

Society for
California Archaeology
Newsletter

Founded 1966

Volume 39, Number 1

March 2005

Cypress &
Mandela
Projects



— See you at the
Annual Meeting,
April 21-24,
Sacramento!



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

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 95929-0401 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.

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Newsletter Deadlines

- For Issue* *Deadline*
- March February 20
- June May 20
- September August 20
- December November 20

Calendar Submissions

position open: temporarily send submissions to gwhite@csuchico.edu

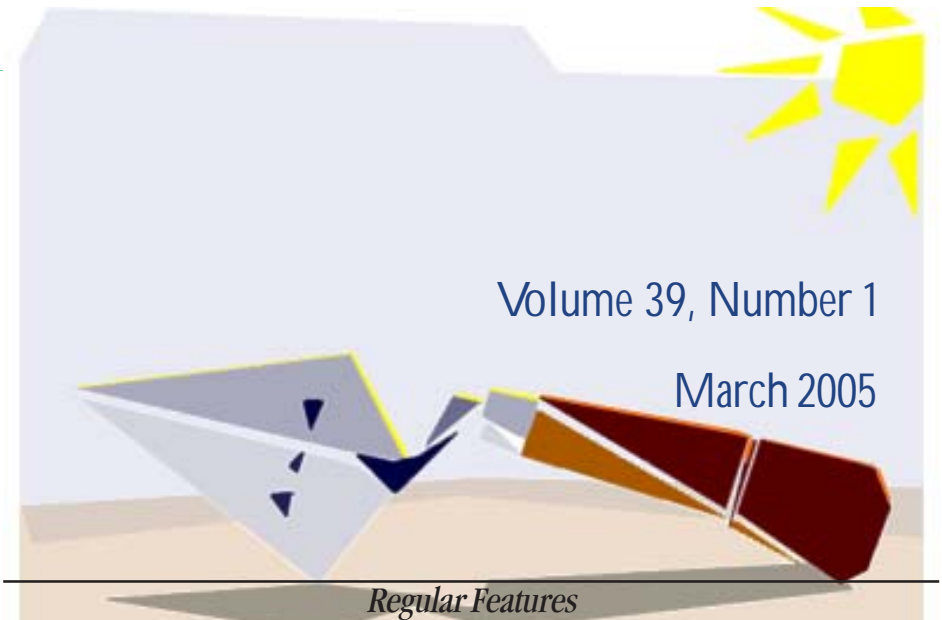
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On the Cover:

Mandela Project Ceramic Gaming Token, Courtesy of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University.



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From the President



Alrighly, then. I'm clicking out my last "From the President" column. June's column will be courtesy of incoming President Shelly Davis-King. I'd like to thank the Board Members, as well as Far Western folks, for their dedication to, support of, and high level of volunteer involvement in our Society these past 12-24 months. Of the former, the shift is over for Elena Nilsson, Terry Jones, and Stacy Schneyder. Please, when you see them at the Annual Meeting next month, pat them on the back and thank them for their service to the SCA. They have each contributed immensely their time and energy to keeping the SCA on an even keel – and this on top of their full-time jobs. I'm determined to be an enthusiastic Past President, and I look forward to working with the incoming Board Members.

At the time of this writing, Proceedings 18 is at the printers. It includes about 40 papers from last year's Annual Meeting, and three mistakenly left out of an earlier issue. For those who were members-in-good standing last year, look for it in your Registration Packet at Sacramento. If your '04 dues got away from you, you'll be able to purchase a copy from the Business Office table at the Annual Meeting.

By now, too, Glenn Gmoser, Local Arrangements Chair for the Annual Meeting, and his panel of "czars" are beginning to see the fruits of their labor. Among the heavy-lifters to date, we applaud Glenn, of course, but also Tina Biorn, who has pulled together a great array of four Education/Learning Workshops and a series of extracurricular tours (who doesn't want to go on the Mines and Wines tour

hosted by Judith Marvin and Tom Frye?; and who wouldn't be excited about having an inside look at our Golden State's archaeological collection at DPR's Resource Center in West Sac.?). A great big thanks to Rich Olson for spearheading the Silent Auction/Wine & Beer Tasting Event. And thank you, Lynn Compas, for handling all the contacts and arrangements associated with the Book Room. From here forward, several other czars will be kicking their efforts into a higher gear, including Darrell Cardiff with the meeting volunteers, and John Sharp with the Auction side of the Friday-night event.

