



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

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A quarterly newsletter of articles and information essential to California archaeology. Contributions are welcome. Lead articles should be 1,500-2,000 words. Longer articles may appear in installments. Send submissions as hard copy or on diskette to: SCA Newsletter, Department of Anthropology, CSU Chico, Chico CA 95929-0400 or as email or attachments to:

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

The SCA Executive Board encourages publication of a wide range of opinions on issues pertinent to California archaeology. Opinions, commentary, and editorials appearing in the *Newsletter* represent the views of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Board or Editor. Lead article authors should be aware that their articles may appear on the SCA web site, unless they request otherwise.

Editorial Staff

Managing Editor Greg White (530) 898-4360
 Editorial Assistance Rose White (530) 898-5554
 Advertising (530) 898-5554

Contributing Editors

Avocational News . . . Myra Herrmann (916) 653-1655
 Federal Agency News Russ Kaldenberg (916) 978-4635
 Historical Archaeology open
 New Publications Newsletter Staff (530) 898-5554
 State Agency News . . . Thad Van Buren (916) 653-1427

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 to gwhite@csuchico.edu

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From the President



This being my first “From the President” column, I’d like to begin by thanking my friend and colleague, Sannie Kenton Osborn, for her hard work and dedication as the 2001-2002 SCA president. We were so busy at the banquet trying to keep the program short, I forgot the time-honored tradition of heralding the deeds of the former Board.

And what an action-packed year for the SCA Board! During Sannie’s administration, several important pieces of legislation were introduced and passed, including the California NAGPRA bill (AB 978). Under Sannie’s leadership, the SCA was asked to the table to discuss the bill and suggested revisions to improve and clarify the bill’s language. Because last year was so active in terms of cultural resource legislation, Sannie filled the long vacant Legislation Liaison position by appointing Stephen Bryne from Garcia & Associates. With several other pieces of legislation in the works (SB 1247, SB 1816, SB 1828 and SB 2084), it looks like Stephen will be busy.

Another initiative that Sannie and the Board spearheaded during her administration was the quest to obtain legal representation for the SCA. This need was identified several times over the year, but especially in relation to the numerous easements held by the SCA for archaeological sites. This is an initiative that I will be carrying forward during my term, with the objective of having a lawyer on retainer that specializes in non-profit

law. Sannie also supervised some seemingly mundane improvements in the way the SCA does business, including obtaining insurance for its Board of Directors, and general liability insurance to cover the annual and data sharing meetings and other special events. While these don’t seem like exciting changes, they were much needed to protect the SCA’s general fund, as well as the retirement nest eggs of Board members.

Ken Wilson, Past President, left the Board this year but not without some assignments. Ken has agreed to continue on as liaison to the SCA for a popular book on California archaeology being written by Brian Fagan. This is one of the many projects sponsored this year by the SCA, so look for an update on its publication in the next *Newsletter*. Thanks Ken, for leading the charge to make this book a reality. Sannie, in assuming the Past President role, has taken the traditional assignment of revising the SCA’s procedures manual so that future boards can benefit from all she learned over the year.

Northern Vice-President, Greg Greenway said goodbye this year to long and sometimes long-winded board meetings. Greg’s legacy (among other things) was hosting two years of the best-organized and attended (at least in recent memory) Northern Data Sharing meetings. Incoming Northern California Vice-President Rick Fitzgerald has promised to maintain this tradition, and has reportedly begun to plan the Northern Data Sharing meetings to be held in Santa Cruz this fall.

The Board would also like to thank Kim Tanksley, our able past Secretary. Kim was replaced by Vicki Beard, who is bringing us into the 21st century with tape recorded meetings and dictation technology. I guess this will mean no more revisionist history when it comes to approving the minutes?

The Board would also like to extend our thanks to Myra Herrmann and Mark Allen for arranging the 2002

Annual Meetings. Highlights of meetings included a wonderful silent auction and entertainment at the San Diego Natural History Museum and an excellent banquet presentation by Brian Fagan. Thanks Myra and Mark for a great job!

Another effort that needs to be recognized is the work of Greg White in the continual improvement of the *Newsletter*. The latest *Newsletter* reached us with a color cover of the archaeology month poster. The SAA and SHA newsletter editors must be worried. Donna Day, Proceedings Editor, also deserves our appreciation for a job well-done on the new size and layout of the most recent proceedings.

In looking ahead at the rest of 2002, a number of substantial changes are in the *(continued page 33)*

SCA Executive Board 2002-2003

President: Dana McGowan, Jones&Stokes Associates, 2600 V Street, Sacramento, CA 95818; W: (916) 739-3095; email: dmcgowan@jsanet.com

Immediate Past President: Sannie K. Osborn, Presidio Trust Building, 230 Gorgas Avenue, P.O. Box 29052, San Francisco, CA 94129-0052; W: (415) 561-5090. email: sosborn@presidiotrust.gov

President-Elect: Elena Nilsson, URS Corporation, 1550 Humboldt Road, Suite #2, Chico, CA 95928; W: (530) 893-9675. email: elena_nilsson@urscorp.com

Southern Vice-President: Thomas L. Wheeler, Caltrans SLO, 50 Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401; W (805) 549-3777; H (805) 547-0763; Fax: (805) 549-3233; email: 2thomas@cwo.com

Northern Vice-President: Richard Fitzgerald, Caltrans, District 04, 111 Grand Ave., Oakland, CA; 94623-0660 (W) 510 622-1747; (H) 925 335-2454; email: richard_fitzgerald@dot.ca.gov

Secretary: Vicki Beard, Tom Origer And Associates, P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, CA; 94927; (W) (707)792-2797; email: vbeard@origer.com

Treasurer: Trish Fernandez, Jones&Stokes Associates, 2600 V Street, Sacramento, CA 95818; W (916) 737-3000; Cell (916) 801-5695; email: tfernandez@jsanet.com

SCA Business Office: Greg White, Department of Anthropology, CSU Chico, Chico, CA 95929-001; (530) 898-4360; email: gwhite@csuchico.edu

SCA Business and Activities

SCA Committees 2002-2003

Archaeology Month Representative
vacant

Annual Meeting Planning, 2003
John Holson (510) 524-3991; legacyjh@ix.netcom.com

Annual Meeting Workshop Coordinator
Amy Ramsay (510) 643-2271; aeramsay@sslc.berkeley.edu

Avocational Society Representative
Myra Herrmann (619) 446-5372; mherrmann@sandiego.gov
Jerry Dudley (831) 663-2036; jtdudley@aol.com

Bennyhoff Memorial Award
Richard Hughes (415) 851-1410; rehughes@silcon.com

Curation Representative
Cindy Stankowski (619) 239-1868; cski@cts.com

Education Committee
Mary Gorden (209) 597-2373; magorden@email.msn.com
Anne Duffield-Stoll (909) 621-7521; annestoll@sricrm.com

Information Center Liaison
Lynn Compas (916) 739-8356;
guntherbarbed@parenvironmental.com

Legislative Liaison
Stephen Byrne (415) 458-5803; sbyrne@garciaandassociates.com

Membership
Stacy Schneyder Case (916) 737-3000; scase@jsanet.com

Native American Programs
Janet Eidsness (530) 629-3153; jpeidsness@yahoo.com

OHP Liaison
Michael McGuirt (916) 653-8920; mmcguirt@ohp.parks.ca.gov

Proceedings
Donna Day (530) 478-6214; day@jps.net

Professional Standards and Guidelines
Lynn Gamble (760) 371-1320; lgamble@mail.sdsu.edu

Publicity
Breck Parkman; BParkman@compuserve.com

SCA Webmaster
Kristina Roper (559) 561-6011; kroper@ix.netcom.com

Site Stewardship Committee
Chris Padon; cpadon@discoveryworks.com
Beth Padon; bpadon@discoveryworks.com

Tom King Award
Russ Kaldenberg (916) 978-4635; Russell_Kaldenberg@ca.blm.gov

Committee Reports

SCA Legislative Liaison Report

Stephen Bryne

The following is a summary list of some Federal and State legislation that may be of interest to SCA members.

Current Federal Legislation

HR 107

Introduced by Representative Joel Hefley (Republican, Colorado), this legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a National Historic Landmark theme study to identify sites and resources in the United States associated with the Cold War (1946-1989) and to recommend sites for commemorating and interpreting Cold War history. The Interior Secretary is directed to study sites and resources associated with the Cold War and assess such sites for designation as National Historic Landmarks and/or National Park units.

Comments: Cold War related sites are currently under-represented in the National Park System.

S 1257

Introduced by Senator Harry Reid (Democrat, Nevada).

Comments: Similar to HR 107.

Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home to become National Historic Site

On February 6, President Bush signed a measure to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase and establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, located in Dixon, Illinois.

Current State Legislation

SB 1247 California Trust for Historic Preservation

Co-introduced by State Senators John Burton (Democrat, San Francisco, District 03), Wesley Chesbro (Democrat, Arcata, District 02) and Tom Torlakson (Democrat, Antioch, District 07). Amended in Senate April 17 and April 30, 2002.

SB 1247 will create a California Trust for Historic Preservation and will place it and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), now located in the Department of Parks and Recreation, under the auspices of the State Library. The California Trust for Historic Preservation would be responsible for administering the grant funds of the California Heritage Fund (a fund that received an influx of \$10 million from the passage of Proposition 12 two years ago and should receive even more as a result of the passage of Proposition 40 during the March primary). At present, the OHP and the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) administer the California Heritage Fund. The California Trust for Historic Preservation would be made up of seven members, including State Librarian, Secretary of the Resources Agency, President of the University of California, and four members appointed by the Governor, the Senate Committee on Rules, and the Speaker of the Assembly – a California historian, an historic preservationist, an expert on California's native peoples, and an architectural historian.

Comments: Missing from the list of Trust members are the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a representative from the SHRC, and an archaeologist. Also surprising is the fact that the bill seeks to move the OHP out of State Parks. In doing so, all laws relating to OHP would be moved from the Public Resources Code to the Education Code. Because OHP deals with issues of land use regulation and environmental policy, to place their enabling legislation in the Education Code is viewed by some as inappropriate. Another issue related to this bill is the nature of its creation; no organization, agency, or

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individual is taking credit for having lobbied for its sponsorship. Other questions related to this bill include: How will the OHP and SHRC be affected by the move? Why are OHP and SHRC being moved from Parks and Recreation to the State Library? Will OHP and SHRC retain the authority to administer the California Heritage Fund and the National Historic Preservation Fund? If the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) comes under the administration of the State Library, will library staff be available for documentation assistance? Will new projects, which include more recent cultural resources, remove the "50 years and older" parameter that is currently used?

SB 1816 Native American Historic Resource Protection Act

Introduced by State Senator Wesley Chesbro (Democrat, Arcata, District 02) on February 22, 2002. Co-authored by Assembly Member Virginia Strom-Martin (Democrat, Eureka, District 01). Amended in Senate April 2 and April 30, 2002.

