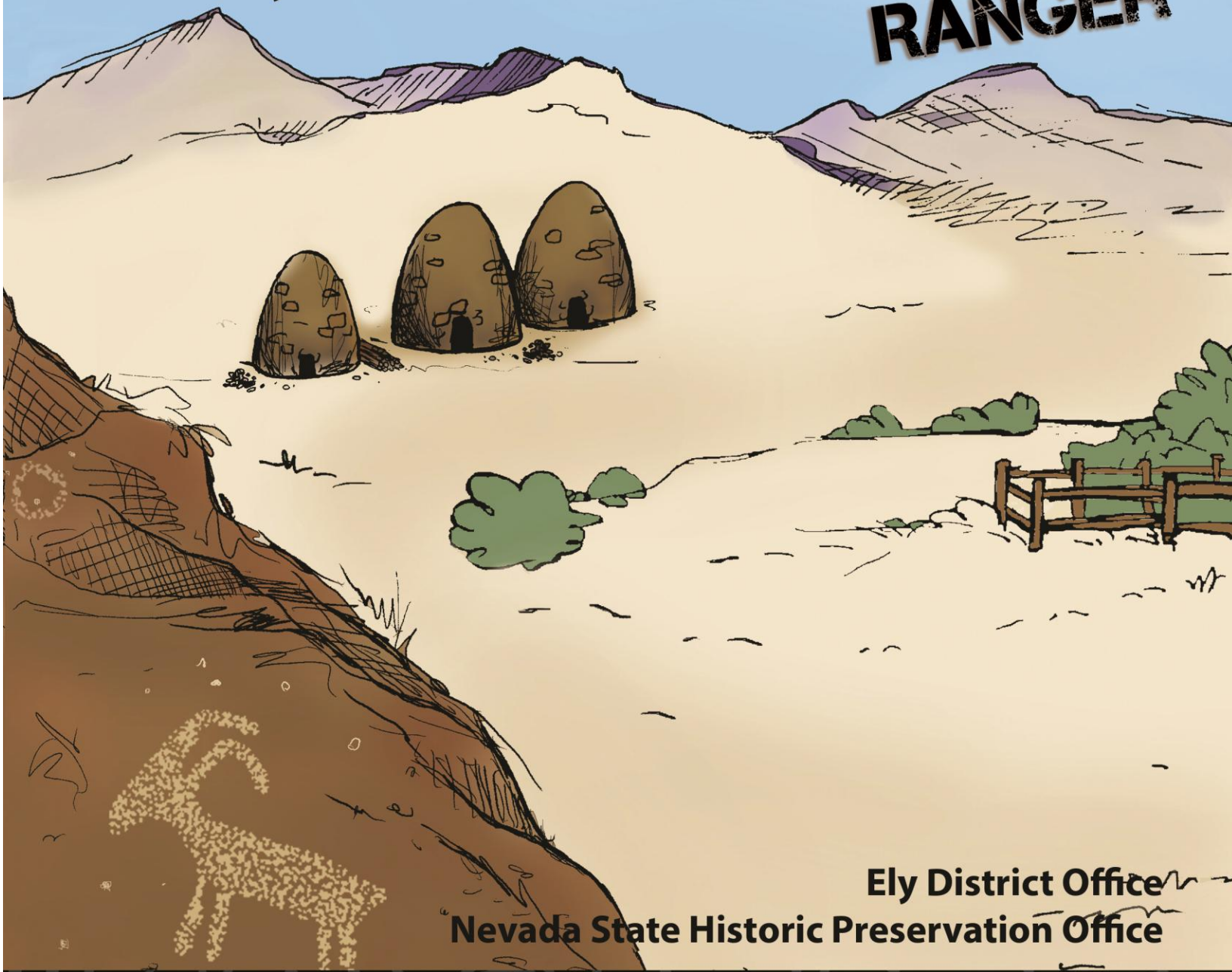




Archaeology















Activity Book

**JUNIOR
RANGER**



**Ely District Office
Nevada State Historic Preservation Office**

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How to Use This Book



Arrows (Ages 7 and younger)

To qualify for a ranger badge the child must complete 6 of the activities with an arrow symbol. These activities include coloring, drawing, and identifying.

Younger children may need someone to read the passages to them.



Bottles (Ages 8 to 10)

To qualify for a ranger badge the child must complete all of activities with an arrow symbol and with a bottle symbol. These activities include matching, connecting the dots, and sequence order.

Grade school children may need assistance with a few words in the passages. There is a glossary at the back of the activity book.



Pottery (Ages 11 and older)

To qualify for a ranger badge the child must complete all of the activities. These activities include comparing, filling in the blank, chart reading, word game, and word find.

Older children should be able to read the passages without assistance. They may use the glossary at the back of the activity book if needed.

Public Lands Belong To You!

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is a federal government agency that cares for more than 245 million acres of public lands. These lands belong to all Americans, including you. Most are in the Western United States. The BLM also manages a number of smaller sites in the Eastern United States.

The BLM manages public lands for many uses. These lands provide natural resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. They provide habitat for wildlife, food for grazing animals, and timber for people. The lands contain evidence of the past, such as dinosaur bones and plant fossils. Archaeological sites on public lands help us learn about people who lived in North America long ago. Today, people like you enjoy exploring the big open spaces on the lands.



Junior Ranger



The Junior Ranger Program introduces young adventurers like you to the lands and resources managed by the BLM. We hope you enjoy the activities in this book. When you are finished, cut out the Junior Ranger Certificate on page 30. Then, say the Junior Ranger pledge and sign the certificate. We invite you to join the adventure!

You can work through the activities on your own or invite a sibling, parent, or an adult you know to join you. When you complete the activities, check them against the Answer Key in the back of the booklet.

Working to Preserve Nevada's Past

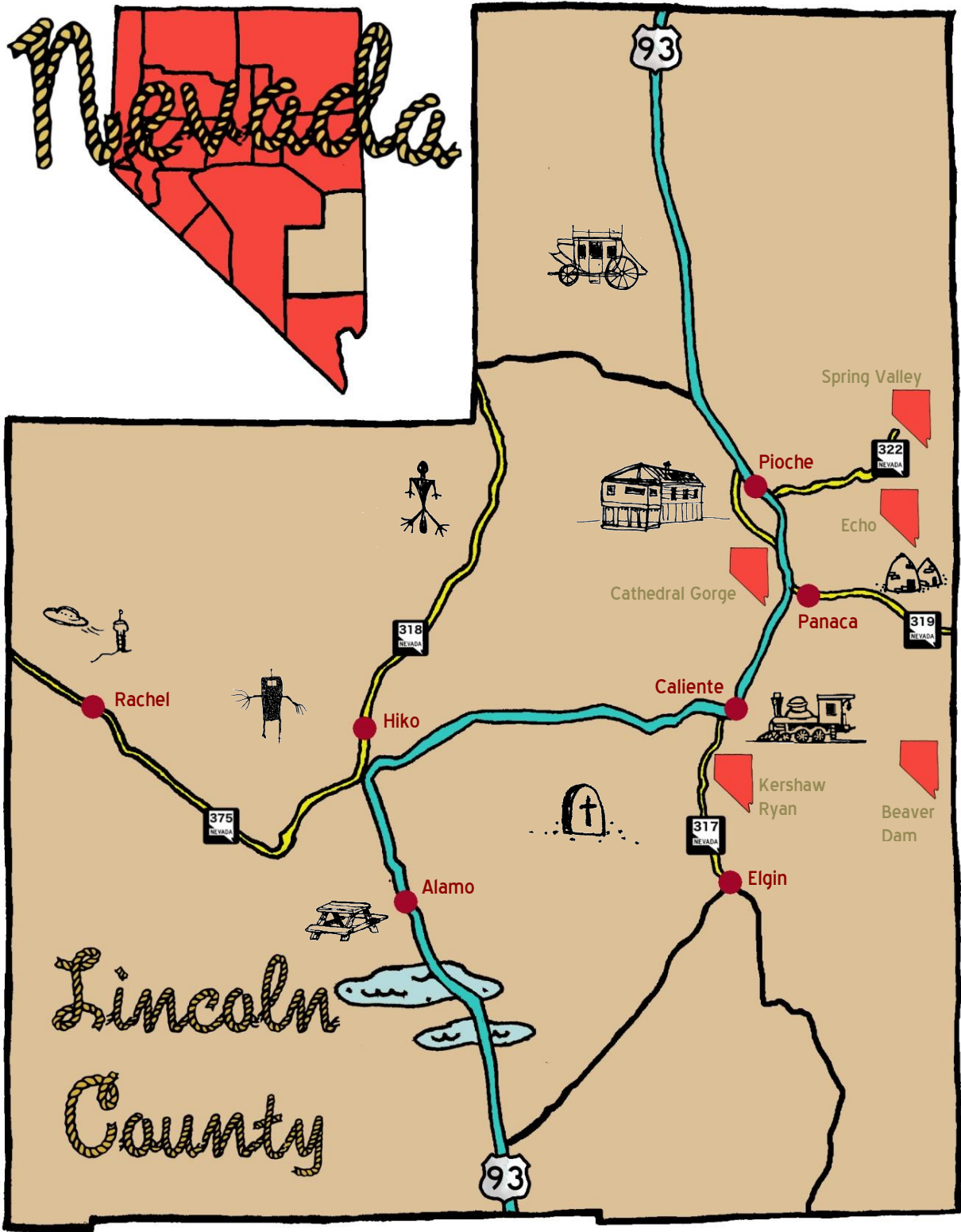
The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Nevada Site Stewardship Program (NSSP) work closely with the Bureau of Land Management to preserve archaeological and historic places for future generations to enjoy.