Pre-Registration packets were mailed February 17 & 18. Tom Origer and Associates graciously donated the labor and the lion's share of the direct costs for this task. If you have not received yours by now, or need another for a friend, please let our Business Office know, or download from our website, SCAhome.org. A **DEADLINE REMINDER:** March 25 is the cut-off date for room reservations at our conference rate (\$99 a night for the downtown Hyatt), and the cut-off date for the pre-registration rate. The former may be reasonably expected to jump to \$130/night after the deadline; the latter jumps from \$80 (pre-reg. rate) to \$100 on site. (For those who like to comparison shop, SAA annual dues are \$120; pre-registration dues for Salt Lake City are \$105; on-site reg. fees for Salt Lake are \$130; and to sleep at the Salt Lake Marriott with the conference rate is costing \$132/night.)

The Program has nearly 200 presentations/posters, arrayed into about 20 sessions (15 organized and five general sessions), in addition to two Poster Sessions and a Roundtable Session. Thank you, fellow-Far Western volunteers Kelly McGuire and Bill Hildebrandt for being Program Co-Chairs.

I'd like to draw your attention to the SCA Liaisons Sidebar, and the new names that appear. Kathy Dowdall has recently stepped forward *(continued page 20)*

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**Committee and
Liaison Reports**

Introducing... The SCA Student Affairs Committee

Shannon Tushingham

This year the Society for California Archaeology formed its first ever Student Affairs Committee. The primary goal of the Committee is to promote student involvement in SCA meetings and events. If you are an undergraduate or graduate student interested in California archaeology, getting involved in the Committee is a great way to network and contribute to student participation and input in the SCAs!

Our first meeting is tentatively scheduled for Saturday morning during the annual meeting in Sacramento. We are currently seeking Campus Representatives who will serve as a liaison between the Committee and students of academic institutions with a research orientation linked to California Archaeology.

There are many other opportunities for getting involved, from serving on the committee itself, to helping with the Student Affairs webpage, to establishing and promote student workshops and events at SCA meetings.

If you are interested in becoming a Campus Representative, or if you have any questions about the Student

Affairs Committee, please contact Shannon Tushingham at stushingham@ucdavis.edu

SCA at the SHA Annual Meeting, York, England

Scott Baxter, Past Forward, Inc.

The annual SHA meeting was held this year in York, England in early January, 2005. California archaeologists and California topics made a strong showing at the meeting. The following is a brief summary of those presentations, in roughly alphabetical order. Rebecca Allen presented an overview of environmental changes brought on by the introduction of non-native species during the Mission Period. Stacey L. Camp, Eleanor Conlin, and Bryn Williams talked of how archaeology can be used to debunk the many stereotype of Chinatowns presented in popular media. Eleanor Casella of the University of Manchester discussed how landscapes were employed to define class and social structure in 19th-century San Francisco. Shelly Davis-King and John Lytle created a poster session on drawing history to accompany interpretation, highlighting John's work for the Woolen Mills Chinatown project. Christy Dolan reported on recent excavations for the new ball park in San Diego. Terra W. Evans and Angela Smith summarized their work in creating a ceramic data base and related interactive webpage. Sarah Ginn and Russell Skowronek reviewed the current status of Missionware typologies and possible avenues for

future research. Sara Gonzalas and Darren Modzelewski presented on the need for inclusion of Native American history at historic sites. Kimberly Hendrick discussed the relationship between Native Americans and early California ranches. Katherine Hayes Howlett discussed archaeologists' perceived professional identities. Stacy Kozakavich talked about the lives of citizens in utopian communities. Seth Mallios and David Caterino provided an overview of San Diego's historic cemeteries. Jack McIlroy covered the practical matters of running large scale excavations. Rick Morris talked about tourist destinations and the Rubin Trail. Efsthios Pappas discussed corporate paternalism in a California lumber camp. David Palmer talked about a previously excavated collection from African American workers cabins at Riverlake Plantation. John Peukert and Christopher Dore presented their results from GPR studies at CA-SCL-30/H (Santa Clara University). Mary and Adrian Praetzellis discussed the current and future status of urban archaeology in California, and Adrian was also involved with presentations covering a wide range of topics including the interpretation and fictionalization of archaeology, and teaching archaeology. Margie Purser and others presented a poster session on current research on 19th century Fiji sites. Tim Schneider discussed sampling strategies at Fort Ross. Steve Silliman (now at the University of Massachusetts, Boston), in his continued research on the California Missions, discussed the multiple roles of cattle during the time of Spanish and Mexican rule. Michelle St. Clair talked about a faunal collection from Mission San Juan Bautista. Cheryl Smith-Lintner presented result on a small-scale slaughter at the Peralta Adobe in Oakland. Jack Williams talked about presidios in New Spain, and Anita and Jack Williams also