This bill would establish the Native American Historic Resource

Protection Act, which would prohibit a person from knowingly and willfully excavating upon, removing, destroying, injuring, or defacing a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial ground, archaeological site, any inscriptions made by Native Americans at such a site, any Native American rock art, or any archaeological or historic feature situated on private land or within any public park or place, and upon conviction, would subject a person found guilty of such a violation, to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in state prison for 16, 20, or 24 months. The bill would also subject a person found guilty of such a violation to those provisions to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 per violation. Existing law prohibits looting and defacing of such sites by a public agency or a private party using, occupying, or operating on public property, and by those other than the landowner on private land.

Comments: The intent of this legislation is to provide a more effective deterrent to site vandalism on State and private lands. However,

as it is currently written, the legislation does not differentiate between unauthorized excavation (pothunting) and legally mandated and scientific archaeological and other cultural resource investigations on private and state-owned lands. The intent of bill to halt illegal excavations and other acts of vandalism on archaeological sites, and to increase the penalties and fines for such acts, is a good one. However, the current bill fails to distinguish between vandalism and professional archaeological excavations on private and state-owned lands, which are mandated under CEQA, PRC 5024, 5024.5, and Executive Order W-26-92, as well as any other state laws that pertain to archaeological research. This could lead to a halt of construction and other development projects on all private and state-owned lands, wherever prehistoric and historic archaeological sites occur. The amended bill has failed to address this problem. An amendment including text such as "except for scientific excavations authorized or required by a lead agency or conducted for the purpose of scientific research by qualified professional archaeologists" would address this concern.

Be Heard!

State Senator James Brulte, R-31st, Senator.Brulte@sen.ca.gov

State Senator John Burton, D-3rd, Senator.Burton@sen.ca.gov

State Senator Wesley Chesbro, D-2nd, Senator.Chesbro@sen.ca.gov

State Senator Bruce McPherson, R-15th, Senator.McPherson@sen.ca.gov

State Senator Tom Torlakson, D-7th, Senator.Torlakson@sen.ca.gov

Assembly Member Jackie Goldberg, D-45th, Assemblymember.Goldberg@assembly.ca.gov

Assembly Member Virginia Strom-Martin, D-1st, Assemblymember.Strom-Martin@assembly.ca.gov

To review the original and amended versions of a Senate Bill log on to: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov>

If you are interested in tracking the legislation, go to: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/bil2lawd.html>

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SB 2063 California Indian Museum and Cultural Center Commission

Introduced by State Senator James Brulte (Republican, Rancho Cucamonga, District 31).

SB 2036 would establish the California Indian Museum and Cultural Center Commission in state government for the purpose of developing a California Indian Museum and Cultural Center in the region of the State Capitol.

Comments: Lacking in this bill are specifics as to where this commission would be located administratively or who would be responsible for appointments to it.

SB 2084 California Mission Preservation Fund

Introduced by State Senator Bruce McPherson (Republican, Santa Cruz, District 15), this bill would create the California Mission Preservation Fund in the State Treasury and would require that the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be used by the Department of Parks and Recreation, in consultation with the California Missions Foundation, for specified purposes relating to the preservation, restoration, and protection of California's 21 missions.

Comments: Although State Parks owns and manages some of the missions, many are still owned by religious institutions. Although maintenance and restoration of the missions is a worthwhile project, a question that arises in analysis of this bill is the appropriateness (and constitutionality) of using public moneys to fund improvement of property owned by religious institutions.

AB 2115

This bill was introduced by Assemblywoman Jackie Goldberg (Democrat, Los Angeles, District 45) on February 19, 2002 and was amended in the Assembly on April 15 and May 1, 2002. This bill would prohibit public schools, community

colleges, the California State University, and the University of California from using any school or athletic team name, mascot, or nickname that is derogatory or discriminatory against any race, ethnicity, nationality, or tribal group. Any American Indian tribal name would be prohibited and the following team names, mascots, or nicknames are specifically prohibited: Redskins, Indians, Braves, Chiefs, Apaches, and Comanches. This bill states that these names are discriminatory "in singling out the Native American/American Indian community for the derision to which mascots or nicknames are often subjected."

Comments: California may become the first state to force nearly all public schools to drop American Indian team names and mascots. The bill grants an exception for Native American tribal schools. About 100 schools would be forced to change names, including 26 Braves, 11 Chiefs, 55 Indians and 4 Redskins. California also has 85 Warriors, which would be barred if a school combines the name with an identifiably Indian mascot. Although schools across the country have reviewed and sometimes dropped mascot names, individual schools or school boards usually make such decisions.

If any members would like to contact their representatives regarding any of the above legislation, email

contacts for the legislators are listed in the sidebar, page 5.

Finally, if any SCA members have comments or issues regarding the above legislation or have information regarding other current legislation that may be of interest to SCA members, please feel free to contact me at sbryne@garciaandassociates.com.

SCA Proceedings

The SCA invites all presenters at the 36th Annual Meeting to submit their presentation for publication. Briefly, each paper shall meet the following criteria:

- Length: 8-10 pages
- Format: Styles, headers, footers or other special formats shall not be used. They interfere with final layout.
- Tables: Do not create tables by using tabs and spaces. These will be distorted during final layout causing your data to be misdisplayed. Use the Table function of your word processing program.
- Graphics: High resolution graphics in a .jpg, .gif, or .tif format only. Scan photographs or drawings at either 300 or 600 ppi, converting to 300 ppi before saving them as a .jpg, .gif, or .tif. Digital photographs



www.scanet.org

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should be converted to a 8x10 at 300ppi.

- Do not put tables, figures or graphics in the document. Send them as separate attachments in an email or as separate documents on a disk, zip disk or CD-Rom

The full version of the Guidelines for submission are published on the SCA website at <http://www.scanet.org>. Papers not meeting the guidelines will be returned for corrections before being reviewed for submission. All papers are due to the Proceedings Editorial Committee by August 1, 2002. Email submissions to scaceditor@saber.net.

Information Center Committee Update

Lynn Compas

Since the last update several changes have taken place. Dr. Christopher Dore, PhD. has joined the SCA Information Center Committee. I am happy to have his help.

Amy Huberland was hired as Assistant Coordinator of the Northeast Information Center and by all accounts she is doing a wonderful job.

Information Center Regulations and Procedural Manual

Since 1999, the ICPAC committee has been focusing on producing a 5-year business plan for the Information Centers. As of October 2001, this changed and the new administration at OHP is concentrating on drafting regulations and a new procedural manual for the CHRIS system.

John Thomas is drafting the IC regulations with input from the SHPO, Deputy SHPO, the ICPAC committee as well as others. At the last two meetings the ICPAC committee focused on revising some of the regulations including Information Center establishment and

disestablishment policies and rules of operation, as well as fee policies. Two State Historic Resource Commissioners, Mary Maniery and Bill Hildebrandt have been appointed co-chairs of the ICPAC committee and assisted with the revisions.

The information center coordinators met in Sacramento May 13-16 to draft a new procedure manual. A draft was prepared at the meeting and will go to OHP and the ICPAC committee and then it will be amended to the regulations. The entire document will be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and will be given to the public



for comment after the OAL review has been completed. Any substantive comments that need to be incorporated will be addressed and/or included and then the document will be reviewed once more before going to the SHRC for approval.

The entire process takes about one year. Once approved and adopted by the State of California the regulations will allow for the ICs to become a line item in the state budget. In turn this will help secure a more stable source of funding. In addition, adoption of regulations and a procedural manual will encourage much needed standardization of the IC system.

GIS

Eric Allison

In November of 2001, the CHRIS Hub was moved from ISMS, Incorporated to MapVision Technologies, Incorporated in Redlands, California. MapVision is under contract with OHP to provide CHRIS Hub services (data conversion, maintenance, systems support for the information centers) through October of 2002, but the agreement is expected to continue beyond this date. Information from three areas of the state is currently being maintained in the CHRIS GIS System: (1) Western San Diego County; (2) Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo and parts of LA, Kern, and NE San Diego Counties, and; (3) Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.

The GIS folks are also digitizing historical resource and study report locations in California National Monument areas for the BLM. They continue to look at cooperative agency/government partnerships as a means of expanding the coverage of our GIS and making it available to more users. The CHRIS is developing updated access policies, procedures and fee schedules as steps towards making the GIS data available to CHRIS clients. Eric Alison is happy to answer questions or listen to suggestions or comments regarding the GIS system. He may be contacted at calli@ohp.parks.ca.gov.

Avocational Committee

Jerry Dudley and Myra Herrmann

Congratulations to the Kern County Avocational Society for receiving the Helen C. Smith award to the avocational group that demonstrated activities worthy of this special award.

This group is involved in numerous public programs and conducts monthly meetings with

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prominent speakers and organized several field trips throughout their area. Their newsletter is full of special web sites and can be accessed through www.kcas.org or the SCA web site at www.scanet.org.

Our avocational luncheon in San Diego, sponsored by the San Diego Archaeological Society this year was a great success with our usual lively discussions of local activities and programs. It became quite evident that many of our groups have formed partnerships with various governmental, collegiate, and private organizations and this has become advantages to the overall success of many of our activities.

Discussions also included fund raising, membership and activities available to the public at large. Archaeology Month and this and next years posters were reviewed. Next year at the SCA meeting we will be sponsoring a poster session that will involve a collage of photos from the past and current activities, so keep this in mind and start collecting those photos. There will be more on this in the future along with a special fun program at the annual meeting in Sacramento.

There were items brought up at the meeting that some of our organizations may not be aware of. We can have our groups nominated for the Governors Historic Preservation Award, which has been received by avocational societies in the past. Also curation is a possibility for future fund raising involvement and this will be an expanding topic of discussion in subsequent meetings. We want to remind all groups to contact Kristina Roper to include our activities on the SCA web page.

Archaeology Month In the Imperial Valley, California

Margaret Hangan

Photography is a powerful tool for recording archaeological information.

But few see photographs of artifacts or archaeological features as art, and the public rarely is offered an opportunity to see these types of images. The IVC Desert Museum, the BLM El Centro Field Office, and the Imperial Valley Arts Council teamed up to produce a photography show on display through mid June at the Old El Centro Post Office, home to the Imperial Valley Arts Council. The show highlights the archaeology, ethnohistory, and history of the Imperial Valley. It also focuses on the work of the students who attended the 2001 Imperial Valley College Archaeology Class taught by Ed and Karen Collins of the IVC Desert Museum.

New Teams of CASSP Volunteers in Alturas and Cedarville

Beth and Chris Padon

On April 20 and 21, the BLM Field Offices for Alturas and Surprise hosted a joint training workshop for new California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) volunteers. The volunteers received classroom training on Saturday, which included presentations by BLM archaeologists Penni Van Ornum and Cheryl Foster-Curley, BLM outdoor

recreation planner Claude Singleton, BLM wildlife specialist Jenifer Purvine, and Modoc National Forest Service archaeologist Gerry Gates. The weather cooperated on Sunday for our field trip, when we visited the 1846 Applegate emigrant trail, two lithic scatter sites, and an historic Caltrans building that stored blasting powder for 1930s road construction of Highway 395 between Alturas and Cedarville.

