

**Extracts from Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan 2012
A Lesson From Crazy Horse**

**Extracts from Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan 2012
Nevada’s Inventory**

Ninety percent of Nevada is unsurveyed for cultural resources. The majority of the state’s recorded cultural resources have been identified as the result of archaeological or architectural surveys conducted to comply with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Because surveys are project-driven, certain areas of the state are better recorded and researched than others. For example, redevelopment and transportation projects in central Reno and Las Vegas have led to the identification and evaluation of many more cultural resources there than in other urban centers in the state. A great deal too is known about the archaeology along the Carlin Trend in eastern Nevada where gold mines operate.

The majority of Nevada’s cultural resources are unevaluated archaeological sites, primarily lithic scatters that were camps, food processing sites, quarries and tool stone manufacturing sites, hunting blinds and corrals, and rock art. Historic archaeological sites are abundant too, comprised of towns and camps, shafts, adits, mills, waste dumps, charcoal burner platforms, and ovens associated with historic mining activity, but also abandoned line camps and homesteads associated with ranching and farming. Less than a dozen traditional cultural places have been formally recorded but not included in NVCRIS.

The Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS) is an electronic database that is continually being refined and updated. Around 2,500 sites are added to the system each year from Historic Preservation Fund surveys and federal project-generated work. Since its inception, the focus has been on quality control: eliminating the duplication of numbers assigned to a single site or building, and accurately plotting sites. As a result, NVCRIS has become an increasingly better planning tool for SHPO and federal agencies.

The distribution of archaeological sites is broken down by the state’s seventeen counties and current as of March 2011:

County	Number of sites
Carson City	790
Churchill	2395
Clark	6906
Douglas	1152
Elko	10966
Esmeralda	1356
Eureka	6106
Humboldt	3769
Lander	5755
Lincoln	3539
Lyon	1327
Mineral	1514
Nye	12419
Pershing	2177
Storey	312

Washoe	7703
White Pine	5642
TOTAL	73,828

The distribution of architecture is recorded as of March 2011: *edited*

There are 361 National Register listings for Nevada of which 107 are district nominations and four are traditional cultural places. There are seven National Historic Landmarks in the state. The preponderance of listings are in those areas that have undergone the greatest amount of survey work, and the largest number of listings are architectural and historic, with few prehistoric archaeological sites ever receiving formal designation beyond determinations of eligibility.

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In addition to the Virginia City Historic Landmark and historic properties within the Mojave Desert, respondents were concerned about:

- the long term management of Rhyolite, the remains of a historic mining town in Nye County;
- inappropriate infill in the mid-twentieth century Paradise Palms development in Clark County and the Wells and Plumas neighborhoods of the City of Reno;
- historic buildings owned by public or non-profit entities that would have or were in the process of rehabilitation using funding from the Commission for Cultural Affairs;
- the imminent loss of Basque tree carvings on aspens in mature and dying groves across the state;
- loss of the American Flat mill in the Virginia City National Historic Landmark;
- unreinforced masonry buildings in Earthquake Zone 3 in Nevada which includes parts of Carson City, Reno and Virginia City;
- Keyhole Canyon, Gold Butte and other rock art sites in Clark County;
- historic landscapes in general because they haven't been identified and designated;
- historic schools such as Maude Frazier Hall on the University of Nevada, Las Vegas campus, and Goodsprings Elementary school;
- mid-twentieth century architecture in general, which the public doesn't recognize as historic;
- resources associated with aviation history;
- small historic towns and their commercial downtown buildings;
- historic cemeteries that are in ill repair and are being vandalized; and
- Late Pleistocene/early Holocene archaeological sites.

Goals and Objectives for 2012 Plan

The State of Nevada is guided by its vision statement for historic preservation in establishing goals and objectives:

We envision a Nevada in which an educated and caring citizenry respects traditional lifeways and works to protect Nevada's archaeological heritage. We see Nevada as a place where historic properties are preserved, interpreted and reused for their economic and intrinsic values and for future generations to appreciate.

Based on Nevada's vision statement and on the results of public meetings, questionnaire and

steering committee input, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) identified priorities for historic preservation for the next eight years. Many of the issues identified in the 2003 plan remain the same in 2011 but economic circumstances have highlighted the need for preservationists to do more in the way of education of the public, state and local governments and industry in order to demonstrate the importance of historic properties to the economy; to seek restoration of funding for historic preservation; and to broaden the net to identify additional partners to support historic preservation activities.