The NSSP trains volunteers to report any changes they find to the amazing places you will read about in this book. You don't need training to become a steward of our cultural resources. Practice and encourage others to respect archaeological sites and materials and to report any changes they find.

Reports can be made online at: shpo.nv.gov/report-damage



NEVADA
STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE



Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge (page 11)



Mount Irish (page 13)



White River Narrows (page 13)



Delamar Cemetery (page 15)



Panaca Charcoal Kilns (page 16)



Bailey Springs (page 17)



Thompson's Opera House (page 25)



Caliente Train Depot (page 27)

Did You Know?

Lincoln County, Nevada is a great place to live!

Native Americans have lived off of the land in Nevada for thousands of years. In the late 1700's, miners and settlers joined them. Miners wanted to strike it rich in one of the gold or silver mines. Settlers wanted land to herd cattle and farm.

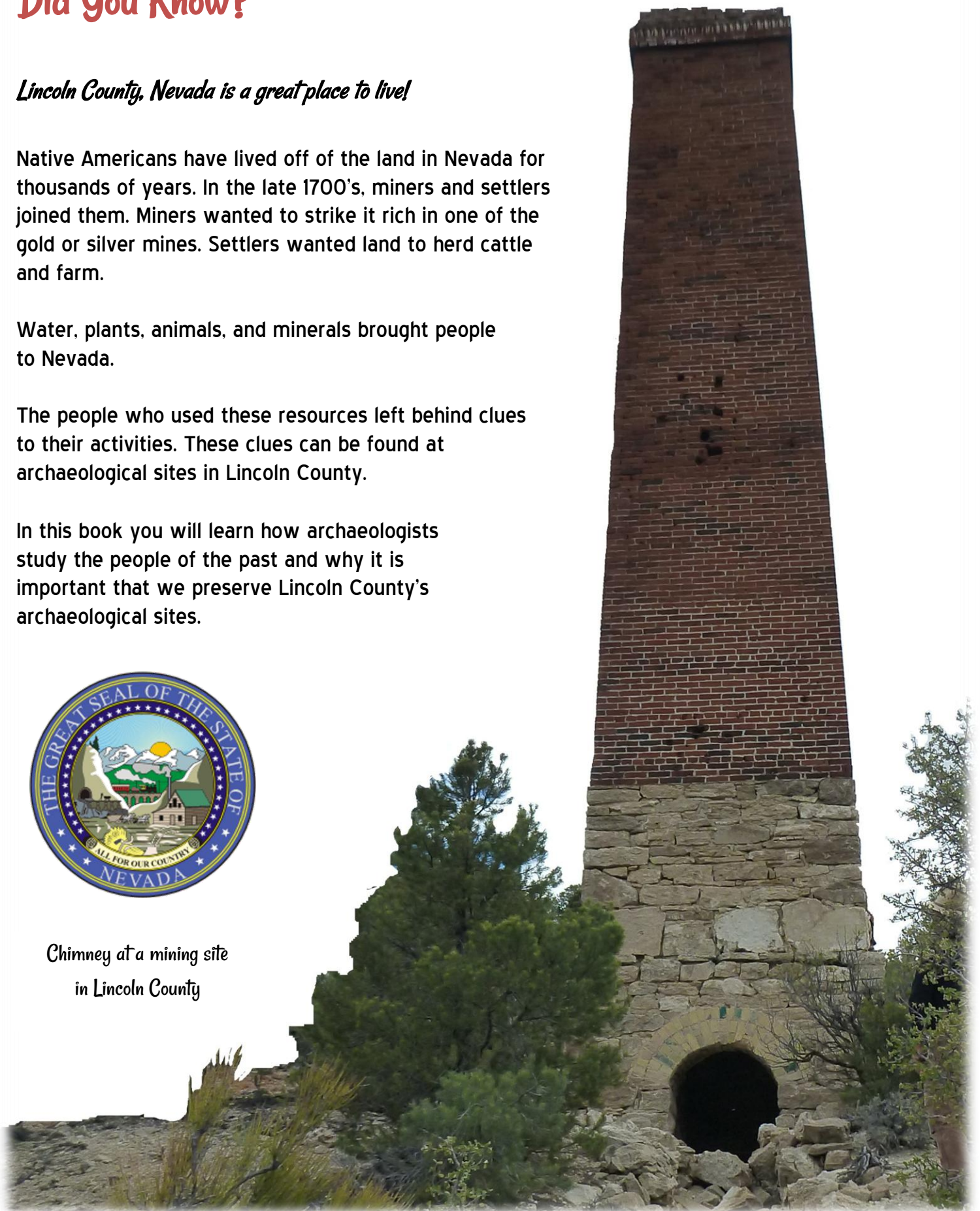
Water, plants, animals, and minerals brought people to Nevada.

The people who used these resources left behind clues to their activities. These clues can be found at archaeological sites in Lincoln County.

In this book you will learn how archaeologists study the people of the past and why it is important that we preserve Lincoln County's archaeological sites.



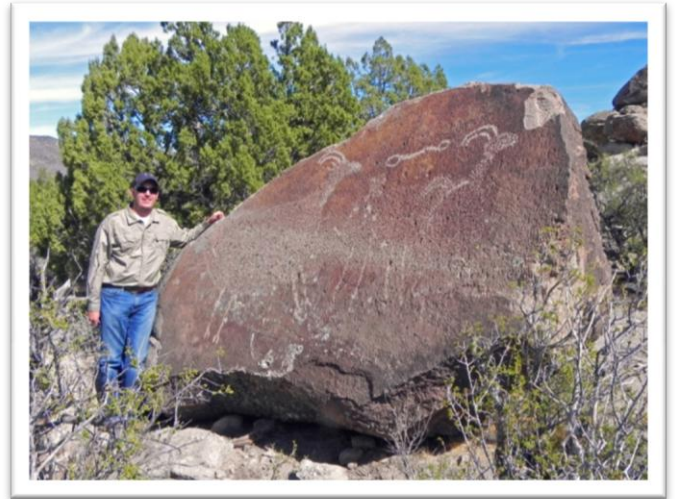
*Chimney at a mining site
in Lincoln County*



Archaeology: What Is It?

Archaeology is the study of the people who lived in the past. **Archaeologists** are scientists who study the materials people left behind.

People leave behind **artifacts** that can be picked up, like stone tools and glass bottles. They also created **features** which cannot be picked up, like rock writings and buildings. Artifacts and features are called **cultural resources**.



BLM Archaeologist, Nick Pay

Cultural resources can be grouped into two large categories: prehistoric and historic. **Prehistoric** resources were used or changed by Native Americans before Europeans moved into the area. **Historic** resources were used or changed by humans after Europeans moved into the area.

Artifact or Feature? Circle the artifacts below.



Mine



Tin Can



Pottery



Cabin



Arrowhead



Nail



Rock Art



Bottle

Location, Location, Location:

An Artifact Story



Cultural resources can tell us a story of the past. The story can only be read when the artifacts and features are studied in the location past people left them.

Archaeologists call this the **context**.



Trash pile with many tin cans

A tin can is just a tin can unless it is studied where it was left. A can found in a trash pile at a mining town can answer many questions. When did people start working in the mine? What types of food did they eat?

A broken piece of Native American **pottery** studied in context can tell us a lot. For example, it can tell us which group of Native Americans it belonged to and which groups they traded with.

Artifacts and features are important clues to the past. They are not studied by themselves. It is the connection between artifacts, features, and the environment that tells the story of the past. If artifacts are taken from their context, their stories are lost.

Draw an artifact in its location or context.



Stewardship: Protecting Our Past



We all need to help keep our resources safe from damage and theft.

These places are important to many visitors. The children of Native Americans, miners, and settlers return to these areas to connect with their past. Visitors come to the sites to learn more about Nevada. Archaeologists continue to research these places so they can discover more about past people.

You can do your part to protect our past by following the Leave No Trace Seven Principles listed on page 31.

In the picture below, Ricky did not follow these principles.

Now visitors must see his markings when trying to enjoy the rock writings at White River Narrows.



Tic-Tac-Toe:

Put an X through the activities you should not do. Circle the activities you should do.