At the second archaeological site, CASSP volunteers discovered the bases of two obsidian projectile points. Preliminary examination identifies one as an Humboldt type and the other as a Gatecliff type (see figures, opposite page). Cheryl took UTM measurements, while the rest of us took photos. There are many obsidian flakes at this site, but these are the first projectile points recovered, and they will be important for planning future research.

CASSP trains volunteers to regularly visit and monitor conditions at assigned archaeological or historical sites on public lands. More than 120 volunteers have been trained in the last three years. The next volunteer training workshop will be held on June 15-16 for the Hollister Field Office of the BLM. Participants will receive classroom training on Saturday in Hollister, and field training on Sunday.

Archaeology Month display at the Old Post Office, El Centro, California.



For more information, contact Beth Padon at (562) 492-6770 or bpadon@discoveryworks.com, or visit the CASSP web site at www.cassp.org.

Native American Programs Committee Update

Margaret Hangan, Janet Eidsness and Mike Wilken

“Transcending the Divide”

Taking advantage of the meeting location in San Diego, this year’s SCA Native American Programs Committee (NAPC) symposium focused on indigenous peoples’ concerns for promotion of Native American culture and protection of archaeological sites along the US/Mexico International Border. The symposia began with a blessing and offering of white sage from Kumiai basketmaker and cultural authority, Gloria Castañeda. Mike Wilken of the CUNA Institute in Ensenada then facilitated informal presentations and translated questions and answers from the audience for a panel of traditionalists from Kumiai and Paipai Ranchos in northern Baja California, including Josefina Ochurte, Gloria Castañeda, Teresa Castro Albáñez, Manuela Aguiar and Raul Sándoval.

Preston Arrow-weed read excerpts from his new epic play that recounts the Hokan (Quechan) Creation Story, which Wilken simultaneously translated for the Baja California guests. Quechan Tribal lawyer Courtney Ann Coyle and Quechan Tribal Member and archaeologist Lorey Cachora discussed the Tribe’s efforts to preserve their traditional sacred sites in the Indian Pass area threatened by the proposed Glamis Gold Mine in Imperial County.

Don Laylander and Bryce Kujala introduced a new bilingual web site dedicated to the anthropology of Baja California, Mexico (www.bajacalifologia.org), which includes an extensive research



Chris Padon



Beth Padon



Beth Padon

Clockwise from the top: CASSP volunteers and BLM personnel at the Alturas Field Office. Probable Humboldt point, held by Amelia Carmosino, daughter of archaeologist Penni Van Ornum. This point was discovered by CASSP volunteer Donna Potter. Probable Gatecliff point, held by CASSP volunteer Martin Sannaur, who found the point.

bibliography. Larry Banegas of the Barona Band of the Kumeyaay demonstrated the web site (www.kumeyaay.com) highlighting Kumeyaay culture and history, contemporary peoples, educational opportunities and frequently updated current events.

Julia Bendimez of the Instituto Nacional De Antropología E Historia En Baja California (INAH) and BLM State Cultural Lead Russ Kaldenberg discussed issues surrounding cross-border projects such as the Northern Baja California Pipe Line and the Simpra Powerline. Julia also related how cultural resources are identified, protected and managed in Mexico.

Baja California archaeologist Jorge

Serrano, with Mike Wilken’s help translating, gave a presentation about the salvage archaeological work completed on an archaeological site that was negatively effected by the Northern Baja California Pipe Line. The session concluded with a lesson in the traditional Kumeyaay game of Peon with accompanying songs performed by Stan Rodrigas and Jon Mesa.

Special thanks to Mike Wilken for arranging for transportation and border passes and looking after the nice folks from Baja California, to Myra Herrman for various arrangements and support, and to Pacific Legacy for their generous donation to support NAPC activities at this year’s Annual SCA Meeting.

Reports and Announcements

Hate Crimes on Sacred Sites in Southern California: An American Indian Experience

Joyce Stanfield Perry and Lynn H. Gamble

Mii (Hello) My name is Joyce Stanfield Perry. I am Acjachemen and a monitor for our ancestral territory. Our homelands are in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. My Acjachemen roots come from the villages of Tobe, Souche, Acjachema, Tobani, Alume and Quinis Savit. Today we know these regions by the names of Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, Rancho Mission Viejo, Cleveland National Forest and Rancho Santa Margarita. I descend from these ancestral places of origin and to me the land is not incidental, or an irrelevant place with economic value, but is appreciated for its connection to past generations, events and oral histories.

I work on an archeological site that is very important for many reasons. I have worked there for close to three years. With the pressure of the land developer to complete their project, along with the visual frustrations of the archeologist it was apparent that sooner or later the hostility would filter down upon the land of the remains.

During the fall I offered my ceremonial prayers and gifts on the site where I monitor. I visited the area where I prayed frequently when I needed strength and in late fall I noticed my gifts had been scattered. I asked one of the archeologists, Jose Castillo, if he knew what had happened. Jose said "____, another archeologist, stomped on it. I told him to stop doing that because this was medicine." "____ continued to kick the religious symbols and said f— this medicine."

I contacted the principal investigator. She removed him from the site but continued to employ him. I left a message with California Indian Legal Services. They did not return my call. Now the anger and frustration was unbearable. I had to find a way to make this archeologist accountable. I had read an article about "sacred sites" and it struck home. The author said, "Whether or not you are a religious person, when you walk into the Sistine Chapel there is a feeling that comes over you that is hard to explain. Visiting this historic and religious site certainly evokes reverence and respect. This centuries-old, detailed artwork by Michelangelo, the knowledge that the next Pope would be selected there, the history of an entire religion enveloped in one space. Now imagine the Sistine Chapel with an oilrig plopped right under the famous "Creation of Adam" ceiling fresco. Inconceivable, ridiculous, sacrilegious." I have the same feeling knowing my religious symbols had been desecrated.

I contacted Native American Heritage Commission who offered great support. They recommended I contract the Attorney General's office. After explaining to the Attorney General's representative, she advised me that I could press charges under the Ralph Act as a hate crime at most, harassment charges at the least. However, I chose not to press charges.

It has been our tribes' goal to educate institutions, organizations and corporations with a deep understanding of our peoples history which reflects knowledge that has been passed down from the beginning of time.

This story I just shared is painful for me to relate. The incident strikes the very core of my belief system.

Response by Lynn H. Gamble, Chair, Professional Standards and Guidelines Committee

I heard about this incident when I was contacted by Rob Wood from the Native American Heritage Commission. He thought that I would be the appropriate person to report this incident to because I am Chair of the Professional Standards and Guidelines Committee for the SCA. Rob Wood informed me of the incident and asked if the SCA could address the issue and contact Joyce. I called Joyce and she told me the tragic story that she has just shared with all of us above. The despair and shock that she writes about were apparent as she recounted the events. As I listened, I wished that the SCA could take the lead to insure that this type of behavior never occurred on a site again, but realized that this was a difficult task. The SCA used to require that new members sign the code of ethics upon joining the society with the understanding that if this code of ethics was broken, the member could be asked to leave the SCA. Although new members are no longer requested to sign an ethical code, the Society still has the right to ask members to leave the SCA, as can be seen in Article IV, Section 3, which I have quoted here.

Members in the Society shall affirm and adhere to the Code of Ethical Guidelines established in the By-Laws of the Society. A Member or a prospective Member whose acts are contrary to the Objectives of the Society or the Code of Ethical Guidelines established in the By-Laws of the Society may be expelled or excluded from Membership by a three-quarters vote of the Executive Board, but only after the Member has been given 15 days prior notice of the pending action together with the reasons therefore, and has been given the opportunity to be heard, orally or in writing, by the Executive Board at least five days before the effective date of expulsion.

I did not think that asking this individual to leave the society was a solution for various reasons. Joyce has chosen not to provide the identity of this individual, but stated instead that she hoped that something positive could emerge from this incident. She knows that most archaeologists do not

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or would not act in such a manner, but hopes that through this incident, future acts of hate could be avoided and a greater respect and understanding of Native American's concerns could be reached. I invited Joyce to share her story with the SCA Executive Board in San Diego on April 3, 2002. Before the meeting, I reviewed the SCA "Code of Ethical Guidelines" to determine if the SCA had addressed issues surrounding basic respect of Native Americans concerns. After reviewing the guidelines and discussing them Joyce, we decided that they could be strengthened and wrote some additions with the help of David Belardes. David, Joyce, Janet Eidsness, and I then attended the Executive Board meeting where Joyce shared her story with the Board. The Executive Board was shocked and moved by this incident and concerned that any archaeologist would act in such a manner. They listened to our proposed changes to the code of ethics and suggested that I write a petition with these changes and then obtain the 25 signatures that are required to bring such changes to a vote by the entire SCA membership. Finally they suggested and that I co-author an article for the newsletter with Joyce and Janet about this incident and present the changes to the "Code of Ethical Guidelines" that we requested at the Board meeting.

I spoke to many of members at the annual meeting and received the necessary signatures on the petition. I very much appreciate the support and concern that many of you voiced about the incident. Two additions are proposed in Article XVI, Section 1, of the "Code of Ethical Guidelines." We have inserted this entire section with the proposed changes in bold.

Section 1. Ethical Responsibility to the Public

1.1 An archaeologist shall:

- a. Recognize a primary commitment to present the public with the results of field research in a responsible manner, such as publication or public displays.
 - b. Actively support conservation of the archaeological resource base by recording sites, advocating protection or salvage in impending destruction, or any other means available.
 - c. Encourage conformance with the UNESCO Convention, General Conference, Paris, November 14, 1970, and U.S. Public Law 97-446: Title III, the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act of 1983, which prohibit illicit export or import and/or sale of cultural property.
 - d. Contact pertinent representatives of the Native American or other ethnic peoples during the planning phase preceding archaeological programs of excavation or extensive reconnaissance, and it shall be the express purpose of such communications to develop a design for field work in coordination with the interests and sensitivities of those pertinent people.
 - e. Encourage careful compliance with procedures specified in state and federal law regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. (See Section 7050.5 of the state Health and Safety Code; and Section 5097.5 et seq. of the state Public Resources Code, Division 5, Chapter 1.75, added by amendments, Senate Bill 297 of 1982, Chapter 1492.)
 - f. Whenever a site of religious, ceremonial, or social significance to a Native American or other ethnic community is encountered, contact appropriate representatives of these communities and respect their expressed interests and concerns while considering the archaeological values of the site's resources.
 - g. Encourage the complete preservation of any significant cultural site for which the traditional religious beliefs of the pertinent ethnic peoples will not allow scientific excavation/salvage or the cost of salvage is prohibitive.
 - h. Support the rights of Native Americans or other ethnic peoples to practice their ceremonial traditions on or near sites, in labs, around artifacts, or other locations.**
- 1.2 An archaeologist shall not:
- a. Collect artifacts or features for the purposes of private collection, sale of the items, or any other non-scientific activity.
 - b. Excavate or otherwise disturb any location of a previous Native American settlement, ceremonial locality, cemetery, or other mortuary context which was being used until recently or is still being used, and for which native or other ethnic peoples maintain a sense of spiritual affinity, without the full concordance of those pertinent peoples.
 - c. Allow his or her name to be used in the support of illegal or unethical activity.
 - d. Advocate unscientific destruction of cultural resources or testify in a public hearing to assist other individuals in a less than scientific destruction of said resources.
 - e. Advocate the destruction of identified or known sacred/religious sites of Native American or other ethnic peoples, merely because there are no observable or quantifiable artifacts or features.
 - f. Knowingly misrepresent oneself as "qualified" in matters for which there is a reasonable doubt of qualification and in which the existence of a cultural resource is at stake.
 - g. Knowingly desecrate, deface, or destroy a Native American or other ethnic people's sacred item or site.**
- The language that we have suggested is intended to address the incident that Joyce Perry has written about here.

