creek Cave is located outside the park approximately 3.5 miles east and 1 mile south of GRBA 89C-15 (Whitebread 1969).

Site Location: Immediately upon entering the park on the Snake Creek Road, look for a dirt jeep trail on the north side (about 220 m west of the boundary). Proceed up this road about 700 m (0.44 mi) to the end of the road. The cave is visible on the east wall of the canyon.

Environmental Setting: The cave is in a limestone formation on the east wall of Cave Canyon. The surrounding vegetation is pinyon-juniper association.

Artifacts: One chert biface was noted by the GRBA 1989C crew on the slope below the cave.

Site Condition: The site has suffered heavy impact by cavers and hikers. A fence and sign indicate that for a time the Forest Service limited access to the cave. It is unknown whether there are buried deposits or, if so, whether they have been disturbed.

Research Potential: The site may have buried deposits in the second chamber.

National Register Status: The archeological significance is unknown, but there is the potential for buried deposits.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-16  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 22

Other Site Numbers: Pole Canyon Cave, HM 584, HM 424, HD 4-48-83-93, WH-22, H 24 (RES), A 5 (MAP)

Site Type: Rockshelter

Site Size: 59 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric?

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: Rockshelter on Pole Canyon Creek has no visible artifacts or features, but the soil is more than 50 cm deep and is quite dark; an ash lens was noted in a pothole near the entrance. Recent potholes suggest that the cave is known for artifacts. Cultural materials were reported by Orr. Another shelter 150 m northeast and a cave across the canyon are devoid of cultural resources.

Site Location: Drive west from the river crossing on Baker Creek below the confluence of the creek and Pole Canyon to the second fence (0.5 mi) and pace 290 m along road. Cave is due northwest of this point and should be visible from the road.

Environmental Setting: Rockshelter in limestone outcrop with pinyon-juniper near site and riparian vegetation along Pole Canyon.

ARTIFACTS: None observed.

Site Condition: Site in fair condition; appears to have been vandalized.

Research Potential: Testing the deep soil deposits would be necessary to determine whether this shelter was occupied prehistorically.

National Register Status: Until the shelter is tested, the significance of the site is unknown.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-17  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2012

Other Site Numbers: Pole Canyon Dugout, H 19 (DSC), H 32 (RES)

Site Type: Historic period structure

Site Size: 900 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: ca. 1930

Site Description: The dugout was built for the National Park Service by the Civilian Works Administration (CWA) or the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the early 1930s (Unrau 1989). It is a well-built, wood-lined dugout structure made of rough-sawn boards and timbers of various widths. Unskinned pine and aspen poles were used to support the roof. A platform in front of the dugout is defined by a retaining wall. Artifacts are found in the vicinity of the features.

Site Location: From the river crossing on Baker Creek, below the confluence of the Creek and Pole Canyon, follow the road west 120 m to the first gate. Site is 50 m southwest of the gate.

Environmental Setting: Site is located in a transition zone with both pinyon-juniper and riparian vegetation at the mouth of Pole Canyon.


Cans, glass, earthenware, barrel hoops, nails, miscellaneous metal scraps.

Site Condition: Structure is in good condition.


National Register Status: This site has archeological significance under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-18  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2013

Other Site Numbers: Pole Canyon Safe, H 18 (DSC), H 30 (RES)

Site Type: Historic period structure

Site Size: 20 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: ca. 1900

Site Description: Steel safe, built into rock and cement masonry box at the base of a rock outcrop. Stone steps lead up to safe from creek below. No artifacts were associated with the safe. Safe patent date is 1890.

Site Location: Safe is located 75 m southeast of the river crossing, which is 250 m east of the confluence of Baker Creek and Pole Canyon.

Environmental Setting: Riparian zone along creek.

ARTIFACTS: None

Site Condition: Safe is rusted and lock no longer works, but the safe and the masonry box around it are in good condition.

Research Potential: Archival research into the history of the safe.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1988) for an evaluation of its historic significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-19
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 42

Other Site Numbers: Quartz Cave, Snake Creek Pictograph Cave, 26 WP 128, WH-42, Site 44, HM 753, 84-30, 5 (McLane).

Site Type: Rockshelter and rock art

Site Size: 200 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Fremont

Age of Site: A.D. 500-1300

Site Description: This rockshelter has midden deposits and pictographs. Nevada State Museum records indicate that in October 1963 Rozaire, Kritzman and Williams recovered pottery, points, flakes, a drill, a mano fragment, cordage and animal bone from a trench they excavated. No report of this excavation is known to exist. Artifacts collected by Bonnichsen and Birnie (1984) include a projectile point, flakes, bone and a promontory peg. The GRBA 1989C crew noted charcoal lenses in several of the potholes, as well as a mano. Bone and charcoal were noted in the fill. Pieces of obsidian were found downslope from the shelter. The excavators' rebar stake was plotted on our map. The rock art was recently recorded by McLane. We photographed and plotted the pictographs, which are primarily red paint lines and blotches and a few black lines. The only modern graffiti proclaims that "Steve loves Jean."

Pictographs
1. Black lines
2. Red blobs and lines, modern graffiti
3. Red lines
4. Red lines and blotches
5. Red lines and blotches

Site Location: Shelter is 1.1 mile west of the park boundary and 300 m north of the Snake Creek Road. A dirt track leads part way up the slope. The shelter opening is partially hidden by pinyon and juniper vegetation.

Environmental Setting: Rockshelter in a quartzite formation north of Snake Creek. The surrounding vegetation is pinyon-juniper association.

ARTIFACTS:

CERAMICS: Ceramics were recovered by Rozaire, Kritzman and Williams in 1963, but none were noted by the GRBA 1989C crew. Unfortunately, we do not know what types of ceramics were collected.

CHIPPED STONE: A variety of chipped stone artifacts, including two points and a drill were recovered during the 1963 excavation. A point and several flakes were collected in 1984 (Bonnichsen and Birnie 1984). Point styles are not known. The GRBA 1989C crew noted several pieces of obsidian debitage downslope from the shelter.
GRBA 89C-19 (cont'd)

GROUND STONE: A mano fragment was recovered by the 1963 excavation. The GRBA 1989C crew photographed a mano in the profile of a pit near the excavators' datum stake.

Site Condition: The site is in good condition, except for previous excavation and minor vandalism.

Research Potential: The buried deposits promise real research potential.

National Register Status: The site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-20  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2014

Other Site Numbers: None

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 6,000 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic; Fremont; Shoshone

Age of Site: Post 7500 B.C.

Site Description: Artifact scatter has a variety of chipped stone materials and some pottery. The artifacts are visible in eroded clearings. A biface base, a Pinto point base, a tool fragment and point tip were noted. Rock art sites GRBA 89C-30 and 37 are adjacent to the south and east, respectively.

Site Location: Site is located in the saddle north of the Mill Creek Petroglyph Site (GRBA 89C-30).

Environmental Setting: Located in a saddle between two hills with pinyon and mountain mahogany dominant.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 5  
Percent of Assemblage: 4%

- 4 Shoshone Brown Ware
- 1 Snake Valley Gray Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 131  
Percent of Assemblage: 96%

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<td>16 1 tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>quartz</td>
<td>- 1 Pinto point</td>
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Site Condition: Some disturbance and a modern hearth were noted, but the site is in good condition.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-21  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2015

Other Site Numbers: GRBA 89A-2

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 11,700 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Fremont; Shoshone

Age of Site: Post A.D. 500

Site Description: Artifact scatter with a variety of chipped stone, some ground stone and some pottery. Sand dunes made it difficult to determine patterning of artifacts or exact boundaries of site. Small chipped stone debitage is seen in anthills.