Camp at a Campsite



Shoot at Old Buildings



Take Home Artifacts



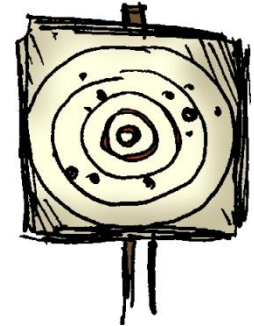
Draw on Paper



Hike on Trails



Shoot at Targets



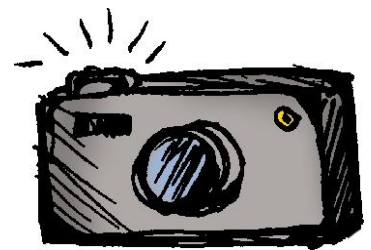
Spray Paint Over Rock Writings



Camp Inside a Rock Shelter



Take Pictures

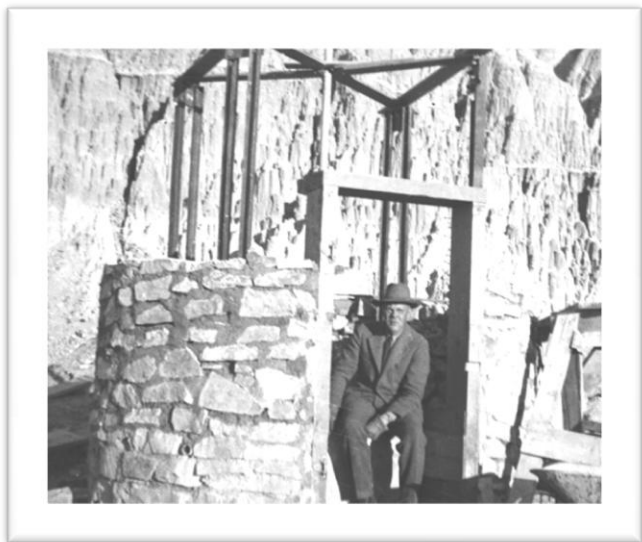


When you see the Leave No Trace symbol, the passage is referencing key principles in the **OUTDOOR ETHICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES** on **page 31**. There are seven key principles provided by the Center for Outdoor Ethics Leave No Trace Program. If we all follow these principles, our public lands will be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

Nature's Bounty: Water

Archaeologists often find artifacts and features near **natural resources** like water. Water is the most important natural resource in the desert. For thousands of years people have lived near springs, lakes, and creeks. Later, when the settlers arrived, they used the same water sources for their crops and cattle. Miners also set up camp near water. They needed water to run the mining equipment.

Keep an eye out next time you are near a lake or spring, you just might find evidence of past people. Just remember to leave things the way you found them so others can enjoy the experience.



Water Tower
Cathedral Gorge State Park



Water Projects:

Civilian Conservation Corps

Water is very important in Nevada. In the 1930's the U.S. government had the Civilian Conservation Corps build water towers like the one pictured above in Cathedral Gorge State Park, infrastructure at the spring in Kershaw Ryan State Park, and small dams and irrigation projects like the system used in Panaca.

In other areas of the state, communities pump water out of the ground. Today, like the people of the past, we have to take care of our water sources because without them, we cannot live in our beautiful state.

Preservation Word Find



archaeologist

archaeology

artifact

context

cultural

feature

historic

location

natural

Nevada

pottery

prehistoric

resource

water

H	I	S	T	O	R	I	C	J	F	R	Q	A	T	R
J	E	X	R	F	D	X	K	A	Z	W	R	B	C	E
Q	C	I	G	D	L	J	X	U	B	C	G	O	A	S
Y	H	I	K	M	K	O	S	A	H	J	X	X	F	O
U	I	H	R	A	U	Q	C	A	Y	V	F	T	I	U
L	G	Y	G	O	L	O	E	A	H	C	R	A	T	R
W	A	T	E	R	T	O	Z	L	T	C	V	A	R	C
M	M	R	D	A	L	S	A	W	O	I	L	I	A	E
Y	Q	W	U	O	D	R	I	N	B	B	O	Y	I	V
R	H	B	G	T	U	P	T	H	E	U	C	N	A	I
E	S	I	F	T	A	E	Y	O	E	U	T	D	F	J
T	S	W	L	J	X	N	A	G	W	R	A	P	Y	A
T	Z	U	E	T	Q	U	N	M	D	V	P	C	E	T
O	C	E	R	U	T	A	E	F	E	V	S	M	T	M
P	D	L	R	P	Q	Q	F	N	Y	T	E	E	K	N



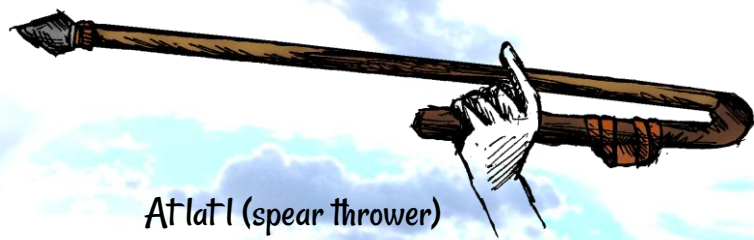
Pahranagat Valley: A Desert Oasis

Lincoln County's Pahranagat Valley is an oasis in the desert.

The springs in the valley have been providing water for people for over 12,000 years. Evidence of this past can be found in the artifacts and features people left behind.

Archaeologists study the types and styles of artifacts people left behind to learn where, when, and how people lived.

For example, arrowheads tell archaeologists when people were in the valley and what they were hunting. Over time **projectile points** (arrowheads) became smaller. People went from hunting large animals with spears and **atlatls** (spear throwers) to hunting smaller animals with bows and arrows.



Atlatl (spear thrower)



Spear Point
12,000 Years Old



Bow and Arrow
1,500 Years Old



Artifacts Change Over Time

Draw or write about an artifact that is in your house, like a toy.



Large empty rounded rectangular box for drawing or writing about an artifact.

What would an archaeologist learn about you from your artifact?



Two horizontal lines for writing an answer to the question above.

Modern artifacts will be around for a long time after we are gone.



Item	Time to decompose	How long do you think your artifact may survive?
Wool	.....up to 5 years	
Plastic bottle	.....450 years	_____
Nylon	.....up to 40 years	
Aluminum can	.....200 years	
Glass	.....1,000,000 years	
Newspaper	.....6 weeks	
Apple core	.....2 months	



It is important that we do not add our trash to archaeological sites. Please practice the Leave No Trace Principle of **Dispose of Waste Properly**.

Rock Writings: A Picture of the Past

Many of Lincoln County's **rock writing** sites are found near water or where water used to be. Over thousands of years Native Americans carved and painted images on rocks. Some made zigzag lines and others made animal images. Some images look like people and are called **anthropomorphs**.



White River Narrows



Bowman

One way archaeologists can tell who lived where and when is through what they were writing on the rocks. For example, if a human figure is drawn with a bow and arrow, it was drawn no more than 1,500 years ago. That is when the bow and arrow was brought to the area.

The style of rock writing also helps archaeologists learn more. In Lincoln County there are at least three different styles of rock writing. Each style is slightly different from the other. One of these styles is called Pahrnagat style and is unique to Lincoln County. Two of the most recognized images in this style are **Pahrnagat Man** with a rectangle body, big eyes, and long fingers and **Patterned Body Anthropomorphs** or **PBA**s with patterns drawn into the rectangle body.



PBA



PBA next to Pahrnagat Man



Pahrnagat Man

Visit Rock Writing Sites!

You can visit a number of publically interpreted rock writing sites around the county. Stop by your local BLM office and ask the staff about sites you can visit. The BLM office for Lincoln County has free maps and other resources to help you get out and enjoy our history. The office is located at 1400 Front St. Caliente, NV 89008.



Rock Writing



1. Use the space below to draw something important to you.
2. Cover your drawing.
3. Ask someone else to draw something important to them.

My Rock Writing	Your Rock Writing

4. Compare: Did you draw the same thing? What did you learn about the other person?

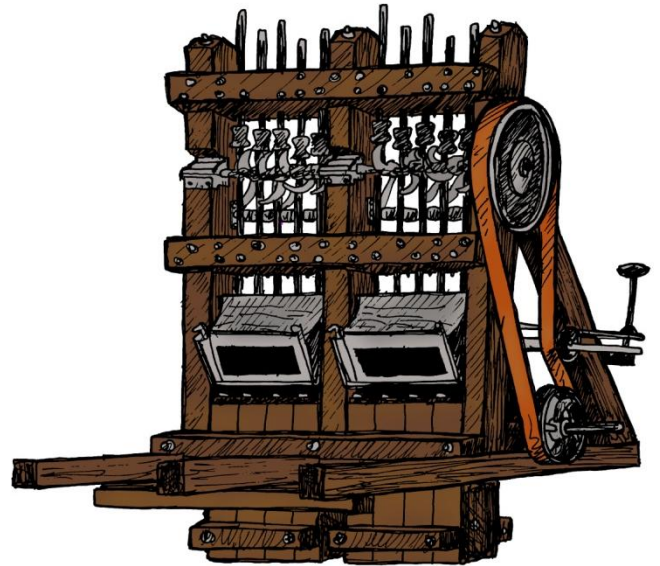
Mining:

Rocks, Water, & Equipment

Mines in Nevada were not just built where the minerals like gold and silver were. They had to be built in an area where they could get water to the mine too.