The following goals and objectives will guide the path for historic preservation in the state for the next eight years. The goals are broad statements that address major issues and program needs. Progress can be made toward achieving goals but they are never entirely accomplished. The objectives are more narrowly focused on specific ideas that can be acted on and achievement measured during the eight-year life span of the plan.

A. Strengthen efforts to protect historic properties. Those responding to the questionnaire identified looting of sites and vandalism of sites as the numbers one and three issues facing historic preservation today. Historic sites with any kind of metal are at risk by collectors. Incidents of graffiti at a rock art site outside of Las Vegas sparked widespread public outcry and concern exists that it may be part of a trend. In addition, proposed renewable energy projects in southern Nevada and a proposed gold mine in Lyon County have provoked alarm about the loss of historic landscapes.

1. Work with local governments and historic property owners to maintain properties and prevent neglect and decay of buildings and historic districts.
2. Assist federal agencies in assessing the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.
3. Ensure that all local governments are aware of the International Building Code (IBC) that permits variances on historic buildings.
4. Serve on state and local planning boards, committees and commissions so that historic properties are considered in land use planning decisions.
5. Maintain the accuracy and currency of the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS), the State's on-line database to provide agencies with up-to-date data on historic properties for project planning.
6. Work with state and federal agencies toward mutually agreed upon and programmatically applied solutions to make historic buildings energy efficient in ways that do not damage the historic character of those buildings.
7. Work with federal agencies, industry, and the public to find common solutions to the issue of cumulative effects on historic properties within an area.
8. Request that the National Park Service work with SHPO and other federal and state agencies to develop a management plan for the historic landscape on the Virginia City National Historic Landmark.

B. Increase funding and support for historic preservation activities. Respondents ranked lack of funding and staff to manage historic properties as the second most critical issue facing historic preservation in Nevada. With the loss of state bond money to rehabilitate significant public buildings as cultural centers, most non-federally funded work on historic buildings has ground to a halt. Budgets have been cut at the state and local government levels, leaving fewer dollars for maintenance of historic properties and less staff for managing or monitoring historic properties. Those answering surveys felt that historic preservation needs to sell itself as part of economic revitalization of downtowns and as a magnet for tourists seeking authentic historic experiences.

1. After the state's capacity for selling bonds is restored, partner with other agencies,

organizations and individuals to support legislative reauthorization of sale of bonds for the Commission for Cultural Affairs grants program.

2. Support capital improvement projects for all government-owned historic buildings, particularly buildings with unreinforced masonry.
3. Provide Historic Preservation Funding to certified local governments (CLGs) to support archaeological and architectural surveys, nominate properties to the National Register, and educate the public about the value of historic properties.
4. Back the restoration of funding to historic facilities at the state and local government level.
5. Publicize the use of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program and the State Open Space Tax Act to stimulate economic redevelopment.
6. Seek to reestablish the State Register of Historic Places and State Historic Marker programs.
7. Restructure the fee schedule for use of the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS) to reflect the real costs of maintaining the system.

C. Create greater numbers of a caring and educated public who want to preserve historic properties. Most of those responding to the questionnaire felt that education was a key element to providing protection to historic properties. If people are educated, they will be more likely to preserve sites. Although Bureau of Land Management archaeologists instruct teachers in the rural communities on using lesson plans from “Intrigue of the Past,” implementation across the state is inconsistent. Many respondents also feel that the public doesn’t know enough about historic preservation and doesn’t feel connected to historic properties or understand why these resources should be protected. The respondents recommended that more sites be interpreted and more information made public. Many in the private industry and in local governments also may not have accurate information on historic properties.