Site Location: Site is in the northwest corner of the Baker Guard Station parcel.

Environmental Setting: Site is located in sand dunes with sagebrush vegetation.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: Estimate of surface artifacts.

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: est. 42

40 Snake Valley Gray Ware
2 Shoshone Brown Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: est. 500

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<td>1 biface fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 hammerstone</td>
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GROUND STONE:
Number Observed: 3

3 possible grinding slabs

Site Condition: Site is in good condition, with deposition and erosion. Fence and road border site on the west.

Research Potential: Site has the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-22  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2016
Other Site Numbers: GRBA 89A-3
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Site Size: 2,475 m²
Cultural Affiliation: Fremont
Age of Site: A.D. 500-1300

Site Description: Artifact scatter in sand dune between two washes, surrounded by the Baker town dump. Wide variety of pottery types and chipped stone are present. No discernible features or ground stone noted, but subsurface deposits are likely in the dune.

Site Location: Site is located 20 m west of Highway 487 on the southern edge of the Baker Guard Station property on the second ridge north of the old fence. The second wooden fencepost north of the fence is the site datum.

Environmental Setting: The site is in a sand dune between two washes, with sagebrush as the dominant vegetation.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 78  Percent of Assemblage: 43%

   67 Snake Valley Gray Ware
   11 Snake Valley Black-on-gray

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 104  Percent of Assemblage: 57%

Debitage
   obsidian  52
   chert     1
   quartzite 36
   jasper    15

Site Condition: The site has been disturbed by erosion, deposition and the town dump, but it is in fair condition and there probably are undisturbed deposits.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-23 Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2017

Other Site Numbers: GRBA 89A-4

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: 616 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic; Fremont

Age of Site: 7500 B.C. - A.D. 1300

Site Description: Artifact scatter with a variety of artifacts in sand dunes. Only a few artifacts extend west of the fence, outside the Baker Guard Station property. Gray ware sherds, two projectile points, a basin metate and a variety of chipped stone debitage were found. The points are Northern Side-Notched and Rose Spring. The pottery is Snake Valley Gray Ware.

Site Location: The site is located along the western fence of the Baker Guard Station property, 400 m south of Highway 487.

Environmental Setting: The site is in sand dunes at the base of an alluvial fan. A broad wash borders the site on the east. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation.

ARTIFACTS:

Sampling Procedure: 100% inventory of surface artifacts

CERAMICS:
Number Observed: 11 Percent of Assemblage: 16%

11 Snake Valley Gray Ware

CHIPPED STONE:
Number Observed: 55 Percent of Assemblage: 82%

Debitage Other
obsidian 27 -
chert 7 1 Rose Spring point
quartzite 20 -
basalt 6 -
jasper 5 -
quartz - 1 Northern Side-Notched point

GROUND STONE:
Number Observed: 1 Percent of Assemblage: 2%

1 quartzite metate fragment
Site Condition: In addition to erosion and deposition, the site is adjacent to the Baker town dump. Nonetheless, the site is in good condition.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried deposits.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-24  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2018

Other Site Numbers: GRBA 89A-1

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Site Size: estimate 400 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Paleo-Indian, Fremont

Age of Site: 12000 B.C. - A.D. 1300

Site Description: Artifact scatter with a rock ring that may represent a deflated hearth. A Late Paleo-Indian period (Cody) projectile point base was collected. Gray ware sherds and ground stone also were noted.

Site Location: The site is located along the western fence surrounding the Baker Guard Station property, immediately south of Highway 487.

Environmental Setting: The site is located in sand dunes, with sagebrush as the dominant vegetation.

Artifacts: Not inventoried. A Paleo-Indian period projectile point was noted, as were gray ware ceramics, chipped stone debitage and two manos.

Site Condition: Despite deposition and erosion, the site is in good condition.

Research Potential: There is the potential for buried remains; the Paleo-Indian point suggests valuable information may be gained.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-25  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 3

Other Site Numbers: Baker Creek Caves, Upper Pictograph Cave, 26 WP 67, H 20 (RES), A 1 (MAP), HD 04-47-83-104, HM 2, 1 (McLane)

Site Type: Cave with rock art

Site Size: 175 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Fremont

Age of Site: A.D. 500-1300

Site Description: Large cave with midden deposits and pictographs. Cave deposits have been tested several times, but no formal report has been written. Fremont trapezoidal Kachina-style petroglyphs outside the cave are well known. Other glyphs include anthropomorphs, zoomorphs and abstract designs in black and in red on the interior and exterior of the cave. Some of these elements are illustrated in E. P. Harrington (1933).

Pictographs
1. Kachina
2. Kachina
3. Kachina
4. Kachina
5. Panel with variety of motifs
6. Grasshopper on ceiling
7. Unidentified element on ceiling
8. Large panel high up on the wall at the rear of the cave
9. Modern or late historic period Indian head with feather headdress and date 1906
10. Big panel at cave entrance with variety of motifs and graffiti
11.-14. Black lines and red paint with graffiti (FH, JH, CA, MMcC) on wall left of cave entrance
15. Anthropomorph, circle, Y
16. Tick marks
17. Black lines left of cave entrance

Site Location: Take the Gray Cliffs Overflow Campground turnoff; instead of going straight into the campground, turn left (east). Site is about 200 m along on north side of road.

Environmental Setting: The cave is in a limestone formation overlooking Baker Creek to the south. Riparian vegetation grows along the stream.

Artifacts: Artifacts were noted by Harrington, but none were seen by the GRBA 1989C crew.

Site Condition: The rock art is in good condition. We tried to record the graffiti and vandalism present in 1989 so that impact to the site can be monitored. Erosion and coating of the elements with limestone deposits has made it difficult to see all the elements clearly. The impact of park visitors may prove damaging to this and the other Baker Creek Caves.
Harrington's excavations in the cave are not reported. No new potholes were noted.

Research Potential: The rock art should be recorded in detail before there is further visitor impact. The undisturbed midden deposits have the potential to yield valuable information.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-26

Nevada State Number: 26 WP 12

Other Site Numbers: Baker Creek Caves, Lower Pictograph Cave, 26 WP 67, H 20 (RES), A 1 (MAP), HM 1, HD 04-47-83-119, 2 (McLane).

Site Type: Rock art

Site Size: 128 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: Cave on Baker Creek with pictographs and a substantial midden deposit. Although much of the cave deposit appears to have been excavated, a midden deposit at least 14 m² and 1 m deep appears intact. The north edge of this midden deposit has a cut face, with bone, charcoal and matting visible. At least 17 panels of paintings were recorded. The designs are either thick red lines or crayon-like thin black lines. Abstracts and some zoomorphs are the dominant elements. These pictographs differ from those at Upper Pictograph Cave, GRBA 89C-25. Some of these elements are illustrated in E. P. Harrington (1933).

Site Location: Take the Gray Cliffs Overflow Campground turnoff; instead of going straight into the campground, turn left (east). Site is about 300 m along, on the north side of the road, past GRBA 89C-25 and 29.

Environmental Setting: The shelter is in a limestone formation overlooking Baker Creek to the south. Riparian vegetation grows along the stream.

ARTIFACTS: The GRBA 1989C crew noted bone, matting and charcoal in the midden deposit.