Miners not only needed water to drink but their equipment used water as well.

Many mines in Nevada used **stamp mills**. These mills had large pole like stamps that crushed the rocks into smaller rocks so the minerals, like gold or silver, could be taken out. Water is needed to keep the large stamps cool, move rocks, and keep the dust out of the air. When the rocks were broken, water would flush them out of the way so new larger rocks could be crushed. If the stamp mill ran out of water, the mill could not be used.



Stamp Mill

Miners used to move stamp mills from old mines to new mines. Often, archaeologists only find the flat area the mill used to sit on.

Delamar Cemetery



Delamar Mine: Maker of Widows

Delamar Mine in Lincoln County had to pump water in a pipeline over 12 miles to the town site. This was the source of all of the drinking and mining water. People were careful to use as little water as possible. Unfortunately, the gold at Delamar was in a type of rock that when crushed created a fine dust that could damage people's lungs. As a result, many miners died from lung disease called silicosis.

It was dangerous to be a miner in Delamar. They called the mine the "Maker of Widows" because many of the men who worked there died from silicosis and their wives were left without husbands to live as widows.



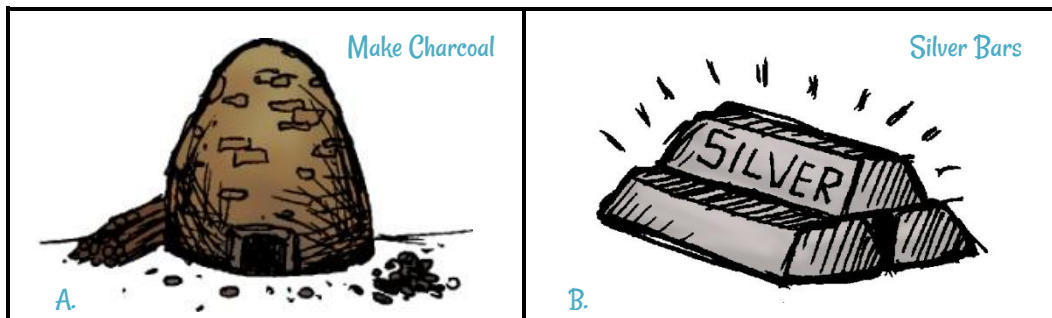
Panaca Charcoal Kilns

After the rocks were crushed, the minerals like silver would need to be separated from the rock with heat. Miners would melt the silver out of the rocks in a process known as **smelting**. To melt the silver, a **furnace** would burn fresh wood or charcoal. The high heat would melt the gold, silver, or other material out of the rock.

Charcoal kilns or ovens were built near mines. They turned wood into charcoal. Charcoal burns hotter than wood and was

easier to get to the smelting area. You can still see these kilns in the mountains above Panaca.

Put the Pictures in Order



(put in order from first to last)

1 2 3 4 5

Bailey Springs: Station & Ranch

Bailey Springs was one of the few reliable year round water sources in Northern Lincoln County. In the 1870s, O.P. Bailey lived at the spring. His ranch was in the **Bristol Mining District**. Mines around the ranch produced large amounts of minerals including lead, silver, copper, and gold. Hundreds and sometimes thousands of people worked at the mines. The miners needed a lot of food and equipment.



Stage Coach

Bailey Springs was in a great location. It was on a major road that connected Pioche to the south and railroad stations in Utah to the east. **Stage coaches**, small wagons, and even large **freight wagons**, pulled by dozens of mules or horses, used this road. Many drivers used Bailey's ranch as a **stage station**. They would stop to change horses so theirs could rest and get water.

Archaeologists have learned a lot about Bailey Springs. They have chosen to share this information with visitors by putting up information signs. When people visit the site, they can imagine what life would have been like for O.P. Bailey and the people who traveled through the area.

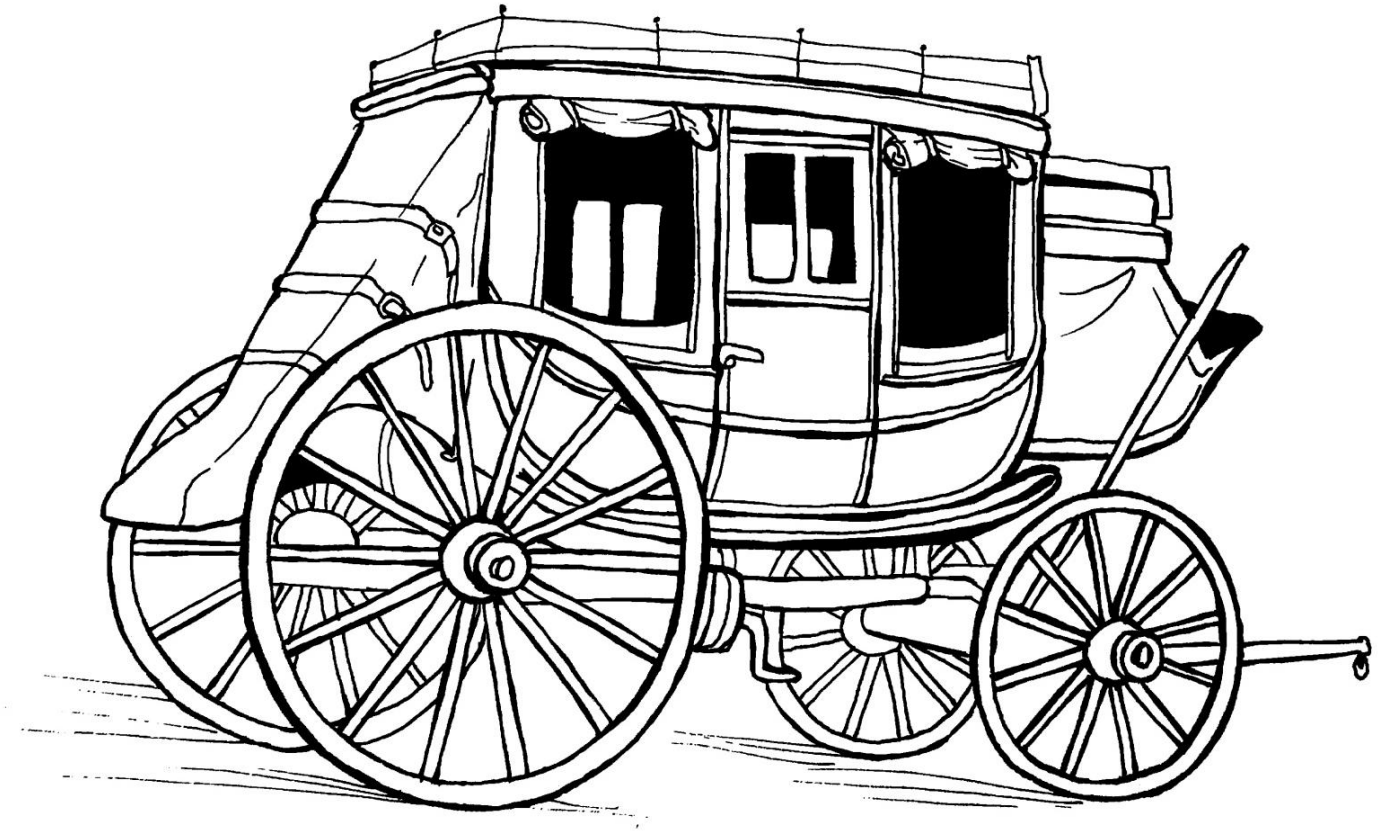


Corral at Bailey Springs

Visit Bailey Springs!

Today, you can visit Bailey Springs and see the old buildings and artifacts of the past. You can get location information from your local BLM office. Remember to leave things the way you found them so others can enjoy the materials of the past.

Stage Coach Coloring



Fill in the Blank



Stage Coaches

Stage Station

Mules

Mines

1. Horses and _____ pulled wagons loaded with food and equipment to mines.
2. Bailey Springs was a _____ where travelers would change horses so theirs could rest and drink water from the spring.
3. Many _____ produced minerals like gold and silver.
4. Many travelers including those riding in _____ stopped at Bailey Springs.

Nature's Bounty: Food



Joshua Tree Seeds

Many different groups of people used local food resources in Lincoln County. Archaeologists study seeds, bones, bottles, and cans to learn more about the people of the past and their everyday lives.



Wikiup

Most Native Americans moved seasonally to follow food sources. They lived in temporary shelters called **wikiups** made from wooden poles covered in bark and brush and stayed in caves at seasonal camps. Native Americans also traded foods with other groups to add variety to their meals.



Historic Can

Settlers and miners hunted and gathered foods locally. Some were able to eat corn and beef that were grown and raised at local farms and ranches. Most miners and settlers relied on foods like canned milk, flour, and beans they could buy at the general store. Sometimes they would travel for days to buy these supplies.