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It is her hope that something like this does not happen again. It may be difficult for some archaeologists to understand the connection of contemporary Native Americans with archaeological sites. If we look at the history of California, many California Indian groups were never given a reservation or land when they were lost their traditional lands. This was especially the situation along the coast where colonists made claims to land at a very early date. The ancestral sites of these groups perhaps carry an additional significance that may be hard for archaeologists to comprehend. We realize that changes in the SCA Code of Ethical Guidelines may not stop this type of behavior, but believe it is important that the Society recognize the incident and take steps to bring the serious nature of this type of behavior to its membership.

Information Needed on Prehistoric Mound Sites in the Central Valley and Archaeological Type Sites throughout California: Potential Acquisitions for California State Parks

Steven R. James and John W. Foster

California has been inhabited by extremely diverse cultures throughout prehistory and history. One of the goals of the State Park System is to preserve this rich, diverse cultural heritage and acquire examples of irreplaceable prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic properties that exhibit this diversity for current and future generations. Thus, significant cultural resource properties that need to be acquired by State Parks are those that contributed to our understanding of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic cultural sequences in California. Although State Parks contain some of these properties, there are considerable deficiencies in significant themes for California prehistory.

With the passage in March 2002 of Proposition 40—the California Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002—we have an opportunity to acquire additional cultural properties that fulfill some of the deficiencies in our State Park System. Two deficient themes are: 1) sites associated with prehistoric mounds and villages in the Central Valley, and 2) archaeological “type sites” that are significant for our understanding and interpretation of California prehistory. We are seeking to acquire a broad and representative sample of these sites to be incorporated and protected as part of the State Park System.

The preservation of the remaining prehistoric mounds and villages in the Central Valley are quite important for the information they contain about the people who once lived there. During the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods, the Central Valley of California contained a large population of Native Californians. Prehistoric tribes and their ethnographic

descendants such as the Konkow, Nisenan, Patwin, Miwok, and Yokuts occupied large villages in this region for over 5,000 years. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the development of farms and ranches in the region and the establishment of towns and cities destroyed a number of these sites. In more recent years, urban sprawl and the expansion of these and other cities have destroyed or currently threaten the few remaining examples of these prehistoric and ethnohistoric villages.

Another important aspect of the prehistoric Central Valley mounds concerns the history of archaeological research in the region and its implications for North American archaeology as a whole. Archaeologists from Sacramento Junior College and the University of California at Berkeley during the 1930s and 1940s recorded and excavated a number of these mound sites. The results of these excavations contributed tremendously to our understanding of the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (e.g., Beardsley 1948; Heizer 1949, 1974; Heizer and Fenenga 1939; Lillard and Purves 1936; Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga 1939; see also, Gifford and Schenck 1926; Meighan 1987; Ragir 1972; Riddell 2002; Schenck and Dawson 1929; Schulz 1970; Towne 1976). Further, the archaeological techniques and methods developed at the time by these researchers in the Central Valley, in turn, influenced other archaeologists across the Nation.

Many of these mound sites have since been destroyed, and the California State Park system contains few examples. Due to the significance of these sites for our understanding of the past, State Parks should acquire some of these sites for their preservation and protection so that future generations can see examples of what the Central Valley looked like in prehistory. We are proposing to establish a “Central Valley Indian Mounds State Historic Park.” Such a park would link several small parcels that contain significant prehistoric mound sites throughout the Central Valley.

With regard to “type sites” that should be considered for acquisition, these refer to archaeological, ethnohistorical, or ethnographic sites throughout California where temporally significant artifact types, cultural horizons and complexes, and rock art styles were first discovered and named. For example, the prehistoric Windmill Mound (CA-SAC-107) near the Cosumnes River in Sacramento County is the type site for the Windmill Horizon dating from about 2500 to 500 B.C.

A number of these major sites have been recorded and excavated over the years. As a historical note, a list of important archaeological sites that needed to be preserved was even prepared for California State Parks (then known as the Division of Beaches and Parks) in the early 1960s, which listed 157 important sites by county throughout the state (Meighan 1960). Needless to say, this list needs to be updated. We need information from the archaeological community in determining the current status of significant

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SCA NAPC Guidelines For Archaeologists Who Work With Native American Monitors

1. Your primary responsibility is to be a mentor, explain what archaeologists do and why. Never talk down. Be patient.
2. Be a teacher, help them learn to identify artifacts, features and other cultural constituents, and learn the “arch-bark” vocabulary to facilitate communications among team members.
3. Explain what kinds of information can be learned from archaeological data (e.g., obsidian sourcing and hydration, radiocarbon dating, stratigraphic analysis, flaked-stone analysis, etc.), and whether such analyses are destructive or non-destructive. Help them, and indirectly, their Tribal relations, make informed decisions when it comes to deciding what level of documentation and analyses may be performed, for example, should burials be found.
4. If the monitor (or you) has an “attitude,” try to work it out together. If you can’t resolve it by talking straight with each other and the working relationship is uncomfortable, talk to a supervisor.
5. Be respectful and courteous, ask about their own interests and life, if they are willing to talk about it. Find common ground. Learning is a two-way street.
6. Share books and articles about archaeology, if Monitors are interested. Talk about your own education and background, and aspirations in archaeology. Suggest programs and classes they may want to take.
7. Ask Monitor if they are interested in participating in site recording or excavations, assign them a job and help them along. Learn how they can best benefit the team effort. Respect their feelings if they do not want to dig or screen because of personal values.
8. Plan a pot-luck get together for the whole team, invite the Monitor’s relations and enjoy some off time and experiences with your new associates!
9. Always be trustworthy. Don’t make promises you can’t or won’t keep.

Janet Eidsness

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sites, such as whether a major mound site or type site is still preserved or has been completely destroyed, name and address of the current landowner, and other important information about the condition of the site, as well other important sites that may never have been formally recorded by archaeologists. It is our hope that you will help us develop a list of sites that may be potential candidates for acquisition. The significance of these sites should be that they are eligible for the National or California Register, possess a high degree of physical integrity, and that they represent the antiquity and diversity of California's prehistoric inhabitants.

If you have information on significant prehistoric mounds and village sites in the Central Valley and/or archaeological "type sites" throughout California, please contact us by email (sjame@parks.ca.gov, jfost@parks.ca.gov), regular mail at the Cultural Heritage Section, Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001, or phone us at (916) 653-8480.

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SCA at SAA

Sannie Kenton Osborn

The March 2002 Society for American Archaeology (SAA) annual meeting in Denver, Colorado was well attended by SCA members. SCA members Rob Jackson (SAA Professional Development Committee Chair) and Dave Zeanah (SAA Committee Member) are to be applauded for their help in making this a successful national meeting. The University of California's Berkeley, Davis, and Santa Barbara campuses helped sponsor the roundtable luncheons. Kent Lightfoot's (UC Berkeley) presentation "Integrating Multiple Sources in the Construction of Colonial Histories" was the highlight of the opening plenary session. Congratulations to the following SCA members whose abstracts passed the SAA's tough peer review and who presented some of the 1600+ papers and poster sessions: Jeanne Arnold, Suzanne Baker, Julie Bernard, Michael Bever, Jeanne Day Binning, Jim Cassday, Robert Clifford, Cristyann Darwent, Colleen Delaney-Rivera, Carolyn Dillian, Rob Edwards, Jon Erlandson, John Foster, Lynn Gamble, Linn Gassaway, Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Michael Glassow, Anthony Graesch, Doanld Hardesty, Leslie Hartzell, Sandra Hollimon, Jeffrey Homburg, Kathleen Hull, Steven James, John Johnson, Douglas Kennett, Tom King, Andrew Kinkella, Kent Lightfoot, Don Morris, Ann Munns, Peter Paige, Jennifer Perry, Scott Pletka, Torben Rick, M. Steven Shackley, Nancy Sikes, Russell Skowronek, Cindy Stankowski, Anne Stoll, Rene Vellanoweth, Barbara Voss, and David Whitley. Dana McGowan's workshop "How Not to Lose Money" got rave reviews.

Dana McGowan and I represented SCA at two important committee meetings. The first was the Council of Councils

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meeting where various professional societies convene to discuss issues of common concern and interest. Curation was a major discussion point. Although SCA is not technically a professional society, we were invited to attend and distributed California Archaeology Month posters to the other state organizations. The second was the Council of Affiliated Societies (CAS) annual business meeting. The CAS was established by the SAA to mutually benefit all societies and to advance the practice of archaeology. To be eligible for affiliation, a regional, provincial, state, or local society must be an organized, incorporated group, open to the general public, and maintain legal recognition as a not-for-profit organization with bylaws, objectives, and programs that are consistent with those of SAA. SCA was approved for affiliation by SAA at the meeting in Denver, thus allowing us to distribute materials free of charge at the CAS table in the conference bookroom. We also submitted the California Archaeology Month poster in the SAA poster contest which was won, again, by Wyoming. Vandenberg Air Force Base archaeologist Larry Spanne received the SAA award for cultural resource management at the annual awards presentation and business meeting.

Impact of Mail Irradiation Program on National Register Nominations

From the NPS National Register Website

As you may be aware, the US Postal Service (USPS) intends to irradiate mail in selected USPS facilities, including our mail facility here in Washington D.C., to sterilize it from possible anthrax contamination using high-energy electron irradiation technology. We have concerns about the possible effects of irradiation on nominations to the National Register that pass through these facilities. We are advising you to avoid using USPS for envelopes and flats that contain National Register nominations, Determinations of Eligibility, and any other material that will be archived here.

Paper will be seriously affected, losing tensile strength and increasing brittleness. In addition to accelerating the aging processes, discoloration is also to be expected. Oxidation is expected from the interaction with ozone formed in air (and within the packages) during irradiation. Photographs will be adversely affected as well. Magnetic media (floppy disks, zip disks, audio and video tape) will probably lose significant information content.