1. Educate the public and local governments on the economic benefits of historic preservation. Publicize the economic value of rehabilitating historic buildings rather than demolishing them and erecting new buildings in urban areas.
2. Inform realtors and engineers of the value of historic real estate and appropriate rehabilitation to maintaining quality of life and high property values in neighborhoods and communities.
3. Make architectural and National Register electronic databases available on line.
4. Partner with federal agencies to promote the instruction of historic preservation and archaeology in K-12 curriculum. Look for ways to reach all school districts.
5. Ensure that there is a public benefit component on any mitigation undertaken on federal projects for which there are effects on historic properties.
6. Work with agencies and local governments to provide more information about and interpretation of historic properties so the public can feel “ownership” and support for preservation.
7. Provide historic preservation information electronically and in print to reach a wide audience. Consider using electronic media, social media, public service announcements (PSAs) and billboards.
8. Revise Historic Preservation/Archaeological Awareness Month to publicize events taking place all year long on an events calendar posted on SHPO website.
9. Conduct workshops for the preparation of National Register nominations and Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program applications.
10. Work with universities and colleges to provide opportunities for interns to learn skills in historic preservation.

D. Identify and designate historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

Those answering the questionnaire want to see more historic and prehistoric archaeological sites

recorded and evaluated because they are considered most jeopardized. Historic landscapes were considered a priority to identify and evaluate. Architecture in rural areas and traditional cultural properties were also recommended for recordation and listing on the National Register. Historic trails and cemeteries also received notice.

1. Record and evaluate historic landscapes.
2. Identify, preserve and interpret nationally, state and locally significant historic transportation corridors such as the Lincoln Highway.
3. Record and recognize architecture and historic sites in rural Nevada.
4. Continue surveys of mid-twentieth century architecture.
5. Record and evaluate prehistoric and historic archeological sites around the state that are most endangered.
6. Support recording and listing of traditional cultural properties.

E. Identify new historic preservation partners and continue working with existing partners. Respondents at meetings and in questionnaires responded strongly about the need for creating new partnerships. Surprisingly, most did not name government agencies, with the exception of the Nevada Commission on Tourism, as potential partners, most suggesting non-profit organizations, universities and schools for partnerships. The public was almost unanimous in requesting continued support for the State Site Stewardship program, which was considered historic preservation's best example of public outreach. Tribes were also strongly recommended as partners and a few suggested non-traditional entities such as the Burning Man community and All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) groups.

1. Continue implementation of the State Site Stewardship program, a partnership with volunteers, state and federal agencies.
2. Based on the site stewardship program, train volunteers to be site "docents."
3. Broaden the base of the historic preservation constituency by identifying and involving underserved populations and students.
4. Partner with the Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs to publicize opportunities for heritage tourism, particularly in rural communities and in the Great Basin Heritage Area.
5. Partner with local communities that erect markers in historic neighborhoods through providing general information on history. Consider the use of bilingual markers where appropriate (one already exists in Sparks, featuring English and Mandarin).
6. Partner with historic preservation organizations for an annual historic preservation conference.
7. Participate in a consortium that provides speakers and support to local historical societies and museums.
8. Partner with cities to rethink urban redevelopment during the economic downturn and capitalize on the lull in activity to re-evaluate need for new construction in inner-city areas.
9. Partner with interested tribes to educate, monitor and preserve historic properties.
10. Contact Nevada Association of Counties (NACO) and Nevada League of Cities to identify local governments interested in working on projects to enhance heritage tourism.
11. Strengthen statewide preservation organizations such as Preserve Nevada, the Nevada Archaeological Association and the Nevada Rock Art Foundation that advocate for historic preservation.

Time Frame

The planning cycle will last eight years beginning January 1, 2012 and ending December 31, 2019. Many of the objectives are on-going programs of the State Historic Preservation Office

but a number of the objectives are intended for the historic preservation community at large.

Goal A Protect Historic Properties Time line

1. Work with local governments and property owners to prevent demolition through neglect of historic properties On-going
2. Assist federal agencies in assessing effects On-going
3. Ensure that local governments are aware of alternative building codes for historic buildings On-going
4. Serve on local planning commissions On-going
5. Maintain NVCRIS On-going
6. Find programmatic solutions to energy efficiency projects for historic buildings On-going
7. Seek common solutions to cumulative effects On-going
8. Work with partners to develop management plan for historic landscape of Virginia City NHL On-going

Goal B Increase Funding and Support for Historic Preservation

1. Restore funding for Commission for Cultural Affairs grants On-going
2. Support capital improvements to historic buildings On-going
3. Fund certified local government programs On-going
4. Support return of funding to historic facilities at state and local level On-going
5. Support use of federal and state tax incentives for economic revitalization On-going
6. Re-establish State Register and State Marker programs On-going
7. Restructure fee schedule for NVCRIS 2013