Antelope



Food Journal



Compare your diet to that of an early Native American and an 1800's miner.
Draw or write your favorite foods in the box below.

Early Native American

Mesquite Beans



Cactus Fruit

Pine Nuts



Sheep

1800s Miner



Sardines

Biscuits



Coffee

Beans



What Do You Eat?

Hunting & Gathering: Nature's Grocery Store

Many of us go to a store to buy food and supplies. Native people of the past used what they found in nature to survive. Archaeologists can find out what past people used by looking for clues in old trash piles, known as middens. Middens contain bits of bones and seeds. Archaeologists will often ask local Native Americans about the bones and seeds. Sometimes they use them the same as their ancestors did in the past.

There are many plants and animals in Lincoln County that can be both eaten and used to make things.



Pine Tree

Nuts can be eaten

Sticky sap is used for glue



Joshua Tree

Flowers can be eaten

Leaves used to make rope



Big Sagebrush

Seeds can be eaten

Bark used for bags and clothes

*Native Americans did not waste any part of the animals they hunted.
What they did not eat, they found a use for.*



Jack Rabbit

Fur used for soft and warm clothing



Tortoise

Shell used to make bowls and spoons



Big Horn Sheep

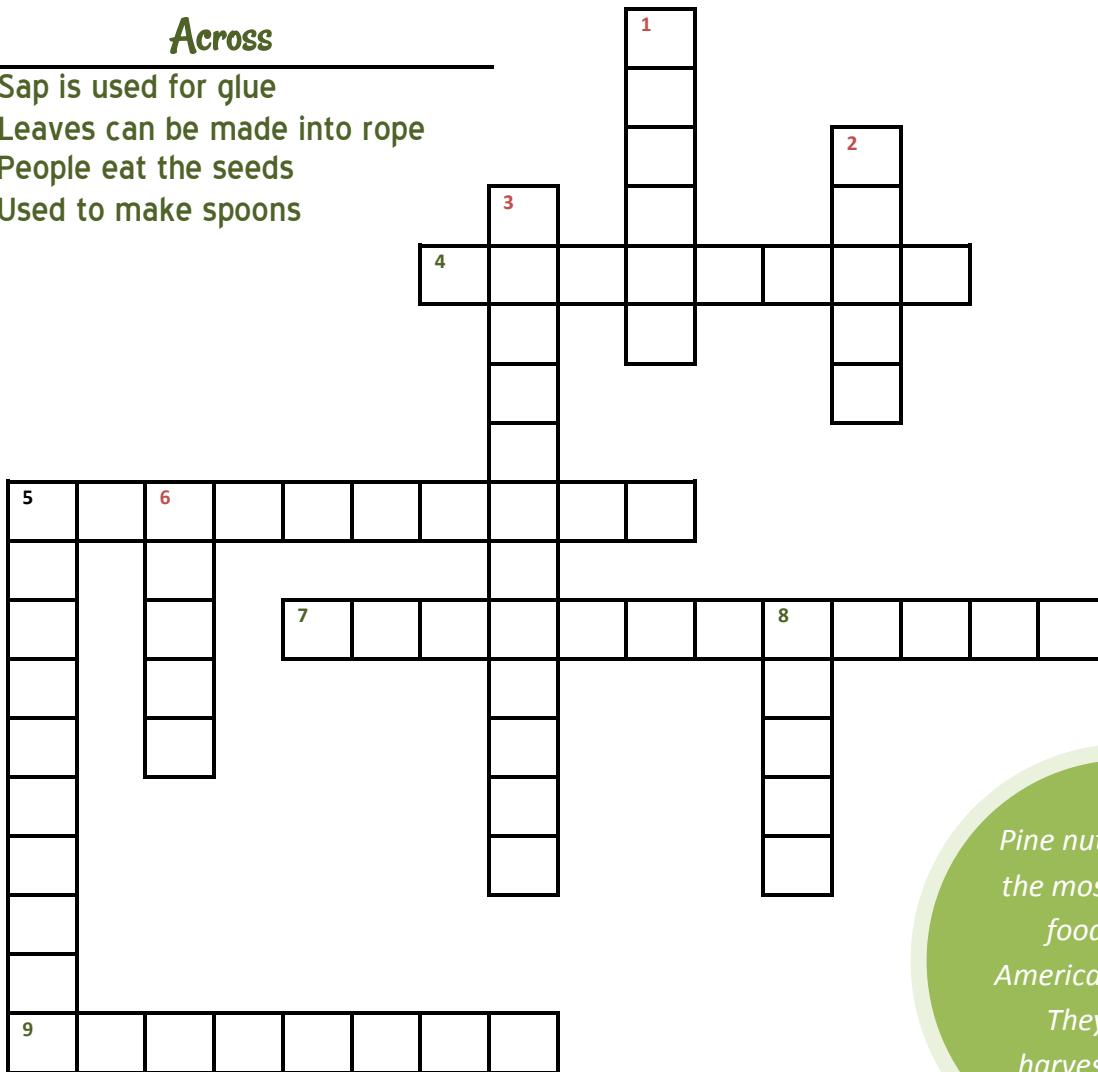
Horns and bones used to make toys and tools

Hunting & Gathering Crossword



Across

4. Sap is used for glue
5. Leaves can be made into rope
7. People eat the seeds
9. Used to make spoons



Pine nuts are one of the most important foods Native Americans collected. They are still harvested today!



Down

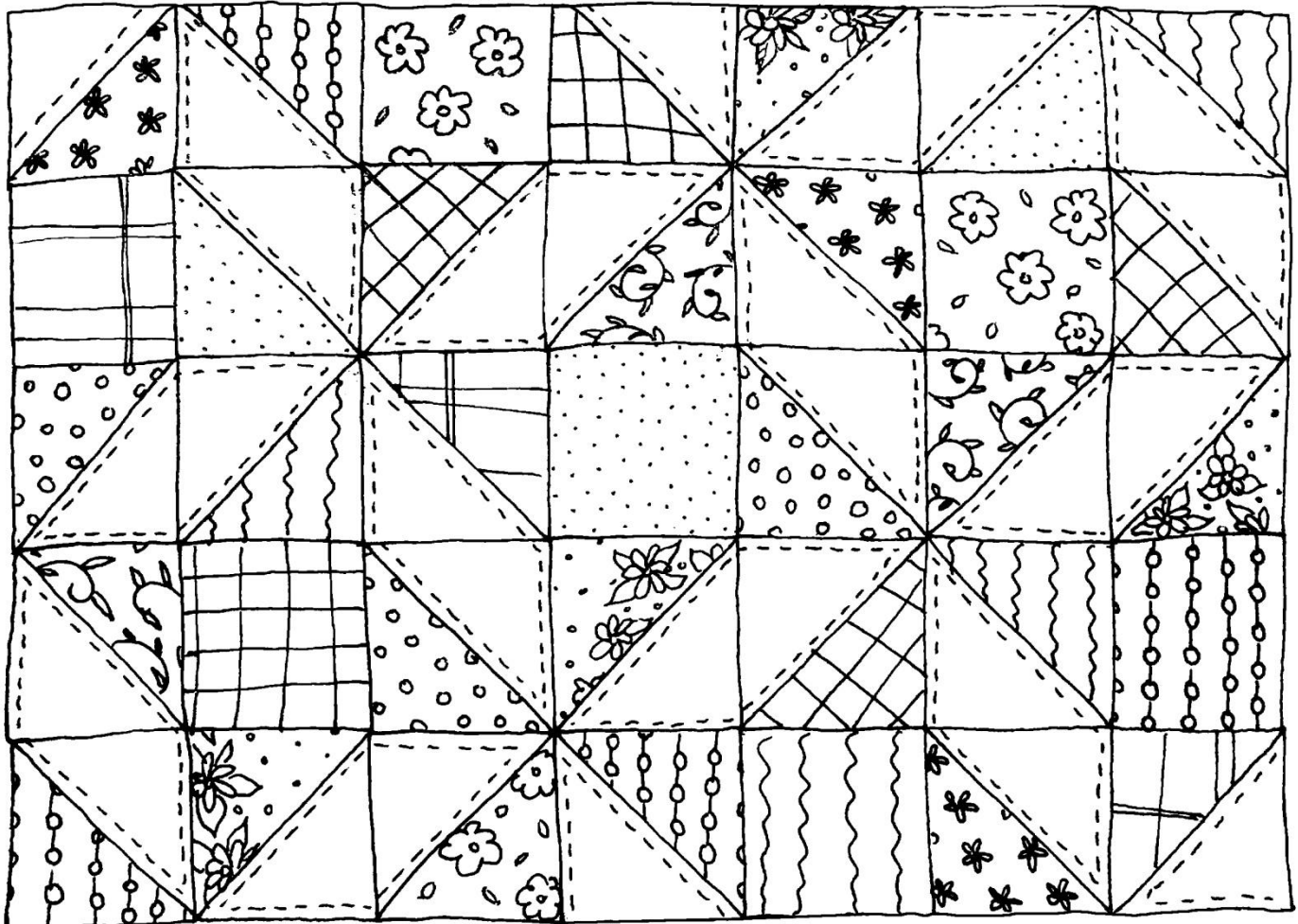
1. A place where people leave their trash
2. When archaeologists find these, they can tell what plants were being used.
3. Their horns and bones are used to make tools
5. Their fur is used to make warm clothing
6. Where modern people go to buy things
8. When archaeologists find these, they can tell what animals were being eaten

Ranches & Farms: Panaca

Ranchers and farmers moved into Nevada in the 1800s. Cattle and sheep grazed on desert plants. Farmers grew grains, fruits, and vegetables on the lands used by Native Americans for thousands of years.