We strongly recommend using an alternate shipper such as United Parcel Service (UPS) or Federal Express (FedEx) for sending nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Use our physical location address only:

National Register of Historic Places, Suite 400, 800 North Capitol Street, NW Washington DC 20002.

Comments on Compasses

A while back there was a brief description of compass parts provided by magic marker man. The compass used for the discussion was obviously the Silva Ranger, far and away the most popular compass for field archaeologists. Magic marker man pointed out that there is a convenient scale for calculating Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) locations. What the author evidently failed to notice is that the scale is 1:25,000. This is quite unfortunate, because, as far as I can tell, archaeologists and hikers in the US use United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Topographic Series maps which have a scale of 1:24,000. In other words, the scale on Silva Rangers is not only useless to archaeologists and hikers, it can be hazardous to the health of your dead reckoning. It is ok for rough determinations of short distances, but in 1000 m it will be off roughly 150 m.

Fortunately, clear plastic UTM coordinate grids are available from Forestry Suppliers and various hiking suppliers (e.g., REI, A16, etc.) These are 8½ x 11 or similar large size and contain perhaps four to six different scales. I cut out the 1:24,000 portion, which gives you a piece about the size of a business card. This is accurate, less confusing than having to search through various scales, and easier to carry in your fieldjacket or Levis.

In the March issue, magic marker man suggested that a drop of sewing machine oil in the base of the compass will keep the action free. I find the problem is actually sand and grit getting in under the bezel. Oil will make the problem worse. Try holding the compass in a stream or under a faucet with the side of the compass up and turning the bezel forth and back. The grit will wash out after perhaps a dozen rotations. You may want to do this every few days if you're working in a place like the Algodones Dunes, much less frequently in the Cascades or Sierras.

*Jackson Underwood, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Archaeologist/Ethnographer
EDAW, Inc., 1420 Kettner Blvd., #620
San Diego, CA 92101
619.233.1454, underwoodj@edaw.com*

Correction to Article Entitled: A Clovis Point From the Sierra National Forest

In the Spring *Newsletter* (March 2002, Vol. 36, No. 1), the SCA ran an article reporting on the discovery of a Clovis Point from the Sierra National Forest. Co-author, Sarah E. Johnston former Forest Archaeologist for the Sierra National Forest (1989-1991), and current Associate Archaeologist for Caltrans District 6, was inadvertently left off the ascription of the article.

Annual Meeting Wrap-Up

Highlights from the 2002 SCA Annual Meeting in San Diego

Myra Hermann and Mark W. Allen

On behalf of the 2002 Annual Meeting Planning Committee, we want to thank everyone who helped to make the San Diego meeting a great success. Despite the aftermath of September 11th and a heightened awareness for homeland security, over 500 SCA members and others interested in California archaeology ventured to San Diego for this year's annual meeting. Of special note was the participation of tribal members from both sides of the Mexican Border, coming together for a special workshop focusing on issues that have divided the traditional cultural areas of Native people from Alta and Baja California since the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The workshop was organized and chaired by Native American Programs Chair, Janet P. Eidsness and Margaret Hangan. Closing out the Annual Meeting program was a special lecture and book signing by Thomas King called *The Archaeology of a Mystery: Amelia Earhart and Nikumaroro Atoll*. Tom's presentation outlined the content of his new book *Amelia Earhart's Shoes* (Altamira 2001) and illustrated the work that The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery (TIGHAR) have completed to date.

For those of you that could not attend, and those of you that drank too much and can't remember, here are a few additional highlights:

As promised, the committee worked very hard to bring you a fun-filled event which included pre-meeting workshops, receptions, break-out sessions, a stimulating Plenary Session and a highly entertaining Annual Awards Dinner. Two special tours were also included in this year's program, each providing attendees with a glimpse into San Diego's cultural heritage. The Annual Meeting's headquarters, the Doubletree Hotel San Diego - Mission Valley, provided great service and kept the bars full!! However, I understand from the hotel staff that we (SCA attendees and guests) were successful in drying out the lounge bar on two occasions. Additionally, with direct access to the San Diego Trolley across the street, several members ventured south of the border to Tijuana and other local destinations such as Old Town and the Gaslamp Quarter Downtown in order to sample San Diego's night life. And thanks to the innovative design skills of Greg White, all annual meeting participants went home with a canvas bookbag incorporating the California State Flag Bear symbol and the SCA Oak leaf logo. Additional canvas bags (\$7.00) and T-shirts (\$12.00) are still available for sale. These prices include shipping. Remember, the holidays are fast approaching. Contact Myra Herrmann to place your order.

As we did last year, the SCA again offered two specialized workshops. The half-day Osteology Workshop led by Dr.

Frank Bayham of CSU Chico and a three-quarter day Historic Bottle Workshop led by Richard Fike were held on Wednesday April 3rd at the Doubletree Hotel. Each workshop was a complete sell-out, and based on the pre-registration response, we can almost guarantee a repeat for Sacramento. In addition to three days of papers, workshops, tours and receptions, the Bookroom offered attendees the opportunity to purchase books, journals, Archaeology Month posters, Native American crafts, baskets and pottery, and obtain technical information from the many vendors that serve the archaeological community.

The Thursday morning Plenary Session began with a traditional Native American welcome by Kumeyaay Elder, Jane Dumas. The plenary session was entitled, "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century, and featured presentations by Russ Kaldenberg, Susan Hector, Beth Padon, Michael Glassow, and Michael Adler. These speakers covered the teaching of archaeology at all levels from working with children to graduate programs and field schools.

After the plenary session, seven symposia, one workshop, three roundtables, one panel, one poster session, and five general sessions were held. All told, about one hundred presentations were made during the Annual Meeting. This was a lower total than other recent meetings in Southern California, though the meeting attendance figures were high. Incidentally, Mark apologizes for the small room sizes on Thursday afternoon—just because a hotel conference planning guide says a room holds 80 people does not necessarily mean that it does! We also hope that you, like us, had the opportunity to benefit as we did from our noisy neighbors on Saturday morning during their pre-purchase legal fees meeting. Nothing like the theme music to "Rocky" at 8am to start a weekend off right!! This competing meeting was a surprise to us, and we hope that it did not inconvenience people too much.

*Gary Breschini presents the SCA
Lifetime Achievement Award to Rob Edwards.*



Annual Meeting Wrap-Up



Preston Arrow-weed receives the SCA California Indian Heritage Preservation Award.

An opening night, no-host bar was held in the Archaeology Bar at the Club Max on Thursday evening, where SCA members were provided an archaeology word search created by Sherry Andrews of ASM Affiliates, Inc., to stimulate their brains. Congratulations to everyone at Beth and Chris Padon's table for completing your word search in record time!

Friday evening was reserved for the Binational Reception and Silent Auction (which netted over \$4,000) in the new wing of the San Diego Natural History Museum. This year's event, attended by over 275 people featured the music of early California by Los Californios, a tasty Mexican fiesta and a special showing of the movie Ocean Oasis which highlighted the cultural and biological diversity of the Baja California Peninsula. Our deepest gratitude goes out to Courtney Ann Coyle and Steven McDonald for donating the Museum space for this event. Beer and wine, generously donated by Ballast Point Brewery, Stone Brewery and the wineries of Temecula and San Pasqual Valley in northern San Diego County helped make the event more memorable.

2002 AWARDS

Lifetime Achievement Award for Contributions to California Archaeology: Robert L. Edwards (Gary Breschini)

California Indian Heritage Preservation Award: Preston Jefferson Arrow-weed (Jay Von Werhlof)

Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award: Michael A. Glassow (Sannie Osborn)

Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology: John R. Johnson (Lynn Gamble)

Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management (2 recipients): Dwight Dutschke, Hans Kreuzberg (Tom King)

Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Achievement Award: Kern County Archaeological Society (Myra Herrmann & Jerry Dudley)

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award: Alex Degeorgey (Randy Milliken)

Student Paper Award: Nathan Stevens (Sannie Osborn)

Presidential Commendations

Outgoing Officers/Committee Chairs: Ken Wilson, Greg Greenway, Kim Tanksley, Kristina Roper, John Foster, Nancy Fox

Beneath Your Feet Conference Sponsors: Malcolm Margolin, Kent Lightfoot, Glenn Gmoser, Mary Praetzellis, Adrian Praetzellis

Millennium Conference: Russ Kaldenberg, Roger Kelly, Daniel McCarthy

DoD Statewide Inventory: Marie Cottrell, Stan Berryman

Public Outreach: Amy Ramsay

California NAGPRA: Robert Bettinger, Tina Biorn, Lisa Dietz, Michael Glassow, John Johnson

Excellence in Journalism: Diane Hatch-Avis

Support to SCA Executive Board and 2002 Conference Committee: Greg White

2002 SCA Certificates of Appreciation

Courtney Ann Coyle, Steven McDonald, Mike Sampson, Dominic Calarco, Jennifer Diaz, Christy Dolan, Carrie Gregory, Sam Getachew, Damon Lockrem

Annual Meeting Wrap-Up



*Michael Glassow receives the SCA
Martin A Baumhoff Special Achievement Award.*

The concept behind the Binational Reception was to provide a bridge between California archaeologists and our counterparts in Baja California to increase awareness and work towards improved cross border relations. Southern California archaeologists, historians and preservationists have a shared respect for the cultural diversity of Baja California. The reception committee sincerely hopes that the evening

*Sannie Osborn presents John Johnson with the SCA
Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology.*



provided a window into this rich peninsula and opened doors toward future cooperative efforts. Thanks to everyone for making the evening a huge success that will be remembered by all who attended.

The 2002 Annual Meeting culminated with the Saturday evening banquet and award presentation in the Grand Ballroom of the Doubletree Hotel. This year, the SCA honored a number of individuals for their contributions to the Society and California archaeology (see sidebar).

Immediately following the awards, guests were treated to a very lively and entertaining slide presentation by special guest speaker Dr. Brian Fagan that made us laugh out loud at ourselves as archaeologists. His talk was titled, "Come, Let Me Tell You a Tale: Teaching Tourism, and California Archaeology." His main thrust, however, was to employ his own sailing experience, some archaeological evidence, and common sense to argue that ocean-going canoes have considerable antiquity off the coast of California. The evening ended with music and dancing, idle chit chat in the lounge and lots of late night parties! At least that's what we heard!!!!

We don't know about the rest of you, but we are still trying to catch up at work after a year and half of planning this year's annual meeting. And for that, Myra is taking a long overdue vacation to Baja California for some R&R. Mark has to wait longer, but he will be returning to New Zealand later in the summer. Again, on behalf of the 2002 Annual Meeting Planning Committee, we want to thank all of the volunteers behind the scenes who helped with pre-registration, program preparation, on-site registration, room monitors, loading buses, moving tables and chairs for the Silent Auction and in general, and just being the glue that binds the whole thing together. We also thank conference coordinators Damon Lockrem and Sam Getachew, and the rest of the staff from the Doubletree Hotel for making our event a great success. Finally, we especially thank our families for putting up with all the time, phone calls, emails and paperwork that goes along with planning one of these meetings. As a footnote, planning has already begun for the 2003 Annual Meeting at the Doubletree Hotel in Sacramento. Watch announcements in future issues of the *SCA Newsletter*. We look forward to seeing you there!