Site Condition: The pictographs are undamaged. One drawing, an owl-like face, may be modern vandalism. The midden deposit in the east end of the cave should be stabilized and fenced to prevent further damage.

Research Potential: The rock art should be recorded in more detail before there is visitor impact to the site. The midden deposit has bone charcoal and matting along the cut edge, suggesting high research potential.

National Register Status: The site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-27  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 19

Other Site Numbers: Lehman Caves (Rooms 1 and 2), H 22 (RES), A 3 (MAP), WH-19, SPC 17-23

Site Type: Cave

Site Size: 132 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric; Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: Unknown; post 1885

Site Description: Prehistoric: two rooms under the natural cave entrance receive natural light. Excavations in 1953 and 1963 recovered 65 pieces of human bone, 7 pieces of chipped stone, fragments of a bow and possible arrow fragments. Remains of 18 hearths also were recorded. The radiocarbon dates were 150 ± 175 B.P. and 140 ± 175 B.P., suggesting contamination or disturbance.

Historic: Cave was opened to visitors in 1885 by Absalom Lehman. Artifacts include nails, matches, glass fragments, bottles, buttons, and cartridge shells. Stairs leading down from the natural opening have been removed. The stairs leading down to the rest of the cave are in disrepair.

Site Location: The rooms are located north of the intersection of the modern entrance tunnel and the room known as the Gothic Palace.

Environmental Setting: Two cave rooms below the natural entrance are part of a limestone cave system. Cave floor is at least 10 m below the natural opening; there are numerous limestone formations, including stalagmites and pillars. Wind and water are largely responsible for the deep soil deposits in these rooms.

ARTIFACTS: The following items were collected by Rozaire (1964).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric</th>
<th>Historic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obsidian flakes</td>
<td>nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obsidian point fragment</td>
<td>matches</td>
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<tr>
<td>hammerstones</td>
<td>glass fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>bow remains</td>
<td>bottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possible arrow fragments</td>
<td>cartridge shells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site Condition: These rooms are 30 percent excavated; the side walls of the excavations are collapsing. Photographs documenting site condition were made by the GRBA 1989C crew.

Research Potential: Intact deposits remain in more than 50 percent of the cave.

National Register Status: The site is significant under Criterion D. A nomination form is in process.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-28
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 20

Other Site Numbers: Model Cave, H 23 (RES), A 4 (MAP), WH-20, HM 583, HD 04-48-83-92, TAG #77

Site Type: Cave
Site Size: Unknown
Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric?
Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: Cave at the mouth of Pole Canyon is well known by cavers and is in the files of the California-Nevada Speleological Survey. Phil Orr's undated Nevada State Museum site record describes the location and briefly describes the cave itself as a 1,400-foot straight passage. There is no mention of cultural material in his record. The GRBA 1989C crew saw no evidence of cultural remains. The entrance to the limestone cave has exfoliated, covering any soil deposits in the front of the shelter. An experienced caver employed by the park told us that the passage is damp and the ground surface is always muddy. The narrow ledges above the shelter also were visited, but no cultural remains were seen.

Site Location: The cave is located at the head of an active stream, at the mouth of Pole Canyon. Go east from the Baker Creek Caves to the Baker Creek river crossing below the confluence of the creek and Pole Canyon; cross the creek. The cave is 200 m south-southwest of the river crossing in a heavily vegetated area. A foot trail leads to the cave.

Environmental Setting: The vegetation surrounding the limestone cave and bordering the stream below the cave is riparian.

Artifacts: None noted.

Site Condition: The cave entrance is exfoliated and the interior of the cave is muddy. An aluminum tag with the number "77" has been attached to the front of the cave, presumably by cavers.

Research Potential: Several research avenues could be explored to determine the cave's research potential. A records check of the Speleological Survey's files may have information about prehistoric deposits. Investigation of the packrat middens at the mouth of the cave might also be useful. Test excavations at the mouth of the cave would involve moving lots of fallen rock, but such investigations might determine whether this cave should be considered an archeological site.

National Register Status: The cave's archeological significance is unknown.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-29  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 68

Other Site Numbers: Baker Creek Rockshelter, H 20 (RES), A 1 (MAP), 26 WH 12, WH-68, HM 269, SPC 17-4, 6 (McLane)

Site Type: Rockshelter with rock art

Site Size: 120 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: This rockshelter on Baker Creek has pictographs on the back of the shelter wall. The floor of the shelter is bedrock, but there may be cultural deposits in front of the shelter. The pictographs include painted red lines and dots, as well as thin black and red lines. These paintings do not have the intricacy of those in the two adjacent caves, GRBA 89C-25 and 26.

Pictographs
1. Red stripe
2. 8 red dots on ceiling in a straight line
3. Red scribbles and dot
4. 2 red lines, 3 black lines
5. Thin black lines forming arch and red dot

Site Location: Take the Gray Cliffs Overflow Campground turnoff; instead of going straight into the campground, turn left (east). Site is about 240 m along, on north side of the road, past GRBA 89C-25.

Environmental Setting: The shelter is in a limestone formation overlooking Baker Creek to the south. Riparian vegetation grows along the stream.

ARTIFACTS: None noted by the GRBA 1989C survey crew.

Site Condition: The pictographs are undamaged, but cave deposits may have been previously excavated or vandalized.

Research Potential: The rock art should be recorded in more detail; there may be buried deposits in front of the shelter.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-30  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 135

Other Site Numbers: Mill Creek Petroglyph Site, H 40 (RES), HM 26, HM 83-015-26, 9 (McLane)

Site Type: Rock art

Site Size: Locus 1: 3,750 m²; Locus 2: 80 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: This rock art site on tilted quartzite outcrops was recorded by Mary Rusco in 1970 and 1978 and by Alvin McLane in 1988; McLane designated a small rock art location across the creek Locus 2. The GRBA 1989C crew visited the site, produced a sketch map and notes, and photographed the rock art. Most of the rock art is pecked into the east-facing slope on the large outcrop above Mill Creek. Painted pictographs were found on the vertical, north face of this large outcrop. The 10 panels of petroglyphs across the creek at Locus 2 are on small outcrops measuring less than 2 m².

There is no exact count of the petroglyphs at Locus 1. They are found in an area 150 m long and 20 m wide. The great variety of elements includes anthropomorphs and zoomorphs, as well as geometric and abstract designs. Cupules are found incorporated into designs or as separate elements. Different degrees of repatination and different styles indicate that different ages are represented.

The red pictographs are zigzag lines, ticked lines and concentric circles. Some of the paint has run and some painting is best described as blobs. A single pecked cupule was noted with the painted panels. In a small crevice, someone had placed an old shovel and a deer bone.

The petroglyphs at Locus 2 include geometric and abstract designs, zoomorphs and cupules.