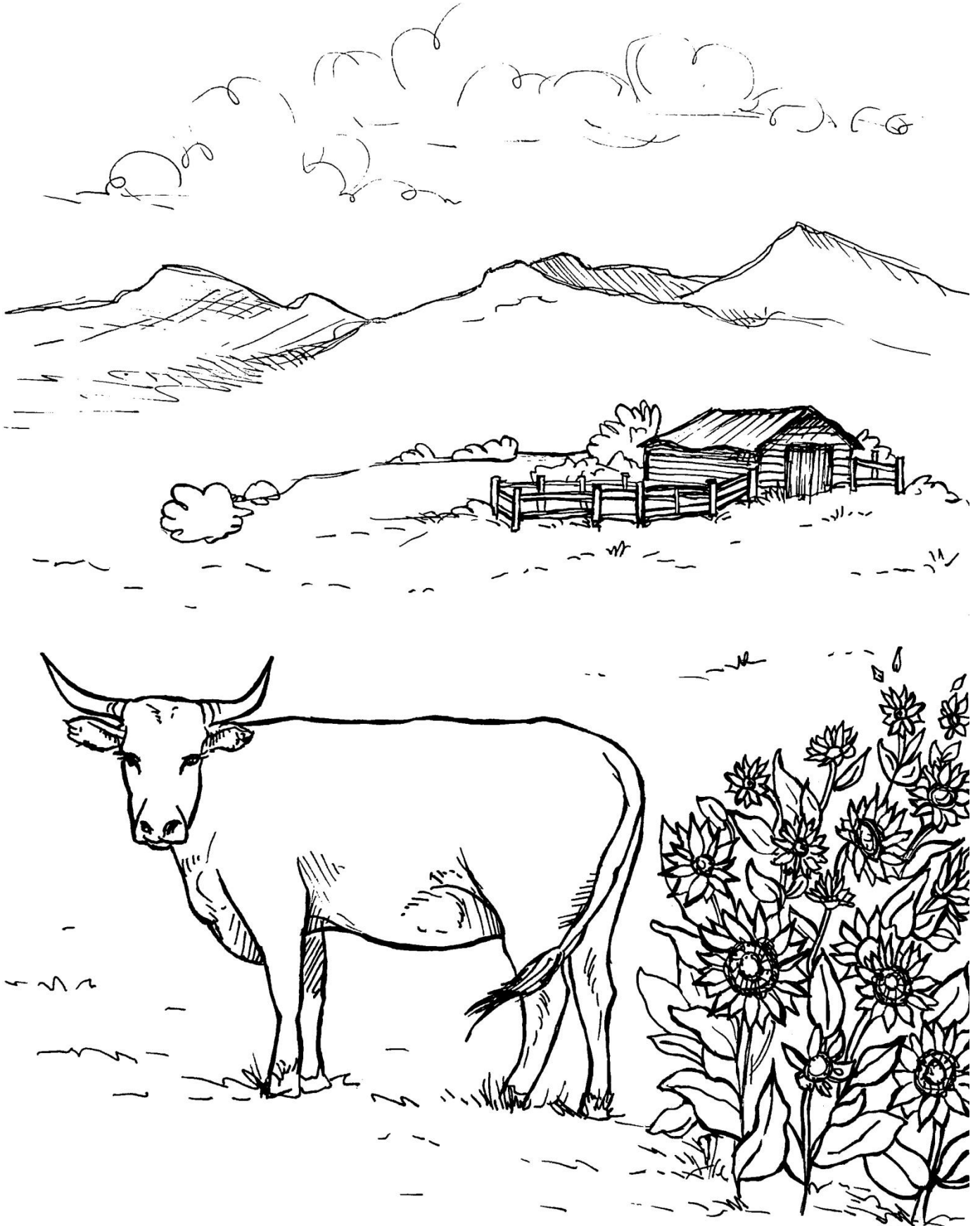
Followers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, often known as Mormons, moved into Lincoln County in the 1860s. They first set up ranches and farms to support their communities. Later, they provided the miners with hay for their horses, food for their people, and workers for some of the mining jobs. The women made clothes, quilts, and other goods that were also sold to the miners in the camps. Mormon settlers had a huge influence on the development of Lincoln County.

Archaeologists are able to learn about this history through researching the materials that were sold and traded.



Friendship Star Quilt Pattern

Ranch Coloring



Mining Towns: Pioche

Many people came to Nevada to work in mining towns. In the 1900s, the Pioche area was the second largest producer of silver in the state. Since mining started in the area, over 130 million dollars worth of silver, gold, and other minerals have been produced.



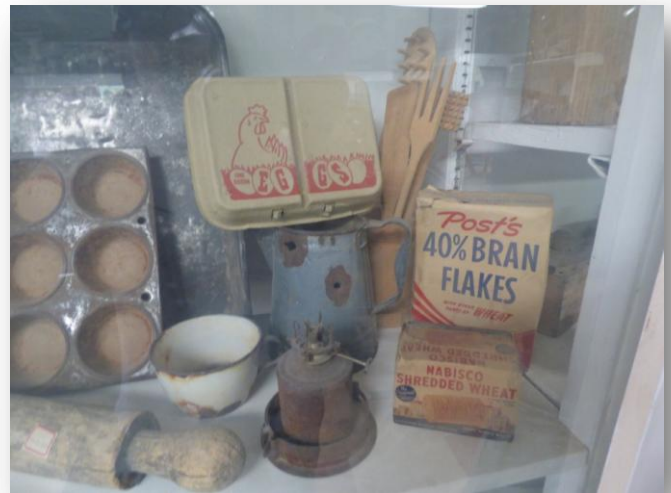
Lincoln County Courthouse (Million Dollar Court House)



Historic Printing Press

Information on the area can be read about in old newspaper articles. The **Million Dollar Court House** has old watercolor paintings that show what the area used to look like. Original buildings like the **Thompson Opera House** have also been restored. These buildings provide a look into the past. We can learn a lot about the town of Pioche but information about daily life was never fully recorded.

The lives of women and children as well as simple everyday things like eating and bathing were not written about. Instead, archaeologists use artifacts like old dishes, soap boxes, tin cans, and old toys to help piece together this missing history.



Above: Cooking Display at Lincoln County Museum



Left: Medicine Display at Lincoln County Museum

Historic Newspaper Clues Add each word to the space provided in the articles.



The Pioche Weekly Record

December 14, 1908

BAZAAR PROVES A SUCCESS!

The Women's _____ Club hosted this year's _____
(activity) (holiday)
 bazaar. Everyone in town visited _____ Park to buy
(noun)
 _____ and _____. Some shoppers stopped by Mrs.
(foods) (nouns)
 _____'s fancy _____. A _____ reader told the
(name) (object) (body part)
 future. Mr. _____ was told he would have a _____ year.
(name) (adjective)

When the
 Railroad
 Reaches
 Pioche



When your trouble will be over, so far as transportation problems are concerned. In the meantime, stage service will connect you with the

Salt Lake Route
FOR
 California and
 Eastern Points

The agent at Pioche can give you full details of service.

Short Order House

Next door to Bowman's on Main Street
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

French Chop Suey, \$ 1.00
 Common " " .50
 Chinese Noodles - - .25

YEE SING, Prop
 Formerly of Pioche Cafe

RAILROAD TO BULLIONVILLE

A large amount of _____ being pulled from area mines
(noun)
 has investors spending _____ on a railroad to Bullionville.
(dollar amount)
 _____ and _____ are also expected to be sent by rail.
(noun) (noun)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

_____, a professional _____ was a visitor
(name) (job)
 in town this week.
 Sheriff _____ is feeling _____. Last week he was
(name) (adjective)
 ill with a _____ cold.
(adjective)

A. S. THOMPSON Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

General Merchandise

Hardware - Canned Goods - Groceries - Hay - Seeds - Flour
 Candles - Dishes - Glass - Paper - Stationery - Books - Perfumery -
 Patent Medicines - Wines - Liquors - Cigars

Steel and Other Mining Supplies

Agents For Standard Gas Lights also Agents for Pabst Beer

Articles were inspired by and advertisements were collected from the Library of Congress.
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86091348/1907-12-14/ed-1/seq-1/>

Transportation: Moving Forward

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, train travel was spreading throughout the western United States. Trains were bringing people and supplies west and gold and silver east.