Arrow-weed Receives 2002 SCA California Indian Heritage Preservation Award

Margaret Hangan

Preston J. Arrow-weed was honored with the 2002 SCA California Indian Heritage Preservation Award. Mr. Arrow-weed is a playwright, actor, poet and a keeper of Quechan Indian traditional songs. He has used his artistry to create

Annual Meeting Wrap-Up

plays highlighting the Quechan history and culture, such as their interactions with the Spanish explorers and the Quechan Creation Story. He read a version of the creation story at the SCA 2002 Meetings. His non-profit organization, AH-MUT PIPE Foundation, has been instrumental in producing documentaries that express contemporary Native American concerns for proposed projects, such as the nuclear waste dump in Ward Valley, California, and the proposed Glamis Gold Mine in the Indian Pass area of Imperial County, California.

Arrow-weed has worked closely with archaeologist Jay von Werlholz to identify the physical locations of places and sites described in the traditional songs he was raised with and sings. Mr. Arrow-weed recently met with Indigenous peoples of northern Baja California, Mexico, to share his traditional knowledge and language, and help reunite kinfolk from both sides of the International Border.

Society For California Archaeology Lifetime Achievement Award, 2002

Gary S. Breschini

As you might expect, this year's recipient of the Society for California Archaeology's Lifetime Achievement Award has been involved in California archaeology for a significant length of time and has made important contributions to the profession.

Our recipient's career began in the 1960s, with undergraduate education at San Francisco City College and San Francisco State University, followed by an advanced degree at the University of California, Davis. At these institutions our recipient was exposed to many of the notable figures in California archaeology. One of these individuals told me that our recipient belonged to the infamous cell of subversive young Turks—among them, Bob Schenk, John White, Frank Rackerby, Tom King, and Mike Moratto—mentored by Adan Treganza at San Francisco State College.

In 1966, while still in school, our recipient joined with a number of other archaeologists as they formed a new organization, the Society for California Archaeology. In addition to being a founding member, our recipient has been president, northern vice president, and secretary of the SCA—actually he ran for secretary when I was president just so he could harass me! He was an early Coordinator of a Regional Center which developed into the Regional Information Centers. He also convened the first Indians/Archeologists Forum at the annual meetings in Asilomar in 1970.

Following additional graduate study, this gentleman joined the faculty at a nearby community college. He is still there, and his contributions are many; he is a leader, a teacher, and a communicator.



*Nancy Fox receives the SCA
Presidential Commendation for her work developing Archaeology Month.*

He has, in fact, already received, indirectly, awards from the SCA. These awards honored accomplishments of groups and individuals he has mentored, but until now none of the awards has borne his name—Rob Edwards.

My first association with Rob was in 1971 or 1972, shortly after he began teaching at Cabrillo College in Aptos, near

*Hans Kreutzberg receives the SCA
Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management.*



Annual Meeting Wrap-Up



Transcending the Divide symposium. Some of the traditionalists from northern Baja and friends, from L to R Claudia Leyva, Josefina Ochurte, Teresa Castro, Larry Banenges (standing), Gloria Castañeda, Teresa Castro Albáñez, and Raul Sándoval.

Santa Cruz in the Monterey Bay area. I was starting my career, and Rob was instrumental in getting me headed in the right direction. He invited me to attend his summer field school. I ended up attending five, first as a student then as a TA. Field school? More like a boot camp! (Could Rob's experience in the United States Marine Corps have anything to do with that?)

I didn't realize at the time how lucky I was. After thirty years of experience I can now compare Rob's field schools with others I have visited in California, Nevada, and Washington. Even though Rob's community college field schools were originally short in length, they equaled or surpassed all of the other field schools I have visited over the years. This can be directly attributed to Rob's teaching abilities and his rigorous standards. His goal was to produce students who could handle all of the tools of the trade, from trowel to transit, from pencil to notebook, and straighten those sidewalls! Rob regarded his field schools as a rich teaching opportunity, not only as a source of labor. He wanted his students to be thoroughly prepared, and was less concerned with how much dirt they moved. But Rob's field schools were only a part of his curriculum.

In the classroom Rob was quietly building and operating what arguably may be the finest community college archaeology program in California. This culminated in the Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program, a vocational educational program formalized in 1990. Students take not just a Field School, but a series of courses in survey, excavation, data management, laboratory analysis, as well as laws and regulations that would equal a 12-15 week field school. Many of his certificated students are four year institutions. In fact, 40% or more of Rob's Arch Tech students already have their BA or higher degrees, and are looking to Cabrillo's program to acquire

job skills. And it pays off—100% of students completing the certificate get jobs or go on to higher education or both.

The Society for California Archaeology emerged from the ferment of the 1960s. Rob, like the others, worked very hard to advocate the inclusion of archaeological sites in the emerging body of environmental law. In so doing, he was one of the pioneers in Cultural Resources Management in California.

One of our colleagues told me that he considers one of Rob's greatest achievement was one of his earliest. Rob invested a great deal of effort in the battle against the proposed High Dos Rios Dam. He and his allies (anthropologists, Native Americans, and environmentalists) were ultimately successful, thus saving Round Valley, although some in the academic community disapproved of such efforts. In retrospect, Rob was the visionary. He took the high ground, and helped to save a beautiful part of California and a unique way of life for the residents of that area.

Rob was among early California archaeologists to pay professional attention to historical archaeological resources, and that interest has persisted for nearly 40 years; 18 of his 30 field schools have been at historical sites. Rob was a founding member of the California Mission Studies Association, and served on their board for many years.

No mention of his accomplishments would be complete without giving credit for Rob's many contributions to avocational archaeology in California, especially as regards the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society, which has received the Helen Smith award from the SCA. The society coalesced out of a class titled "Archaeology for the Interested" which

(right to left) Sannie Osborn and Dana McGowan present Gale Grasse and Jack Sprague, Kern County Archaeological Society, with the Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievement.



Annual Meeting Wrap-Up

Rob taught in 1972. Rob was the professional advisor to the society for many years.

But here's a little-known tidbit: Rob was the one who, more than any other, moved us towards the metric system and towards the use of UTM grid coordinates for spatial control in site records. His 1969 article in *American Antiquity* was based on a major survey of Point Reyes in 1967 and led the way to the use of this system.

Throughout his career Rob has worked, often behind the scenes, to make things happen. He has brought numerous grants to his program, and engendered numerous scholarships for deserving students. He has a knack for getting people to pitch in and help. It's a running joke in our office that when Rob calls, the staff yells to me, "Tell him no." (Everyone in our office is a graduate of his field school or certificate program.) Time and time again I've picked up the phone and heard Rob's deep, hearty chuckle, followed by "Listen, I've got something in mind..." One recent project, part of which was filmed at last year's SCA meetings, is an educational and recruitment video titled "Pathways to Archaeology." This was designed for interested students, career counselors, and the public, and was financed in part by donations from local archaeological consultants (several more of those phone calls); 200 copies have been distributed throughout the United States and its available on the internet.

Rob has always known that public outreach, public archaeology, public education, and Native American outreach are the lifeblood of our profession; no matter how good we are as archaeologists, without the support of the public we will be able to accomplish very little. One recent example: Rob was instrumental in preparing "Archaeology News," which was distributed with "Comic News," an alternative local paper with distribution of 17,000 in Santa Cruz.

As I wrote this presentation I kept trying to find some way to portray the skill and dedication, the caring and support that Rob brings to teaching and to the field of education in general. The things I have mentioned fall short of this goal, for in these areas Rob is truly exceptional.

Above Rob's desk is the quote "A good teacher is not neutral or passive." This certainly describes Rob's approach to teaching and to life.

And so it is with great pride that I present the 2002 Society for California Archaeology Lifetime Achievement Award to my friend, Rob Edwards.



Photos appearing in the Annual Meeting wrap-up courtesy of Trudy Haversat and Gary S. Breschini; all rights reserved. They have been photographing the meetings since about 1984, which means they have the goods on a lot of people!

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award, 2002

Randy Milliken

At the Banquet, Randy Milliken stood in for Bennyhoff Committee Chair Richard Hughes to present the Bennyhoff Award to Alex DeGeorgey of Chico State.



Alex DeGeorgey receives the James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award.

"In 1995, the Society for California Archaeology established the James A. Bennyhoff Award in remembrance of Jim Bennyhoff and in support of the kind of archaeological work in which he believed. Jim was a member of that cohort of archaeologists who studied anthropology at U.C. Berkeley immediately after World War II, the cohort that included Martin Baumhoff, Shielagh Brooks, Al Elsasser, Clem Meighan, Fritz Riddell, and Dave Fredrickson, among others.

Among them all, Jim Bennyhoff had the greatest talent for organizing vast amounts of archaeological evidence to reconstruct patterns of assemblage change over time. Few realize the amount of work that stands behind the artifact seriation/assemblage charts in Al Elsasser's "Prehistory" chapter in the 1978 California volume, or realize that the charts were developed by Jim Bennyhoff.

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Award is granted to a student, undergraduate or graduate, who is carrying on research that will improve our understanding of temporal change in prehistoric assemblages. This year's award, in the form of a \$750 check for radiocarbon dating, 100 obsidian hydration readings, and 50 obsidian source determinations, goes to Alex DeGeorgey of CSU Chico. Alex's research incorporates obsidian studies in the task of identifying the Paleo-Archaic assemblages in the Cache Creek area of California's North Coast Ranges."

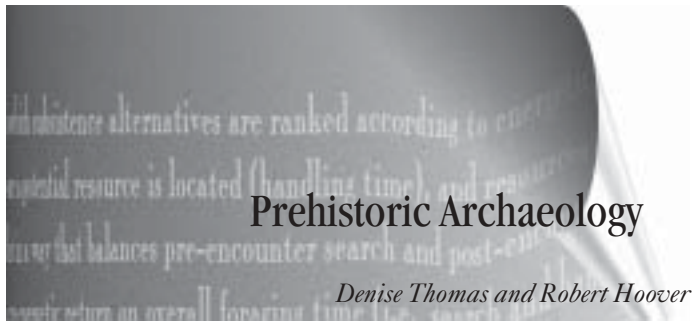
The Bennyhoff Committee reminds college teachers that it is never too early to remind your students about the Bennyhoff Award, even though the official call for applications will not come out until September, and will not be due until next February.

2002 Data-Sharing Schedule:

Northern California Data-Sharing Meeting
October 26th @ Cabrillo College, Aptos;

Southern California Data-Sharing Meeting
November 2nd @ Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

New Publications



This series offers an annotated bibliography of recent published and some unpublished literature pertinent to current debates and methods in Californian archaeology. Prehistoric and historical archaeology will appear in alternate issues. If you have any news or ideas about how this section can better fit the needs of its audience feel free to email the author: Denise_L_Thomas@dot.ca.gov. Please limit contributions to those that can be easily accessed by all members of the SCA and have appeared within the last five years.