**LOCUS 1 Petroglyphs**
1. Tailed circle  
2. U and dot  
3. Faint pecked lines  
4. Faint line  
5. Anthropomorph, abstract and pecked area  
6. U with tick lines  
7. Lines  
8. Faint pecking  
9. Complex panel with repatination suggesting at least three events of pecking; elements include zigzags, crossed zigzag lines, asterisk, circles  
10. Complex panel  
11. Bear paws and abstracts  
12. Spiral, bear paws and grids  
13. Complex panel, difficult to see  
14. 3 abstract elements

154
GRBA 89C-30 (cont’d)

**LOCUS 1 Petroglyphs (continued)**
15. Cupules and spirals
16. Curvilinear designs on 2 rocks
17. Single glyph
18. Complex panel includes sheep and curvilinear designs
19. Line
20. "Spider" and line with loop
21. Panel located away from cliff edge
22. 2 glyphs
23. Variety of elements
24. Cross and pecked dots
25. L
26. Zigzag line

**LOCUS 1 Pictographs—Red Paint**
27. Zigzag lines, concentric circles, diagonal and vertical red lines, chevrons
28. Lines and dots
29. 4 areas of paint, some lines; pecked cupule and furrow

**LOCUS 2 Pictographs**
1. Curvilinear lines, concentric circles, cupule
2. Bird feet
3. Partial "theta"
4. Circle with 4 radiating lines
5. Abstract
6. Wavy lines
7. Cupules and lines
8. Asterisk and other designs
9. Scratched lines
10. Random pecking

**Site Location:** From the proposed Mt. Moriah Overlook, proceed 800 m north-northeast (20 degrees east of north) to a large tilted outcrop on a steep slope overlooking the second drainage north of the overlook. Locus 2 is located 30 m north of Mill Creek.

**Environmental Setting:** Pinyon, sage and mountain mahogany are found on the slopes near Locus 1 and Locus 2. The vegetation along the creek in the vicinity of the pictographs is riparian.

**ARTIFACTS:** None noted.

**Site Condition:** Except for some erosion, the site is in good condition with no evidence of vandalism. Access to the site requires hiking over difficult terrain.

**Research Potential:** More detailed recording of the site is recommended.

**National Register Status:** This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-31  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 668

Other Site Numbers: Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct, H 1, H 2 (DSC, RES, MAP), LCS 5528/5529

Site Type: Historic orchard and irrigation ditch

Site Size: Orchard: 35,200 m² (8 acres); ditch: 2.3 km long

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: ca. 1880

Site Description: Seven apricot trees and a peach tree remain from the original orchard planted by Absalom S. Lehman. The original size of the orchard is not known, but the clearing adjacent to the fruit trees covers about 8 acres. The aqueduct, more commonly called the ditch, took water from Lehman Creek to the orchard and to two reservoirs. At least 2.3 km of the original 3.2 km aqueduct is still visible (Holland 1971a).

Site Location: Lehman Orchard is located at the east end of the park headquarters parking lot. The aqueduct originates along Lehman Creek near Lower Lehman Campground and runs southeast towards the orchard.

Environmental Setting: The natural environment adjacent to the orchard is pinyon-juniper vegetation.

ARTIFACTS: GRBA 89C-IF-1, a trash scatter with milk cans and possible farm equipment, is located at the edge of the orchard, but no artifacts were found in the orchard or along the ditch.

Site Condition: Many of the fruit trees were removed by Civilian Works Administration (CWA) crews in 1934. One of the reservoirs is disturbed; the ditch is in pretty good shape but is silted in a few places.

Research Potential: No artifacts were noted along the aqueduct or in the orchard. More detailed mapping of the aqueduct could be done.

National Register Status: Lehman Orchard and Aqueduct is on the National Register of Historic Places (February 25, 1975).
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-32  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 669

Other Site Numbers: Rhodes Cabin, H 3 (DSC, RES, MAP), LCS 859

Site Type: Historic cabin

Site Size: 20 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: 1928

Site Description: One of several log cabins built in 1928 to house tourists at Lehman Caves. The cabin has been moved to its present location and restored and stabilized by the National Park Service. The cabin is 19 feet long and 11 feet wide, with a front door, a side door and four windows. The logs originally chinked with mud and concrete now are chinked with cement made to look like mud. The roof was plank and sod supported by log beams and the floor was dirt. The cabin houses an exhibit on the history of Lehman Caves. The cabin was named for Clarence T. Rhodes, an early caretaker of the caves and monument (Holland 1971b).

Site Location: Site is 20 m north of the park visitor center. A path leads to the visitor center and parking lot. The cabin is shown on USGS Lehman Caves map as a small black square.

Environmental Setting: There is pinyon-juniper vegetation in the immediate vicinity.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The cabin has been moved, restored and stabilized.

Research Potential: Historical research.

National Register Status: Rhodes Cabin is on the National Register of Historic Places (February 25, 1975).
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-33
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 1646

Other Site Numbers: Osceola Ditch, H 5 (DSC, RES, MAP), H 19 (MAP), HM 40, HM 04-08-06-40

Site Type: Historic period mining features

Site Size: Ditch: 29 km (18 mi); camp: 2,975 m² (0.7 acre); tunnel entrance: 50 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: 1889-1890

Site Description: A major aqueduct 29 km long was built by Chinese laborers from 1889 to 1890. The aqueduct transported water from Lehman Creek and several other drainages to a gold mine on the west side of the Snake Range. Sections of the ditch, the north entrance to the tunnel and a camp associated with the ditch were visited by the GRBA 1989C crew.

The ditch was 25.3 km (15.7 miles) long, 1.2 m (4 feet) wide and 0.8 m (2.5 feet) deep, with a grade of 0.26 percent. Fourteen sections of flumes were built, totalling 1.6 km (1 mile). Six drop flumes or chutes were built, totalling 1.9 km (1.2 mile). A tunnel built through a narrow pass shortened the route by 3.2 km (2 miles). The tunnel is 193 m (632.5 feet) long, 1.5 m (5 feet) wide and 2 m (6.5 feet) high, with a grade of 0.6 percent (Engineering and Mining Journal 1891). The north end of the tunnel is visible today.

Houses were built for ditch tenders at four locations. The Osceola Gravel Mine lies outside present park boundaries, but features built there include a water distribution reservoir, bedrock sluice and tunnel. The water transported by the ditch was for hydraulic placer mining.

A camp associated with the construction of the ditch was recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew. A fireplace and rock alignment were noted, along with a light scatter of artifacts. None of the artifacts typically found at sites with historic period immigrant Chinese occupation were recorded.

Site Location: The ditch runs north and west from a point on Lehman Creek 1 km west of Upper Lehman Campground and follows the 8,200-foot contour until it reaches the tunnel north of Strawberry Creek. The south tunnel opening has been bulldozed closed. The north tunnel opening is indicated as an adit on the USGS Windy Peak Quad. The ditch then drops almost 400 feet to the 7,800-foot contour and crosses outside the park, meandering north and west toward the mine. The camp recorded by the GRBA 1989C crew is located along a trail in Burnt Mill Canyon.

Environmental Setting: The ditch passes through a variety of environmental zones, following the 8,200-foot contour through most of the park. The camp lies in the Douglas Fir-Aspen zone in an open meadow.
ARTIFACTS AT THE CAMP:

**Sampling Procedure:** Estimate

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>solder oil can top</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earthenware</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubber shoe sole</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Site Condition:** Although long abandoned, the Osceola Ditch can be followed for most of its length. The flumes and other constructions have collapsed but are still recognizable. The tunnel is closed at the south end. At the north end, the tunnel goes back at least 20 m but may be hazardous. The camp at Burnt Mill Canyon has few remains, unless there are buried deposits.

**Research Potential:** Further investigation may determine location of additional camps along the ditch. These camps may have archeological deposits.

**National Register Status:** A draft nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is included in Unrau’s Historic Resource Study (1989). The site has archeological significance under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-34  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 1648

Other Site Numbers: Stella Lake Rock Dam, H 6 (DSC, RES, MAP), HM 38, HM 04-08-06-38

Site Type: Historic period dam

Site Size: 32.5 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: 1889-1890

Site Description: Rock and earthen dam with a masonry headgate was built to provide a reliable year-round water supply to the Osceola Gravel Mine. The water from Stella Lake feeds Lehman Creek. A second dam, north of the historic dam, has been built recently. It is more substantial than the historic period dam and the hiking trail crosses it.