In 1905, Caliente became a center point on the Union Pacific Railroad between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. Caliente was a hub or place where people would stop to sleep, eat, or take a stage coach to nearby places. Goods were unloaded from the trains and put on wagons to take into nearby mining camps and small towns. With the movement of people and goods into Caliente, the town quickly grew into the largest town in the county.



Caliente Depot

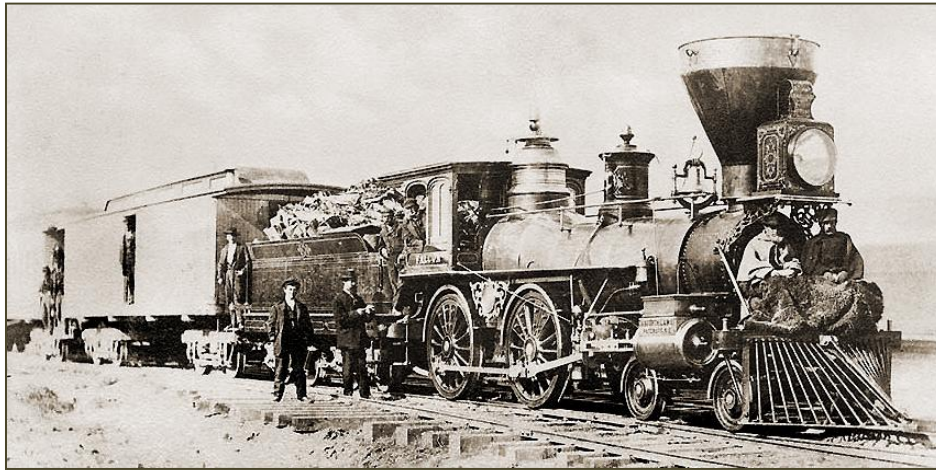
While the original Caliente train depot burned down in 1921, the 1923 Union Pacific Train Depot (pictured above) is an important symbol of the changes that were occurring in both Lincoln County and the western United States. The depot is listed in the National Register of Historic Places which recognizes its importance in America's history.

Community members, archaeologists, and others work hard to keep the Caliente depot looking the same as it did in 1923.

Visit Historic Sites in Lincoln County!

Lincoln County has many historical markers and five places listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A map to all of these locations can be found on the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office's Website: shpo.nv.gov/historicplaces

Train Travel Time



LOS ANGELES LIMITED Salt Lake City

TO SALT LAKE CITY WINTER 1909

Rail Depot	Arrival	Departure
LOS ANGELES .....	.....9.50AM	.....10.00AM
LAS VEGAS .....	.....8.10PM	.....8.20PM
CALIENTE .....	.....1.05AM	.....1.15AM
SALT LAKE CITY ....	.....11.40AM	.....11.50AM

1. If a passenger boards the train in Caliente, how long will they be on the train before arriving in Salt Lake City?



2. How long would it take for the train to go from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City?



3. A shipment of beans arrived in Salt Lake City and needs to be delivered to miners in Pioche. Name the railroad depots it will travel through?



Glendale Pasadena
Los Angeles

Goldfield

Pioche

Newhouse

Milford

Caliente

Las Vegas

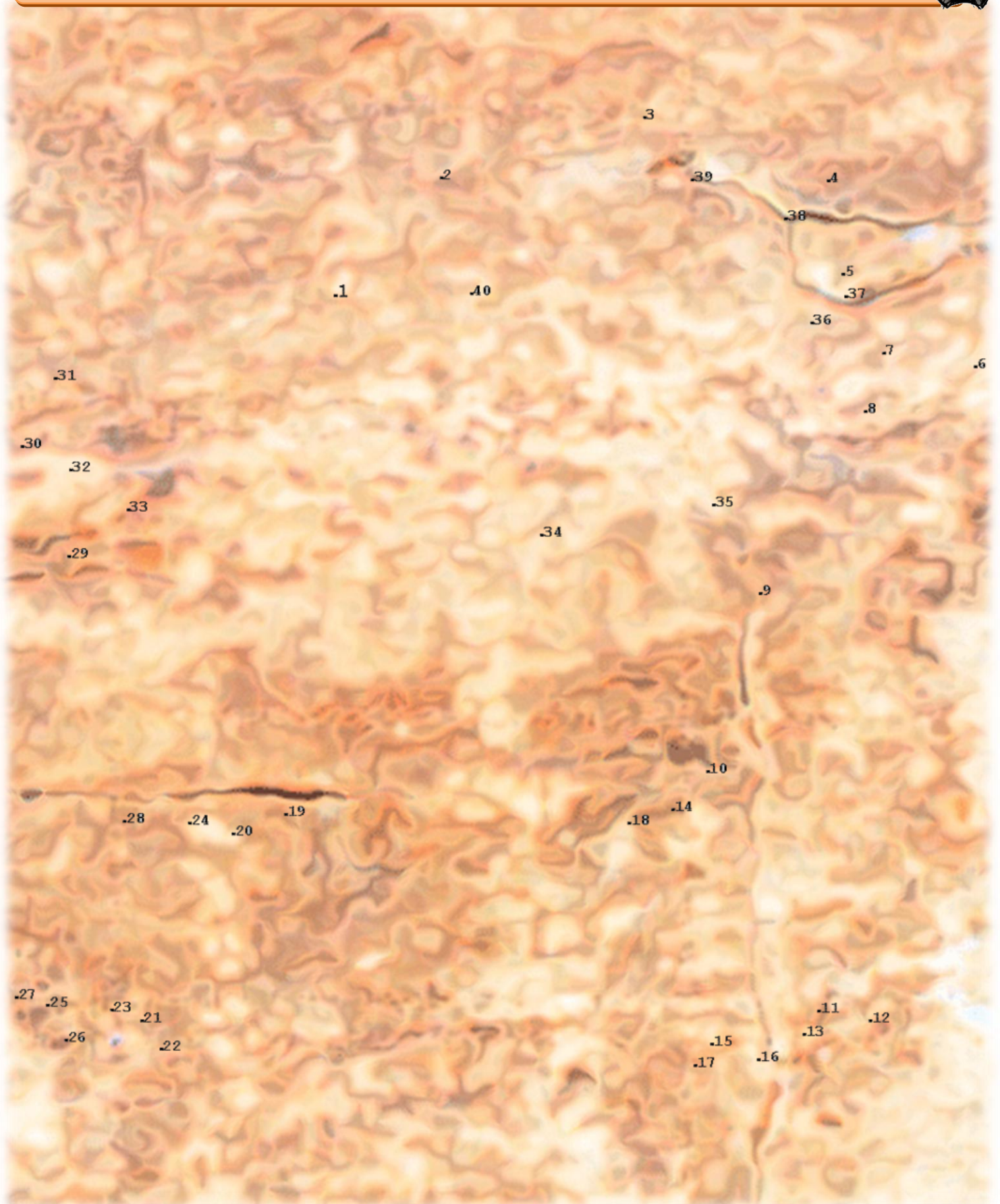
4. Today, a car can travel from Las Vegas to Caliente in 2.5 hours. Is it faster to drive today? _____



Why? _____

When steam engines were replaced by diesel, trains were able to travel longer distances and the hub or center point along the rail line from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City moved from Caliente to Las Vegas.

Connect the Dots



Junior Ranger Pledge



As a Bureau of Land Management Junior Ranger, I promise to:

- *do all I can to help preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on our public lands,*
- *be aware of how many actions can affect other living things and the evidence of our past,*
- *keep learning about the importance of nature and our heritage, and*
- *share what I have learned with others!*

Date

Ranger's Signature

OUTDOOR ETHICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Respect the Past - archaeological sites often hold our only key to unlocking the secrets of the past. Removing artifacts or damaging sites is like throwing away the key to these secrets. These special places are fragile, irreplaceable resources, so be aware and practice “Leave No Trace Seven Principles” when visiting any archaeological site.