Goal C Inform and Educate the Public

1. Educate regarding economic benefits of preservation On-going
2. Provide information to realtors and engineers on rehabilitation in historic neighborhoods On-going
3. Place National Register and architectural databases on line 2014
4. Work with partners to incorporate historic preservation into K-12 curriculum On-going
5. Ensure that there is a public benefit to any mitigation On-going
6. Provide the public with more information about and interpretation of sites so public feels an “ownership” On-going
7. Provide historic preservation information electronically and in print. On-going
8. Post historic preservation events all year on SHPO web calendar 2014
9. Conduct workshops on National Register and Tax Act for public On-going
10. Support interns in historic preservation On-going

Goal D Identify and Designate Properties to the National Register

1. Identify and evaluate historic landscapes On-going
2. Identify and interpret historic transportation corridors On-going
3. Record and recognize rural architecture On-going

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4. Survey for mid-twentieth century architecture On-going
5. Record and evaluate threatened historic and prehistoric sites On-going
6. Evaluate and designate traditional cultural properties On-going

Goal E Identify new preservation partners

1. Continue implementing site stewardship program On-going
2. Create new functions for volunteers On-going
3. Identify and involve underserved populations On-going
4. Look to Nevada Commission on Tourism to publicize heritage tourism On-going

5. Partner with local communities to mark and interpret historic neighborhoods On-going
6. Partner with Preserve Nevada or other statewide organization to hold historic preservation conference 2014
7. Partner with preservation groups to create speaker's bureau On-going
8. Partner with local governments to rethink urban development On-going
9. Seek to partner with interested tribes On-going
10. Work with Nevada Association of Counties (NACO) to develop heritage tourism On-going
11. Strengthen preservation advocacy organizations On-going

Appendix A: Preservation Directory

Federal Agencies and National Organizations

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation , 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Ste. 809
Washington, D. C. 20004 202-606-8503 www.achp.gov

Archaeological Conservancy, Western Regional Office 517 State Street
Wheatland, CA 95692 530-592-9797 www.americanarchaeology.com

Bureau of Land Management , Nevada State Office , P. O. Box 12000 Reno, NV 89520
775-861-6415 www.blm.gov/heritage

U.S.D.A Forest Service
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
1200 Franklin Way
Sparks, NV 89431
775-352-1253

U.S.D.A. Forest Service
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
35 College Drive
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
530-543-2600

Lincoln Highway Association
Nevada Chapter
775-851-0107
nvlincolnhighway@sbcglobal.net

National Alliance of Preservation
Commissions
225 West Broad St.
Athens, GA 30602
706-542-4731
www.uga.edu

National Center for Preservation
Technology and Training
645 University Parkway
Natchitoches, LA 71457
318-356-7444
<http://ncptt.nps.gov>

National Conference of State Historic
Preservation Officers
444 N. Capitol St., NW Suite 342
Washington, D. C. 20001-1512
202-624-5465
www.sso.org/ncshpo

National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW (org. code 2255)
Washington, D. C. 20240-0001
202-208-6953
www.nps.gov/history

National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St., NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005
202-354-2211
www.nps.gov/nr

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Western Regional Office
5 Third St. Suite 707
San Francisco, CA 94103
415-947-0692
www.preservationnation.org

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National Pony Express Association
Nevada Division
www.xphomestation.com

Old Spanish Trail Association
Nevada Chapter
702-874-1410
www.oldspanishtrail.org

Oregon California Trail Association
California-Nevada Chapter
P. O. Box 1521
Yreka, CA 96097
www.canvocta.org

Preservation Action
401 F Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20001
202-637-7873
www.preservationaction.org

Historic Preservation Directory
www.preservationdirectory.com

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

Reno Sparks Indian Colony
Michon Eben, THPO
98 Colony Road
Reno, NV 89502
775-785-1363

Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
Barbara Durham, THPO
P. O. Box 206
Death Valley, CA 92328-0206

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Darrel Cruz, THPO
919 U.S. Highway 395 South
Gardnerville, NV 89410
775-888-0936