Site Location: The dam is built at the outlet at the north end of Stella Lake.

Environmental Setting: Stella Lake is located at 10,400 feet elevation at the foot of Wheeler Peak and Bald Mountain. Snow melt and runoff collect here.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The dam is in good condition.

Research Potential: Historical research could be done.

National Register Status: The site has been nominated as part of the Osceola Ditch nomination in Unrau's Historic Resource Study (1989). It lacks archeological significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-35  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 1649

Other Site Numbers: Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station, H 4 (DSC, RES, MAP), HM 04-08-06-37: Wheeler Peak Rock Art, 12 (McLane)

Site Type: Historic period mapping site; prehistoric rock art

Site Size: 100 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American; prehistoric

Age of Site: ca. 1875-1885

Site Description: The triangulation station site was used during the original U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the late 1870s and early 1880s (Unrau 1989). The outline of a large rock structure at the summit of Wheeler Peak measures 8 m by 5 m. Two to four courses of stone remain along the east and north sides of the original structure, leaving a rectangular platform. In addition, there are two small rectangular stone structures that may have been used for the mapping project. Stone from the large structure has been borrowed to build two round hikers' shelters. Two tall cairns and two USGS benchmarks also were noted at the summit. The rock art recorded by McLane (1988) was not relocated by the GRBA 1989C crew.

Site Location: The large structure is located east of the USGS benchmarks on the summit of Wheeler Peak.

Environmental Setting: The summit of Wheeler Peak, at 13,063 feet elevation, is barren and rocky.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The structure foundation is all that remains of the large structure. The two smaller rectangular structures have walls about 1 m high.

Research Potential: Historical research could be done to determine which shelters and cairns were used by the triangulation project.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1989) for an evaluation of its historical significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-36  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 1939

Other Site Numbers: Lexington Arch Rock Art Site, 18 (McLane)

Site Type: Rock art

Site Size: 10 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: Three loci of red painted dots that appear to have been made with the fingers of one hand are the only pictographs recorded at this site. The dots are at the base of the north wall of the Lexington Arch on the east end. The site was recorded by McLane (1988) and was revisited by the GRBA 1989C crew.

Site Location: Turn west off Highway 487 just south of Pruess Lake. Follow the dirt road 9.5 miles along the south bank of Lexington Creek, then follow the south fork 2 miles to Arch Canyon. Follow the hiking trail to Lexington Arch.

Environmental Setting: The rock art is painted on a vertical surface of the large limestone arch.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The rock art is eroded and a little faded, but is otherwise undisturbed. The finger dots are not obvious and so should remain unharmed.

Research Potential: The site has been photographed and should be included in any study of rock art in the park.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-37
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 1947

Other Site Numbers: Top of Hill Site, 26 (McLane)

Site Type: Rock art

Site Size: 1,800 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: Petroglyphs are found on at least eight horizontal rock slabs on top of a hill. A possible milling stone and a cairn or collapsed rock ring 2 m in diameter also were noted in the area. GRBA 89C-20, an artifact scatter, is located in a saddle 150 m west of this rock art site. The Mill Creek Petroglyph Site (GRBA 89C-30) is 250 m to the southwest.

Petroglyphs
1. Circle with lines, squiggle, grid
2. Curved line
3. Wavy line
4. Circle and abstracts
5. 4 straight lines
6. Random abrasions
7. Two-lobed figure, complex meandering line
8. Wavy line or snake, pecked dots

Site Location: Site is 250 m northeast of the Mill Creek Petroglyph Site; see GRBA 89C-30 for directions.

Environmental Setting: The rock art is on flat outcrops of quartzite on top of a hill in a pinyon-juniper zone.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The position of the petroglyphs on horizontal surfaces has subjected them to erosion, but no vandalism was noted.

Research Potential: The site should be visited at different times of day to see whether additional glyphs are present.

National Register Status: This site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-38  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 1948

Other Site Numbers: Snake Creek Petroglyphs, Ryan’s Site, 27 (McLane)

Site Type: Rock art

Site Size: 1,088 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: The 37 panels of rock art at this site are found on the southwest-facing vertical surface of the main outcrop, on the flat and vertical surfaces at the top of the main outcrop, and on horizontal surfaces on two small outcrops at the north end of the site. The petroglyph elements vary considerably in design and execution.

Level 1 Petroglyphs
1. Geometric designs
2. Straight lines
3. Spiral with ticks
4. Abstract curvilinear
5. Abstract curvilinear
6. 3 cupules, 2 incisions, 2 glyphs
7. 2 short lines
8. Abstract curvilinear
9. Abstract curvilinear
10. Abstract curvilinear
11. Abstract curvilinear
12. Abstract curvilinear
13. Abstract curvilinear
14. Abstract curvilinear
15. Abstract curvilinear
16. Abstract curvilinear
17. Abstract curvilinear
18. Nested U shapes
19. Abstract curvilinear
20. Vertical panel

Level 2 Petroglyphs
21. U and dot
22. Lightly pecked area
23. 4 small panels of dot patterns
24. Wavy line
25. Abstract curvilinear
26. Abstract curvilinear; portable

Level 3 Petroglyphs
27. Possible incised glyph
28. Incised glyph
Vertical face of cliff

Petroglyphs
29. Abstract curvilinear
30. Wavy line
31. Faint pecking
32. 4 faint pecked areas and cupule
33. Random pecking
34. Cupules, faint pecked areas and abstract glyph
35. Vertical panel
36. Abstract curvilinear
37. Random pecking

Site Location: The site is located on rock outcrops on the north side of the Snake Creek Road 2.2 miles west of the park boundary. A picnic table and parking spot on the south side of the road are good landmarks.

Environmental Setting: The tabular Pioche Shale outcrops occur in the pinyon-juniper zone, but the vegetation along Snake Creek is riparian.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: There has been minor erosion and exfoliation; considering the site's location near the road, it is in excellent condition. The only visitor impact noted was a series of small, loose slabs with names scratched on them that have been placed upright in the soil near the northeast end of the site.

Research Potential: The site needs to be recorded in more detail.

National Register Status: This rock art site is significant under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-39  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2019

Other Site Numbers: Johnson Lake Mine, Cabins and Mill, H 10 (DSC, RES, MAP), H 11 (DSC, RES, MAP), H 39 (RES), L 141, L 142

Site Type: Historic period mine

Site Size: Total for 3 loci: 13,025 m² (3.2 acres)

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: ca. 1900-1930

Site Description: There are three major components of the Johnson Lake Mine: the mine itself, the cabins and the mill. The mine was developed by Alfred Johnson from ca. 1910 to the early 1930s (Unrau 1989).

JOHNSON MINE

The mine operation features include an unstable adit, an open stope, an aerial cable-way and a building overlooking the lake. The collapsed building was the cable-way terminal. Lumber, logs and equipment litter the slope. The cable-way cable is still in place. One mine opening has log uprights and cross beams; it appears to be a safety hazard. A second opening, mentioned by Sharrow and Preller (1988) and located 700 m southwest of the reinforced opening, was not visited by the GRBA 1989C crew. Johnson Lake was dammed with rock and earth, probably to ensure a reliable flow of water to the mill. The 45-m-long dam is still in place. The mine complex covers at least 3,425 m².