Haynes, Gary

2002 The Catastrophic Extinction of North American Mammoths and Mastodons. *World Archaeology* 33(3):391-416.

Haynes draws a connection between prehistoric populations who manufactured Clovis-type fluted points and the extinction of mammoths and mastodons. Although many have emphasized the significance of climatic oscillations, the author claims that evidence suggests that the disappearance of megafauna was caused by human predation during the late Pleistocene. Haynes structures his argument around three propositions and/or assertions. First, he states that the timing and direction of climate-caused habitat changes were not correlated with megafauna extinction. Further, these large mammals survived earlier abrupt climatic reversals.

Second, mega-mammals were actively pursued and killed by human hunters. This is counter to the recently voiced position that Pleistocene populations focused their subsistence activities toward plant procurement and small game hunting, only rarely scavenging megafauna. Haynes compared the North American sites with studies of contemporary cultural and natural elephant bone sites from Africa. He found that characteristics distinguish killing from scavenging, such as bone representation, weathering stages, carnivore utilization, and mortality profiles, all indicated that prehistoric North American peoples were actively hunting and killing these large mammals.

Third, Haynes argues that hunting megafauna was an optimal strategy for late Pleistocene hunter-gatherers. He suggests that many have misinterpreted the marginal value theorem: it does not predict that foragers reduce their value ranking of a dietary item based solely on that item's scarcity, rather the theorem predicts how foragers evaluate their time spent in a patch before leaving. Prior information and predictability of patch productivity would have influenced

prehistoric movement across the landscape. Haynes proposes that paleoenvironmental trends served to aggregate and isolate populations of large mammals at the Last Glacial Maximum, benefiting human hunters. Computer models of mammoth predation show that even relatively low levels of killing would have obliterated mammoth populations.

Hodder, Ian (editor)

2001 *Archaeological Theory Today*. Malden: Blackwell Publishers, Inc.

Hodder stresses the power of theoretical diversity in contemporary archaeology in his introductory chapter of this multi-authored publication. He disagrees with the implicit assumption that archaeology as a mature discipline should exhibit theoretical unity, rather he emphasizes that productive tensions are important to the field. In this spirit, *Archaeology Theory Today* includes eleven chapters of diverse theoretical positions and treatments in varied contexts.

This diversity is reflected in La Motta's and Schiffer's concern with formulating questions about behavioral variability and change and its manifestation in the archaeological record. They use case studies to explain behavioral variability at different scales. In his chapter on evolutionary archaeology, Leonard draws a parallel between phenotypes and artifacts in the "replicative success" or persistence through time. Casas Grandes ceramics from northern Mexico are used to show that change in technology can be viewed as evolutionary adaptations. Mithen uses cognitive evolution as a means to explore the role of archaeology in understanding prehistoric psychology (i.e., sexual selection, religious thought, evolution of language, social learning, and human creativity).

In the fifth chapter, Renfrew looks at long-term change and the development of European Bronze Age societies in relation to generalizing statements and sensitivity of contexts. He accentuates the need to evaluate not only the individual experience, as is common in interpretative archaeology, but also to understand the macro level of society and group interaction. Barret, in the following chapter, uses sociological theory as a means to draw out implications of an object of study including human agency.

Thomas presents a new approach in landscape archaeology whereby archaeologists in the present are constructing analogies for past worlds of meaning. Concepts he focuses on include embedded and multiple landscapes, reference and relationality, perception, and idea of landscape. Archaeologies of Identity is presented by Miskell who stresses realistic views of political, social, ethnic, and sexual categories and that these boundaries are arbitrary distinctions that need to be deconstructed if archaeologists intend to represent past cultures. Yentsch and Beaudry review material culture theory in America and accentuate the need to include culture in developing past social identities by viewing artifacts and features as forms of text.

New Publications

In Chapter 10, Gosden evaluates the contradictions between academic thought and the postcolonial situation as it relates to contemporary legal strategies of indigenous groups in gaining control over their own histories. Moser looks at the significance of theory of archaeological representation and how it links visualizations of the past with knowledge of the past and the construction of meaning. In the conclusive chapter, Shanks reiterates the articulation of culture and archaeology and states that these concepts should be incorporated into and not separated from research strategies.

Holliman, Sandra E.

2000 Archaeology of the 'Aqi: Gender and Sexuality in Prehistoric Chumash Society. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, edited by Robert A. Schmidt and Barbara L. Voss. New York: Routledge. Pp. 179-196.

Holliman explores the probability that the guild of undertakers in Chumash society, known as the 'aqi, represented one of the first forms of labor organization in the Santa Barbara Channel area. The author argues that this professional association may have served as a model for craft guilds that were observed and documented at the time of Euro-American contact.

Holliman surveys the connection between sexual identity, gender roles, labor organization, and social structure in association with Chumash undertakers. The 'aqi not only represented an individual who performed ritual and functional duties associated with the dead, but it also linked gender identification concepts with supernatural power. Traditionally, male members or post-menopausal women performed this role. There is an apparent religious connection between non-procreative sexual activity and spiritual and cosmological recognition within the Chumash culture and other cultural groups in the region (Yokuts, Mono, and Tubatulabal).

The 'antap society, the economic, political, and religious elites, and the 'aqi guild are thought to have been fully formed and recognized by the Early Period. Artifacts such as turtle shell rattles, wands, and quartz crystals have been documented in Early, Middle, Transitional, and Later Period cemeteries on Santa Cruz Island suggesting that mortuary practices were fully established. The archaeological evidence for male 'aqi practitioners is based on the discovery of a relatively young male with a pathological condition located in the spine only previously seen in females. It has been proposed that this condition could have developed from the repeated stress from excavating graves. The challenge in identifying items associated with the 'aqi is that the tool kit of undertakers, digging stick and baskets, would look identical to domestic items archaeologically. However, Holliman maintains that it is possible to consider sexuality in archaeological contexts if research objectives are in accordance with larger social systems such as kinship, marriage, and division of labor.



Soft Kite Aerial Photography
<http://arch.ced.berkeley.edu/kap/kaptoc2.html#equipment>

Impact of Modern Legislation on the Ainu of Japan
http://www.teamatlantis.com/yucatan_test/research_ainu_culture.html

14C Dating Stonehenge
<http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/stonch/start.htm>

The Blombos Cave Project
<http://naples.cc.sunysb.edu/CAS/cape.nsf/pages/blombos3>

Mammoth Rubs in Sonoma County
<http://www.pressdemocrat.com/local/news/27mammoth.html>

The Antique Tractor Resource Page
<http://www.AntiqueTractors.com>

National Tribal Environmental Council
<http://www.ntec.org/>

Biography of Frederica De Laguna
<http://www.webster.edu/~woolfm/delaguna.html#biblio>

New California Archaeology Web Site
<http://www.californiaprehistory.com>



Editor's e-mail:
gwhite@csuchico.edu

Evolving Holocene Landscapes and Cultural Land-Use Patterns

Jeffrey A. Homburg¹, Eric C. Brevik², Jeffrey H. Auerbach¹

1 – Statistical Research, Inc., 2 – Valdosta State University Department of Geology

INTRODUCTION

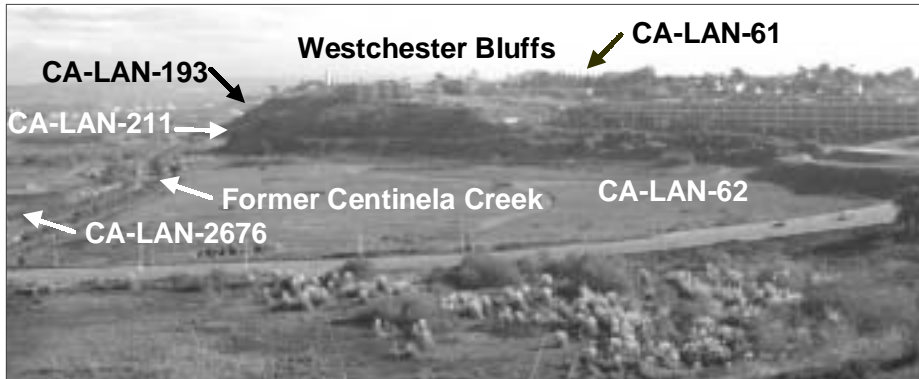
Models of landscape evolution are crucial for many archaeological studies, especially those conducted in dynamic coastal settings, such as lagoons and estuaries. A geoarchaeological study was conducted in the historic Ballona Lagoon of coastal southern California to reconstruct the history of the wetlands. An extensive coring program was completed to document the stratigraphy of marine, estuarine, and terrestrial deposits. Sediment, chronometric, microfossil, and shellfish analyses of core samples were integrated with archaeological data to reconstruct the succession of landforms and their effect on human occupations. Three distinct cultural adaptations were identified, each associated with a particular stage of landscape and lagoonal development over the last 7,000 years: (1) Early period (7000-3000 B.P.) marked by short-term, bluff-top occupations overlooking a shallow bay or lagoon; (2) Middle period (3000-1000 B.P.), characterized by an influx of population distributed on bluff-top and creek-edge settings; and (3) Late period (1000-200 B.P.), marked by population aggregation around the lagoon.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

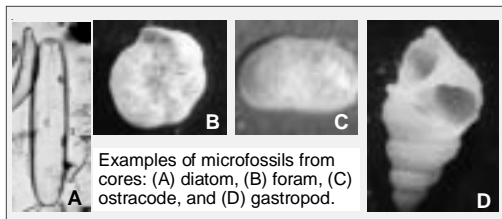
- Reconstruct Holocene landscape change in the Ballona Lagoon and adjacent wetlands.
- Evaluate the relationship between archaeological site distributions and Holocene landscapes.

METHODS

- 200+ cores were taken from depths up to 15 m using a hollow stem auger. Complete core descriptions were made, and depositional environments were interpreted.
- Cross sections of the lagoon were prepared.
- Sediment analyses (particle-size, organic C, soil micromorphology, and sand mineralogy) were completed.
- Shellfish, charcoal, and wood from cores were ¹⁴C-dated.
- Paleoecological analyses of pollen, diatoms, forams, ostracodes, and mollusks were completed, focusing on cores 1 and 8.