Plan Ahead and Prepare

- Know Before You Go – Learn about the site you plan to visit and any special concerns or regulations that exist before you go
- If pets are allowed, plan to keep pets and pack animals restrained and away from sites
- Try avoiding times of high use and visit sites in small groups to prevent overcrowding
- Inform others of you or your group’s planned route, destination, and approximate time of return
- Mines and Quarries are not Playgrounds – Never enter mineshafts, adits or other mining related workings. These areas pose serious and potentially life-threatening risks for anyone who ventures near them

Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces

- Watch Your Step – In many archaeological sites, artifacts and other sensitive features may be present on the ground. Walking on these may result in damage to these resources
- Stay on designated roads and trails; soil disturbance can cause irreversible impacts to these resources
- Camp only in existing or designated campsites

Dispose of Waste Properly

- Pack It In, Pack It Out – Please pack out anything that you brought with you
- Walk at least 200 feet (about 100 child steps or 70 adult steps) from sites before digging catholes for human waste disposal
- Select a cathole site where others are unlikely to walk or camp
- Catholes should be dug 6” - 8” deep. Cover and disguise the cathole with natural materials when finished

Leave What You Find

- Instead of removing artifacts, consider taking pictures or drawings of them
- Do not alter rock art or other features to photograph them; touching, chalking, and making rubbings or latex molds can cause irreversible damage
- It is acceptable to pick up artifacts on the surface of the ground to examine and enjoy them, but please place these items back where found so others experience the thrill of discovery
- It is illegal to dig, remove or collect artifacts without a permit
- Leave historic and prehistoric structures as you found them

Minimize Campfire Impacts

- Where fires are permitted, use existing fire rings, a fire pan, or build a mound fire
- Collect only dead and downed wood at least 200 feet (about 100 child steps or 70 adult steps) away from archaeological sites
- Never build fires in historic buildings or near rock art as this causes damage to these irreplaceable resources
- Keep fires small and under control
- Ensure fires are completely out and embers are cool to the touch before departure
- Campfires create lasting impacts. Consider using a camp stove for cooking

Respect Wildlife

- Feeding, following, and approaching wildlife alters their natural behavior
- Control any pets or other animals at all times to ensure they don’t get hurt, damage resources, or harass wildlife

Be Considerate of Other Visitors

- Many Native Americans consider the lands around archaeological sites sacred. Please be considerate of these beliefs and leave the site as you found it
- Educate others regarding these Outdoor Ethics for Archaeological Sites

Report Vandalism

If you see people vandalizing sites, report it as soon as possible by contacting the local law enforcement agency or land management office. Never confront or approach vandals or do anything to endanger your safety. From a distance, observe and report their physical description, activities, license plate numbers, time and location. Graffiti is vandalism - it damages rock art, ruins, cliff walls, trees and historic structures. Attempting to remove graffiti can cause further damage. For more information and materials: 1-800-332-4100 www.lnt.org To report vandalism: 1-800-242-2772 shpo.nv.gov/report-damage

Glossary of Terms



Anthropomorph - a human-like figure.

Archaeologist - a scientist who studies the materials people left behind.

Archaeology - the study of past human life and culture.

Atlatl - a wooden tool that is used to cast or throw darts. The darts are about 5 or 6 feet long, are flexible, and look like oversized arrows.

Artifact - any object made, used, or modified by humans.

Bristol Well Mining District (1871) - silver mines at the northern end of the Bristol Mountain Range about 15 miles north of Pioche.

Charcoal Kiln - a large stone oven used for heating wood until it turns to charcoal.

Civilian Conservation Corps - When mass unemployment struck the United States during the Great Depression in the 1930's, a group called the Civilian Conservation Corps was created to help employ and educate young men in the U.S. From 1933 to 1942 there were 54 work camps in Nevada.

Context - the relationship artifacts have to each other and the place in which they are found.

Culture - is the shared beliefs and practices that are learned by members of a group.

Cultural Resource - items or places that provide evidence of past human activity.

Destroy - damaging something so badly that it will never be the same again.

Feature - anything changed or impacted by humans that cannot be moved without being destroyed.

Freight - heavy items or items moved in bulk.

Furnace - a large oven where materials can be heated to very high temperatures.

Historic - refers to the period of time after European contact.

Looter - someone who removes artifacts illegally.

Midden - a place where trash was placed. It may contain dirt, charcoal, broken pottery, bones, and seeds.

Natural Resources - things that occur in nature such as, animals, forests, water, and land.

Pahrnagat Man - a rock art style of a human-like form that is found only in Lincoln County.

Patterned Body Anthropomorph (PBA) - a rock art style of a human-like form with patterned drawings inside its body that is found only in Lincoln County.

Petroglyph - a design chipped out of a rock surface.

Pictograph - a design painted on a rock surface.

Pottery - pots, bowls, and other items made from clay that has been hardened by heat.

Prehistoric - refers to the period of time before European contact.

Projectile Point - a sharp, often arrow shaped, tool that was or is attached to a spear, arrow, or knife handle.

Rock Writing - a general term for images chipped or painted on rocks.

Smelting - the process of removing metal from stone with heat and chemicals.

Stage Coach - a covered horse or mule drawn wagon that transported people and mail.

Stage Station - a building along a road used for watering, horse changes, and mail/passenger exchanges.

Stamp Mill - a machine or building in which rock that contains minerals is crushed.

Vandal - a person who damages or destroys property on purpose.

Wikiup - a hut, usually oval at the bottom, with a bent wood frame covered with reed mats, grass, or bark.

Resources

Places Managed by the BLM

Bureau of Land Management, Caliente Office
Basin and Range National Monument
1400 Front St. Caliente, NV 89008
Bailey Springs
Mount Irish Archaeological District
Panaca Charcoal Kilns
White River Narrows
Delamar Cemetery



Other Places

Boot Hill Cemetery
752 Main St. Pioche, NV 89043
Caliente Railroad Depot
100 Depot Ave. Caliente, NV 89008
Cathedral Gorge State Park
111, Cathedral Gorge State Park Road, Panaca, NV 89042
Delmar Mine, Nevada Historical Marker no. 90 (1893-1909)
<http://shpo.nv.gov/nevadas-historical-markers/historical-markers/delmar>
Kershaw Ryan State Park
<http://parks.nv.gov/parks/kershaw-ryan-state-park/>
Lincoln County Museum
63 Main St. Pioche, NV 89043
Million Dollar Courthouse (also known as the Lincoln County Courthouse)
69 Lacour St. Pioche, NV 89043
Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge Visitors Center
Mile Post 32 HWY 93, Alamo, NV 89001
Thompson Opera House
644 Main St., Pioche, NV 89043

Laws

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
<https://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/arpa.htm>
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
<https://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/nagpra.htm>

Websites

Nevada State Historic Preservation Office & the Nevada Site Stewardship Program
<http://shpo.nv.gov/>
Library of Congress Newspaper Archive
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>
Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics
<https://lnt.org/>



Answer Key

Artifact or Feature

Artifacts circled are: tin can, pottery, arrowhead, nail, and bottle

Draw an artifact in its location or context

Whatever is drawn should have the background included.

Tic-Tac-Toe

Circles: Camp at a campsite, draw on paper, hike on trails, shoot at targets, and take pictures.

Preservation Word Find

(see image)

Preservation Word Find

```
H I S T O R I C + + + + A T R
+ + + + + + + + + + R + C E
+ C + + + L + + + + C + + A S
+ + I + + + O + + H + + + F O
+ + + R + + + C A + + + + I U
L + Y G O L O E A H C R A T R
W A T E R T O + L T C + + R C
+ + R + + L S A + O I + + A E
Y + + U O + R I N + + O + + +
R + + G T U + T H + + + N A +
E + I + T A E + + E + + D + +
T S + L + X N + + + R A + + +
T + U + T + + + + + V P + + +
O C E R U T A E F E + + + + +
P + + + + + + + N + + + + +
```

Artifacts Change Over Time

1. An artifact should be drawn or listed.
2. The writing should relate to the artifact drawn or listed.
3. This is just a guess. The answer should have to do with time.

Connect the Dots (page 29)

Drawing is of a sheep. (see image)

Connect the Dots

Draw and Compare

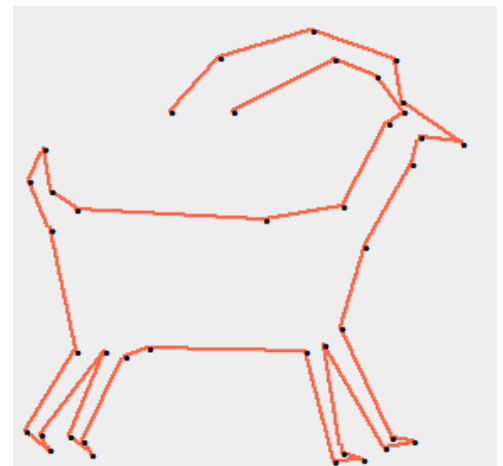
Something should be drawn in both boxes and an observation written.

Put the Pictures in Order

There are three correct answers: ACEDB, CAEDB, or CEADB

Stage Coach Coloring

The coach should be colored.



Fill in the Blank

1. Mules
2. Stage Station
3. Mines
4. Stage Coaches

Food Journal

A drawing or writing of at least one food item should be below "You".

Hunting & Gathering Crossword

Across: 4. PINETREE 5. JOSHUATREE 7. BIGSAGEBRUSH 9. TORTOISE

Down: 1. MIDDEN 2. SEEDS 3. BIGHORNSHEEP 5. JACKRABBIT 6. STORE 8. BONES

Ranch Coloring

The items should be colored.

Historic Newspaper Clues

Words should be written in the newspaper stories.

Train Travel Time

1. 10 hours and 25 minutes
2. 25 hours and 40 minutes
3. Milford and Caliente (Newhouse can also be added)
4. Yes Train takes longer. It takes 4 hours and 45 minutes.

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