CABINS

The cabin area covers about 4,500 m². There are four standing log structures, a trash dump, a metal water pipe that parallels the stream and possible corral remains. The cabins are built in the shelter of trees. The stumps south and west of the cabins indicate they were built from locally available materials. The trash dump lies between Structures 1 and 2.

Structure 1: The largest log cabin measures approximately 5 m by 12 m. Its walls are 1.5 to 2.6 m high. It was divided into two rooms and has a rodent-proof pantry or closet lined with galvanized, corrugated sheet metal and screening. The same galvanized, corrugated sheet metal was used for the roof and was imprinted "Jefferson Metal Co., Milford, UT." This room may have been a community structure, possibly the kitchen and dining hall. The roof is 60 to 70 percent intact. A small stone retaining wall built outside the west facing door defines a flat area in front of the cabin that lies above the wet meadow to the north.

Structure 2: Located 20 m southwest of Structure 1, Structure 2 measures 5 m by 8 m with walls 1.7 to 1.9 m high; it has no roof. There is an almost square room built of logs and a second, attached room on the southeast side with a stone foundation several courses high and topped with logs. A small retaining wall forms a flat area southeast of the structure.
Structure 3: Located 75 m northeast of Structure 1, Structure 3 measures 5 m by 8 m by 1.3 m high, with a door opening to the east. The roof of the structure has fallen inward. Some notched timbers east of this feature may have been part of a corral.

Structure 4: Thirty-five meters north-northeast of Structure 3 lies Structure 4, a small, two-room structure measuring 3 m by 5 m by 1.25 m high; a door faces southwest. The two rooms are joined by a low doorway only 1 m high, suggesting that this was a shed or storeroom rather than a shelter. The roof has collapsed. This structure was built against trees, which seem to support what is left of the walls.

The trash dump measures 25 m by 20 m and appears to have been disturbed. However, there appears to be some depth to the deposit, meaning that it could provide valuable information about when the site was in use. Large plastic bags of trash in Structure 1 were noted by Sharrow and Preller (1988) and by the GRBA 1989C crew. It would be interesting to know whether this trash includes historic artifacts.

JOHNSON MILL

The mill site consists of the mill building, a stable building, a recent lean-to and a platform in an area of 5,100 m². The trail, once a road, and a loop road pass through the site.

The mill building, built of logs, is 18 m by 10 m in plan. The north end of the building was two stories high. The second story is at road level in the front; the wall in the front is 2.35 m high. The ore entered at the front of the building, was processed and then probably passed out through a hole at the lower level at the rear of the mill. A sandy area behind the mill may be the remains of tailings. The mill is in a precarious condition but could be stabilized.

A small building with roof beams over half the structure and a trough in the back was probably a stable for mules. It measures 8 m by 8 m; the corrugated metal roof is only 1.8 m high. A group of logs forming a rectangle behind the stable may be the remains of a corral.

The lean-to appears to have been built recently by hikers. It is built of old lumber covered by sheet metal and an old canvas tent. It is 2.7 m long, 1 m wide and 1.8 m high.

A built-up area at the western edge of the site may have been a loading platform or a tent platform. The stream passes 5 m west of this platform.

Cast iron stove parts, an old canvas hose, large metal trays, a hand-wrought spike and metal scraps may be contemporary with the mill site. Other trash noted appears to be modern refuse. A large (1 m x 2 m) wood- and metal-framed piece of mining equipment was noted along the trail 400 m east (downslope) of the mill and was designated GRBA 89C-1F-40.
Site Location: From the trailhead at Shoshone Campground, cross Snake Creek and head northwest then west along the trail for approximately 2.9 km (1.8 mile) to a locked gate. The mill site is 1 km beyond the gate and the cabin site 700 m from the mill; the lower cable-way station is 400 m further west and overlooks Johnson Lake; the mine and upper end of the cable-way are 300 m southwest of the collapsed station structure.

Environmental Setting: Elevation of the features ranges from 10,240 feet to 11,400 feet. Aspen, pine and fir are present. The mine and cable-way are above the treeline. Johnson Lake was dammed historically, making it two or three times its original size. The stream from Johnson Lake flows through the cabin site and past the mill.

ARTIFACTS: The historic period artifacts noted onsite include cast iron stove parts, combination solder and crimped milk cans, lard cans, meat cans, oil cans, coffee cans, tobacco cans, earthenware, glass (including window glass), canvas, a hose, water pipe, leather scraps, mining equipment (including a Beaver flathead motor), and a variety of unidentified machine parts.

Site Condition: The site is in good condition, considering its age and remoteness. An evaluation of its condition and safety by the Solid Minerals Operations Survey (Sharrow and Preller 1988) recommended that the adit and stope be collapsed for safety reasons; this is an agreeable solution.

The structures, including the mill, corral and cabins, are in varying stages of disrepair and range from 20 to 70 percent intact. The cabins and mill could be stabilized. The modern trash in and around the structures should be cleaned up, but the historic trash and mining equipment should be left in place or systematically recorded and removed by an archeological team. The archeological significance of the Johnson Mine resides in the buildings, the layout of the site and the trash deposits.

Research Potential: The potential for buried deposits is high at all three loci. There are identified trash deposits at the cabin area and there is the potential for buried deposits in and around the cabins themselves. The trash and equipment strewn downslope from the mine and tram operation merit further study. There may be buried deposits in or near the mill building and stable.

National Register Status: Archeologically this site is significant under Criterion D; it has both visibility and focus. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-40 Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2020

Other Site Numbers: Robison Corral/Homestead, H 26 (DSC)

Site Type: Historic period ranching

Site Size: 720 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American?

Age of Site: Early to middle 20th century?

Site Description: This corral of pine logs and posts presumably was built by the Robison family. Age of the corral is not known, but it was maintained and used until recent times. The main part of the corral measures 10 m by 10 m, with a small enclosure 4 m by 4 m added to the northwest-facing side. The large corral is entered by a chute built of milled lumber. There is no entrance to the smaller enclosure; bailed hay was found in this enclosure. Two water pipes, one still functioning and one abandoned, were used to bring water from a small stream into a cut 50-gallon drum in the south corner of the corral.

A picnic bench of plywood and cut lumber literally was built into a grove of aspens 20 m north of the corral. A modern picnic bench is found at the end of the dirt road about 50 m southwest of the corral.

Site Location: The corral is located on a small dirt road north of the Strawberry Creek Road, 2.2 miles west of the park boundary.

Environmental Setting: In an aspen grove with clear meadow areas, the corral is built along a small spring-fed drainage. Water from this stream is fed into a cut 50-gallon drum to provide water for the animals.

Artifacts: None noted.

Site Condition: The corral is in good condition, with minor damage, weathering and a few logs missing. The corral recently has been shored up with heavy-duty braided galvanized wire bands.

Research Potential: Historical research is needed to determine age of the corral.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1989) for an evaluation of its historic significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-41  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2021

Other Site Numbers: Bonita Mine, H 23 (DSC), H 36 (RES), L 144

Site Type: Historic period mining

Site Size: 250,000 m² (62 acres)

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: 1912 to the 1940s

Site Description: This is a tungsten and scheelite mine located on a north-facing hill, south of Snake Creek, with 14 adits, 24 prospect pits, 1 collapsed wooden structure and a collapsed log dock or loading platform located on the road that winds up the hill. Eight of the adits have timbering at the entrance; one of them has a wooden door. Other features on the flat area above the creek include two masonry walls, a masonry trough and two piles of stone rubble and lumber. A ditch for transporting water from a drainage west of the site crosses the slope below most of the adits and prospects but above the masonry features. A wooden feature at the uphill end of this ditch was either a bridge or a flume. An old mechanized dredge is located between Snake Creek and the Snake Creek road. See Table AI.1 for a complete list of features.