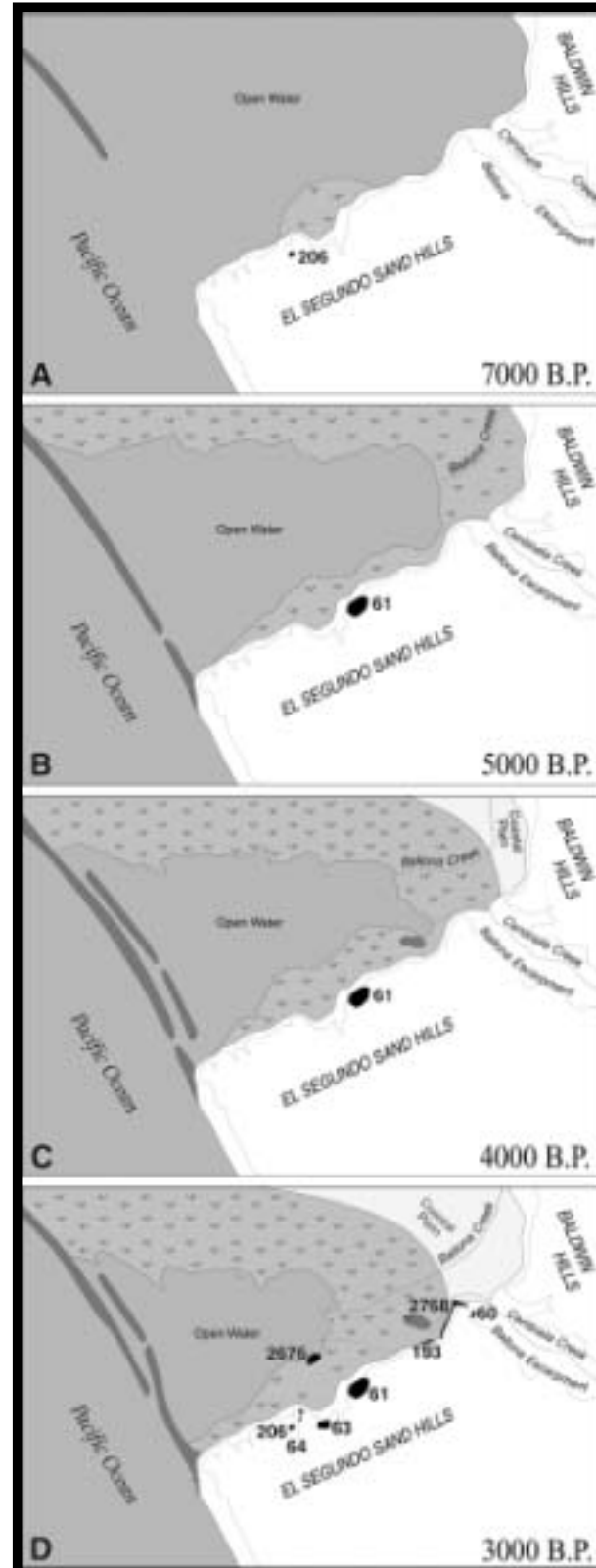
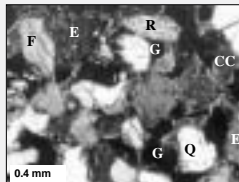


East view of the Westchester Bluffs, where Early and Middle period sites are concentrated. Below the bluffs are alluvial fans, terraces, and footslopes, where Middle and Late period sites were established near Centinela Creek and wetland settings around the lagoon.



Examples of microfossils from cores: (A) diatom, (B) foram, (C) ostracode, and (D) gastropod.

Geomorphically stable landforms are indicated by clay-rich lamellae at a Middle Period site (CA-LAN-211) on the footslope of the Ballona Escarpment. Reddish brown clay infillings and coatings (CC) on sand grains and aggregates. (Q) quartz; (F) feldspar; (E) evaporites; (R) rock fragments; (G) garnet.



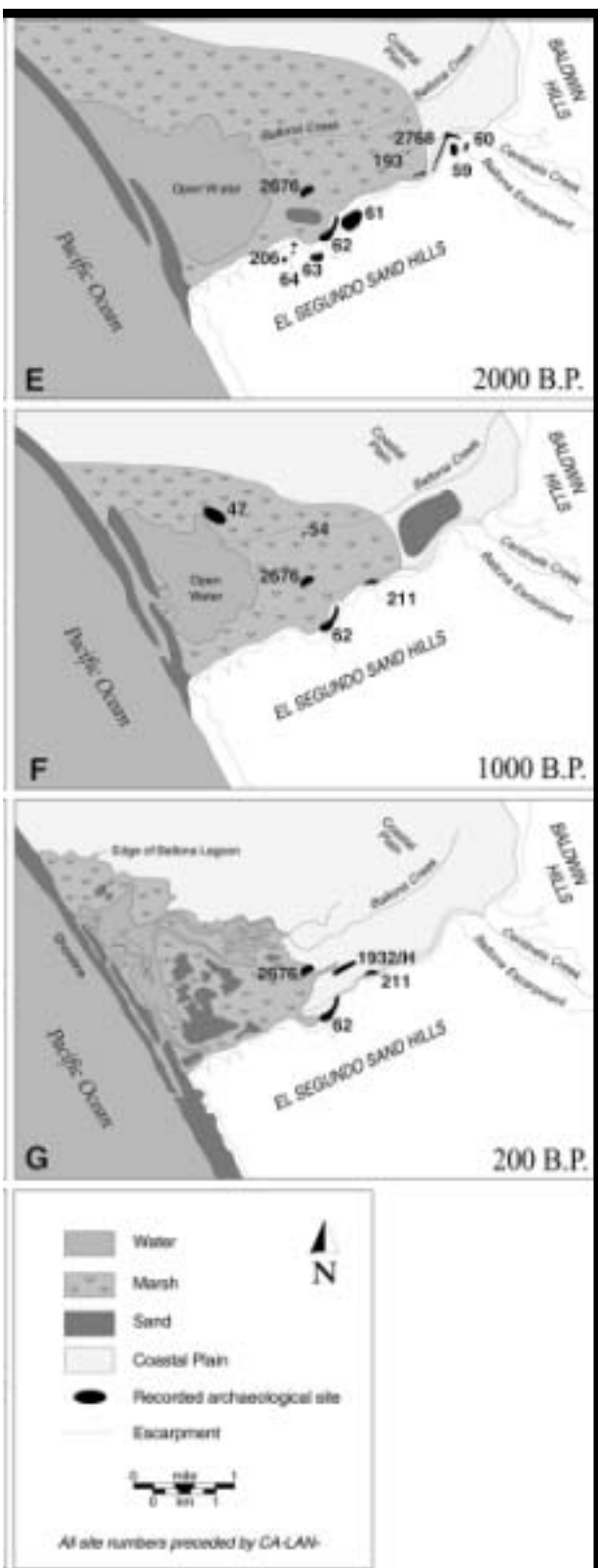
Model of Holocene landscape evolution in the Ballona area over time.



Patterns in the Ballona Wetlands of Coastal Southern California

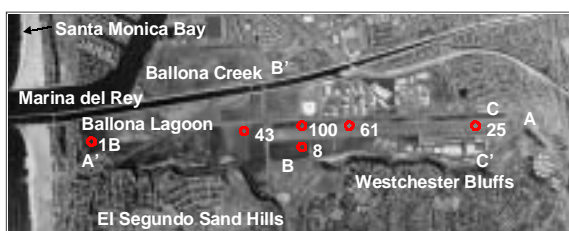
Wolfschul¹, Antony R. Orme³, and Steven D. Shelley¹

¹Physics, Astronomy, and Geosciences, 3 – UCLA Department of Geography

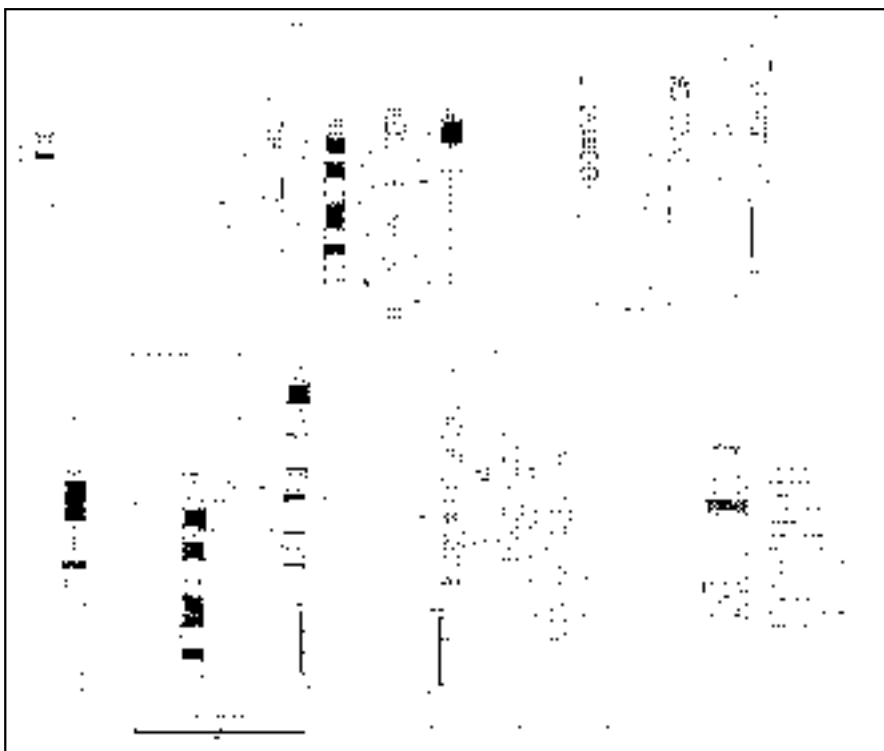


CONCLUSIONS

- Estuarine conditions prevailed after a barrier closed off part of Santa Monica Bay at ~6200 B.P. The resulting lagoon stabilized by ~3000 B.P., and then began shrinking dramatically after 2000 B.P. as it continued to fill with Ballona Creek alluvium.
- Biotic productivity increases through time as freshwater influences became dominant.
- Human settlement expanded from bluff-top settings to the base of the bluff and into seasonally dry wetlands that formed around the lagoon.
- Human settlement tended to move westward through time. Initial occupation focused on the Baldwin Hills, shifted in the Middle period to the Westchester Bluffs and Centinela Creek, and culminated in large settlements at the mouth of Centinela Creek and the Ballona Lagoon.



Aerial view of the Ballona Lagoon area, ca. 1985, showing selected core locations in red, stratigraphic cross-sectional areas (A-A', B-B', and C-C'), and major place names.



Stratigraphic cross sections (see aerial photo for locations).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Playa Capital Company for funding this research as part of the Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project. We acknowledge the help of archaeologists, Donn Grenda, Richard Ciolek-Torrello, Chris Doolittle, Benjamin Vargas, Kenneth Becker, Kurt Heidelberg, William Hayden, Anne Stoll, and Terry Majewski from Statistical Research, Inc. We also thank a number of scientists for their help, including Caroline Tepley (core descriptions), Monday Mbila (mineralogy and micromorphology), Owen Davis (pollen), Manuel Palacios-Fest (ostracodes), Richard Boettcher (forams), and Stanley Kling (diatoms). Chester Schmidt and Cindy Elsner Hayward from SRI and Thomas Hielt of the Iowa State University Instructional Technology Center assisted with the graphics. Sites depicted here are currently under several meters of fill, and are located in a private land holding covered by tight security.

Patterns in the Ballona Wetlands of Coastal Southern California
for the last 7,000 years.