Certified Local Governments

Community Development Department
City of Carson City
108 E. Proctor St.
Carson City, NV 89701
775-283-7076

Department of Planning
City of Las Vegas
333 N. Rancho Drive, Floor 3, Las Vegas,
Nevada 89106
702-229-5260

Community Development Department
City of Reno
P. O. Box 1900
Reno, NV 89505
775-334-2381

Storey County Board of Commissioners
Storey County
P. O. Drawer D

Virginia City, NV 89440
775-847-0968

Heritage Areas

Great Basin Heritage Area
Great Basin Heritage Area Partnership
P.O. Box 78
Baker, NV 89311
775-234-7171
greatbasinheritage@wirelessbeehive.com

Appendix B

Nevada State Historic Preservation Office Staff

State Historic Preservation Office
901 S. Stewart St., Carson City, NV 89701-5246
Telephone: 775-684-3448; fax 775-684-3442
www.nvshpo.org

Ronald James, State Historic Preservation Officer
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Rebecca L. Palmer, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
775-684-3443; email: rlpalmer@shpo.nv.gov
Section 106 reviews; state burial law; HPF coordination

Michael A. "Bert" Bedeau, District Administrator
775-847-0281; email: mbedeau@shpo.nv.gov
Comstock Historic District

Martin Williams, Administrative Services Officer
775-684-3446; email: mwilliams@shpo.nv.gov
Grants and Office management

Karyn deDufour, Data Manager
775-684-3447; email: kdedufour@shpo.nv.gov
NVCRIS data manager, architectural and archaeological inventory

Sara Fogelquist, Architectural Historian
775-684-3427; email: sfogelquist@shpo.nv.gov
Section 106 reviews, National and State Register program

Elyse Jolly, Archaeologist
775-684-3450; email: ejolly@shpo.nv.gov

Mara Thiessen Jones, Architectural Historian
775-684-3439; email: Mara.jones@shpo.nv.gov
State Historical Markers, Section 106 reviews

Kathryn Kochen, Administrative Assistant III

775-684-3448; email: kkochen@shpo.nv.gov
Office management; general information

Sali Underwood, Archaeologist
702-486-4011; email: sunderwood@shpo.nv.gov
State Site Stewardship Coordinator, Manager of Southern Nevada SHPO Office

Candace Wheeler, Administrative Assistant I
775-847-0281; email: Candace.wheeler@shpo.nv.gov

Jeff Wood, Museum Assistant
775-847-0281; email: Jeff.wood@shpo.nv.gov

Appendix D

Steering Committee Members

Alicia Barber, history, professor and Director, University of Nevada Oral History Program, University of Nevada, Reno
Pat Barker, retired BLM state archaeologist and president of Nevada Rock Art Foundation, Carson City
Mark Bassett, Director, White Pine County Historical Railroad Foundation, Ely
Mella Harmon, architectural historian, Reno
Eva Jensen, archaeologist, Great Basin National Park
Courtney Mooney, Preservation Officer, Department of Planning, City of Las Vegas
Jennifer Pruitt, Planner, Carson City
Greg Seymour, National Trust for Historic Preservation Advisor, Las Vegas
Lynn Wulf, archaeologist, Nellis Air Force Base

Nevada State Historic Preservation Office Staff who participated:

Ron James, State Historic Preservation Officer and historian
Rebecca Palmer, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and archaeologist
Michael "Bert" Bedeau, District Administrator, Comstock Historic District, and architectural historian
Sali Underwood, Site Stewardship Coordinator and archaeologist, southern Nevada SHPO office

http://nvshpo.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1281&Itemid=411

Chris Hedges | A Lesson From Crazy Horse

Chris Hedges, Truthdig: "Those native communities that were most accommodating to the European colonists, such as the peaceful California tribes - the Chilulas, Chimarikos, Urebures, Nipewais and Alonas, along with a hundred other bands - were the first to be destroyed. And while I do not advocate violence, indeed will seek every way to avoid it, I have no intention of accommodating corporate power whether it hides behind the mask of Barack Obama or Mitt Romney."
[Read the Article](#)

[Anne Susan](#) We are all no matter what tribe participating in our ceremonies....what a great people we are, be safe and DANCE DANCE DANCE....