No diagnostic artifacts were found, but Unrau (1989) says the mine was first prospected by John D. Tilford in 1912. Camp Bonita was established in 1913; the mine was developed during World War I. A two-stamp mill was used at the site until 1916. Later, in the 1940s, the floor of the canyon was explored for placer scheelite (Unrau 1989:117).

Table AI.1
Features at the Bonita Mine, GRBA 89C-41

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>23</td>
<td>adit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>flume and ditch</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>pit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>adit</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>pit</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>adit</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>lumber, masonry, wall, rock</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>collapsed structure</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>pit and dirt pile</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>slabs, etc.</td>
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<td>pit and dirt pile</td>
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<td>prospected area</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>adit</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>prospected area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

170
Site Location: The site is located directly south of Snake Creek, 3.5 miles west of the park boundary.

Environmental Setting: The vegetation is primarily pinyon-juniper, with the Pioche Shale formation on the slopes.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The mine is inactive and abandoned. It appears that all trash and debris that might have been diagnostic have been removed. The safety of the various adits and pits was rated by the Solid Minerals Operations Monitoring Survey in 1988 (Sharrow and Preller 1988). Some of the adits are dangerous.

Research Potential: There appears to be no archeological research potential.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1989) for an evaluation of its historic significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-42
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2022

Other Site Numbers: Baker Lake Mining Cabin, Dieshman Cabin, H 7 (DSC, RES, MAP)

Site Type: Historic period structure

Site Size: 110 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: Early 20th century

Site Description: The log cabin is located along the Baker Lake trail and reportedly was built by prospector Peter Dieshman. The cabin has a simple stone foundation. The logs are chinked with shaved logs and sod. Hand-shaped boards were used for the door and window frames. A double-walled stovepipe still goes through the roof. No artifacts were noted. An excavated trench is 50 m northwest of the cabin.

Site Location: The cabin is 1 mile east of Baker Lake along the Baker Lake trail. Its location is shown on the USGS Wheeler Peak Quad.

Environmental Setting: The site is in the Englemann Spruce vegetation association, with grass growing in tussocks in the stream. This grass probably was the source of sod for the roof.

Artifacts: None noted.

Site Condition: The cabin is in very good condition; the walls are almost entirely intact. Almost half of the roof is gone and the remaining roof is in fair to poor shape. Two large fire circles built by hikers are in the vicinity, but there is no apparent vandalism of the cabin.

Research Potential: There is a slim possibility of buried deposits; archival research could be undertaken.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1989) for an evaluation of its historic significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-43  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2023

Other Site Numbers: Lexington Mine, Ponderosa Mine, H 16 (DSC), H 18 (RES, MAP), L 145

Site Type: Historic period and modern mine

Site Size: 12,000 m² (3 acres)

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American; modern

Age of Site: ca. 1920; 1950-1960

Site Description: Only part of the Lexington Mine lies within the park. Copper and silver were mined. The central feature is a mine shaft with a headframe of poles, logs, cut lumber, sheet metal and wire. The headframe appears to be unstable. The shaft has been partially filled in with timbers and stone but is still open. Faint road scars and modern trenches also were noted. The log cabin and excavated trenches outside present park boundaries probably are part of this mine, but they were not recorded.

Site Location: The mine is located north of Lexington Arch. From Pruess Lake, drive toward the Arch; at the fork at the gate and corral, take the north road; at the next fork, go north on a four-wheel-drive road. You will see a cabin on your right before you reach the park boundary. The site is 100 m inside the park. A USGS benchmark is 20 m east of the headframe.

Environmental Setting: The site is in ponderosa pine association on a high ridge between the south fork of Big Wash and Arch Canyon.

Artifacts: Most of the artifacts appear to date to 1950-1960.

Site Condition: The headframe and shaft are in poor condition and are potentially dangerous, according to the Solid Minerals Operations Monitoring crew (Sharrow and Preller 1988).

Research Potential: The portion of the mine within the park does not appear to have archeological potential.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1989) for an evaluation of its historic significance.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-44  
Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2024

Other Site Numbers: South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill, H 17 (DSC)

Site Type: Historic period sawmill

Site Size: 4,900 m²

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: ca. 1900

Site Description: This is the site of a former sawmill. A number of features remain, including a log cabin with walls three to seven logs high. A collapsed pile of rock and lumber probably was the sawmill foundation. A possible loading platform, a cluster of rocks and a concentration of lumber were noted, as were the remains of an old steam boiler that has been partially dismantled.

Site Location: The site is located along the south fork of Big Wash. Follow the road leading to Lexington Arch to a fence and corral; at the fork, go north to the next right turn, which is a four-wheel-drive road, and follow it into the park; drive one-half mile and park at the curve in the road, then walk the road 400 m northeast to site.

Environmental Setting: The site is at the bottom of a canyon. Juniper and shrubs grow on the north slope, pine, spruce and aspen on the south slope, and there is an open meadow on the valley floor. Springs near the cabin and near the mill formed the headwaters of Big Wash during July 1989.

ARTIFACTS: Artifacts are not plentiful, suggesting that the site has been cleaned up. Solder seam cans, barrel hoops, a horse shoe and several crimped cans were recorded.

Site Condition: The log cabin and the boiler are the only features immediately recognizable. Other features have collapsed and the materials have been taken or disposed of by the Forest Service.

Research Potential: The potential for buried deposits is high, particularly around the cabin and collapsed foundation.

National Register Status: This site has archeological significance under Criterion D. Compliance with Section 106 of NHPA will be necessary in the event of ground disturbing activities.
Site Field Number: GRBA 89C-45  Nevada State Number: 26 WP 2025

Other Site Numbers: Young Canyon Stone House, H 21 (DSC), H 34 (RES)

Site Type: Historic period structure

Site Size: 225 m$^2$

Cultural Affiliation: Historic period Euro-American

Age of Site: Unknown

Site Description: The stone structure is double-coursed, dry-laid masonry chinked with cut lumber. There is an air space between the two courses of stone. The stones are faced for a smooth appearance. A fireplace is the main feature of the house and the chimney forms a semicircular protuberance on the rear wall of the structure. The cabin measures 7 m by 4.5 m and the walls are 0.5 to 1.65 m high.

Site Location: Cabin is 340 m south of a section corner and 275 m south of the Young Canyon road under the only Ponderosa Pine in this part of Young Canyon. Access across private land is not recommended. The long way to the site begins at the Baker airport. Follow the road to the Kious Basin; turn left where the road dead ends and go to the saddle overlooking Young Canyon. The road is washed out in a few places, so proceed with caution or walk east toward an old cattle fence shown on the provisional USGS Kious Spring Quad. Follow the fence south to a corner; the site is 60 m and 222 degrees southwest of this fence corner.

Environmental Setting: The vegetation in this area is mixed, with pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany and a single Ponderosa Pine. A small springfed stream runs 8 m south of the structure.

ARTIFACTS: None noted.

Site Condition: The cabin is 40 percent intact and is slowly deteriorating. The northeast corner slumps outward, the southeast corner is gone and the southern half of the front wall is slumping. The southwest wall is collapsing inward. There is no sign of roofing materials.

Research Potential: The potential for buried deposits is low. The site appears to have been cleaned up. The structure was photographed and a plan map was made.

National Register Status: This site does not possess archeological significance; see Unrau (1989) for an evaluation of its historic significance.
Appendix II

CROSS LISTING OF DIFFERENT SITE NUMBERING SCHEMES

See Table 1.1 for Nevada State Museum site numbers.
Table AII.1
Denver Service Center
List of Historic Sites

Unrau (1989)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DSC Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>GRBA 1989C Field Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lehman Orchard</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lehman Aqueduct</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rhodes Cabin</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Osceola (East) Ditch</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Stella Lake Rock Dam</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Baker Lake Cabin (Dieshman Cabin)</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tilford Spring Cabin</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shoshone Trail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Johnson Mill</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-39</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Johnson Mine, Cabins and Cableway</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-39</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>St. Lawrence &quot;East&quot;</td>
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<td>St. Lawrence &quot;South&quot;</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Shoshone Trail Log Structure Remains</td>
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</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Pole Canyon Adit - East</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Ponderosa Mine (Lexington)</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-43</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>South Fork of Big Wash Sawmill</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Safe</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Dugout</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-17</td>
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<td>Wagon Remains along Baker Lake Trail</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Young Canyon Stone House</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Lincoln Canyon Mine/Tunnel Site</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Bonita Mine</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Chapman-Taylor Mine</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Wagon Remains along Timber Creek Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Robison's Corral (Homestead)</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-40</td>
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<td>Lehman Aqueduct</td>
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<td>H3</td>
<td>Rhodes Cabin</td>
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<td>Osceola Ditch</td>
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<td>Stella Lake Rock Dam</td>
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<td>H7</td>
<td>Baker Lake Mining Cabin</td>
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<td>Snake Creek Cabin (Tilford)</td>
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<td>Shoshone Mining Trail</td>
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<td>St. Lawrence Mining Cabins</td>
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<td>Hub Mine (outside park)</td>
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<td>H32</td>
<td>Pole Canyon Dug-out</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-17</td>
</tr>
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<td>H33</td>
<td>Broken Obsidian Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>H34</td>
<td>Young Canyon Stone House</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H35</td>
<td>Lincoln Canyon Mine/Tunnel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H36</td>
<td>Bonita Mine</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H37</td>
<td>Wagon</td>
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<td>H38</td>
<td>Artifact Scatter - 26 WP 739</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>H39</td>
<td>Johnson Tungsten Mine</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H40</td>
<td>Mill Creek Petroglyphs</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>H41</td>
<td>Shingle Creek Petroglyph Site</td>
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### Table AII.3

Sites on Cultural Resource Map
from Denver Service Center

(NPS, date unknown)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAP Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>GRBA 1989C Number</th>
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<td><strong>Historical Sites</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>Lehman Orchard</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Lehman Aqueduct</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-31</td>
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<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>Rhodes Cabin</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>Wheeler Peak Triangulation Station</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>Osceola Ditch</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H6</td>
<td>Stella Lake Dam</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H7</td>
<td>Baker Lake Mining Cabin</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H8</td>
<td>Snake Creek Cabin (Tilford)</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>H9</td>
<td>Shoshone Mining Trail</td>
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<td>H10</td>
<td>Johnson Lake Mill Site</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-39</td>
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<td>H11</td>
<td>Johnson Lake Mining Camp</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-39</td>
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<tr>
<td>H12</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Mine</td>
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<td>H13</td>
<td>St. Lawrence Mining Cabins</td>
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<td>H14</td>
<td>Shoshone Trail Cabin</td>
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<tr>
<td>H15</td>
<td>Hub Mine (outside park)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H16</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>H17</td>
<td>Mine - Pole Canyon Adit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>H18</td>
<td>Mine - Lexington/Ponderosa Mine</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H19</td>
<td>Tunnel on Osceola Ditch (Labelled Mine on this map)</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Archeological Sites** |                                              |                   |
| A1         | Baker Creek Caves                             | GRBA 89C-25, 26, 29 |
| A2         | Snake Creek Cave                              | GRBA 89C-15       |
| A3         | Lehman Caves                                  | GRBA 89C-27       |
| A4         | Model Cave                                    | GRBA 89C-28       |
| A5         | Pole Canyon Cave                              | GRBA 89C-16       |
| A6         | Big Wash Rockshelter                          |                   |
| A7         | Wheeler Peak Petroglyph Site                  | GRBA 89C-35       |
| A8         | Wheeler Peak Petroglyph (Removed)             |                   |
| A9         | Baker Peak Petroglyph Site                    |                   |
| A10        | Western Shoshone Village Site                 |                   |
### Table AII.4

Rock Art Sites in Great Basin National Park
Recorded by McLane (1988)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McLane Field Numbers</th>
<th>Nevada State Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>GRBA 1989C Field Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>26 WP 3</td>
<td>Upper Pictograph Cave</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>26 WP 12</td>
<td>Lower Pictograph Cave</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-26</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>26 WP 35</td>
<td>South Fork Big Wash</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>26 WP 42</td>
<td>Quartz Cave</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>26 WP 68</td>
<td>Baker Creek Rockshelter</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-29</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>26 WP 135</td>
<td>Mill Creek Site</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-30</td>
</tr>
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<td>*12</td>
<td>26 WP 1649</td>
<td>Wheeler Peak Site</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-35</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>26 WP 1650</td>
<td>Shingle Creek Site</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>26 WP 1939</td>
<td>Lexington Arch</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-36</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>26 WP 1944</td>
<td>Mike’s Site</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>26 WP 1945</td>
<td>Windy Canyon Site</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>26 WP 1947</td>
<td>Top of Hill Site</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-37</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>26 WP 1948</td>
<td>Ryan’s Site</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-38</td>
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<td>**28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Baker Creek Petroglyph</td>
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* not relocated by GRBA 1989C.

** not recorded by McLane.
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>L135</td>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
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<tr>
<td>L136</td>
<td>St. Lawrence</td>
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<tr>
<td>L137</td>
<td>St. Lawrence South</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>L138</td>
<td>St. Lawrence West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L139</td>
<td>St. Lawrence East</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L140</td>
<td>Lincoln Canyon Adit</td>
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<tr>
<td>L141</td>
<td>Johnson Mine</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-39</td>
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<tr>
<td>L142</td>
<td>Johnson Mill</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-39</td>
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<td>L143</td>
<td>East Pole Canyon Adit</td>
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<td>Bonita Mine</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-41</td>
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<td>L145</td>
<td>Ponderosa/Lexington Mine</td>
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<td>L146</td>
<td>Clara Belle 11</td>
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<td>L147</td>
<td>Clara Belle 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>L148</td>
<td>Clara Belle 14</td>
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<td>L149</td>
<td>Clara Belle 15</td>
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<td>L150</td>
<td>Fenkite 23</td>
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### Table AII.6

**Sites Recorded Along Snake Creek**

Bonnichsen and Birnie (1984)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Numbers</th>
<th>Nevada State Number</th>
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<th>GRBA 1989C Field Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84-28</td>
<td>26WP28</td>
<td>Snake Creek Cave</td>
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<td>84-30</td>
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<td>Snake Creek Pictograph Cave</td>
<td>GRBA 89C-19</td>
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<td>84-32</td>
<td>26WP43</td>
<td>Rockshelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>84-29</td>
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<td>Eureka Rockshelters</td>
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<tr>
<td>84-31</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>rockshelter (no archeology)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>rockshelter (no archeology)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>84-33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>isolated biface</td>
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</tbody>
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184
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