presented a paper water works in Alta California missions. And finally, Laurie Wilkie talked about constructed gender identity. Many other California attended the session, but did not make presentation. Apologies to those who may have been overlooked in this summary.

California archaeologists have been active in other ways within the SHA. At the January meeting in York, Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. in Garden Valley became the new SHA Editor of the society's journal, Historical Archaeology. Judy Tordoff, Glenn Farris, and Julia Costello serve on the Editorial Advisory Committee. The SHA is also creating an Internet technical series, and Margie Purser will become one of Associate Editors for that series. Watch for it on the website, www.sha.org. Sannie Osborn continues to collect articles on recent western historical archaeological projects for the SHA newsletter.

Next year's SHA meeting will be held in SACRAMENTO. Dana McGowan and Stacy Schneyder were very active at the York meeting paving the way to California. Thad Van Bueren, Julia Costello, and the Praetzelli offered their assistance in the planning. In Dana's words, "Get ready to experience Life on the Edge at the 2006 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology." Mark your calendars for January 11-16, and look for the SHA table at the upcoming SCA conference for more details.



Visit
SCAHome.org

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Report on State Historical Resources Commission Meeting, 3, 4 February 2005, Bakersfield, CA

At the most recent meeting of the State Historical Resources Commission, Chair Dr. Anthea Hartig announced that the Commission has been preserved at least through 2005. Thank you all for your letters and emails in support of retaining the Commission. Information about the Commission, including agendas and minutes, can be found at <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov> where there is a Commission link in the left-hand column. The excellent OHP web page has useful links to a number of historic preservation issues, programs, and events.

The State Office of Historic Preservation will be focusing on issues in the Great Central Valley for the next year or so. Two staff appointments have been made— William (Bill) Soule as an archaeologist in project review and Michelle Messinger who will be undertaking CEQA review. With respect to CEQA review, the OHP receives 75-100 projects per day, and must take on project-specific review cautiously. Marilyn Lortie has taken on the responsibilities of Gene Itogawa, who retired late last year. Mike McGuirt will temporarily take on some of the responsibilities of Hans Kruetzberg, who also retired late last year. The Office is looking for a director of the Main Street Program that has just been reinstated and placed under the jurisdiction of the SHPO.

Nine properties were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and will be forwarded to the Keeper for listing. For a complete list of recently nominated properties, go to the Commission web page. Increasing the number of NRHP nominations will be a focused activity for the OHP in the coming years. Consider properties in your neighborhood, or on your projects for preparation of nomination forms. The next Commission meeting (May 11-12, 2005) will be held in Riverside in

conjunction with the California Preservation Foundation Annual Conference.

Archaeology Month

Laura Leach-Palm

Laura has been busy continuing to edit the resource guide for Archaeology Month. In addition, she has been putting together text and images for a separate page on the SCA website for Archaeology Month information and activities. Laura has also been putting together a small list of names and addresses of avocational archaeologists. She hopes to coordinate with these avocational societies to provide programs in each of their respective counties. She has also been working on an article that participants in archeology month can give to their local newspapers that will include information about the SCA and a place to insert events or museums in the area. Laura would like to encourage everyone to participate in Archaeology Month and to contact her at laura@farwestern.com for more information.

CAAMP

Tom Origer

A questionnaire about SCA's Annual Meeting was distributed at both the Southern and Northern California data-sharing meetings. And if you haven't already seen it, you can now find it posted on our SCA website. As well, it was published in the December 2004 Newsletter. Over 70 questionnaires have been completed and submitted by data-sharing meeting attendees, and responses to the website version of the questionnaire are starting to trickle in. CAAMP intends to present the results of the questionnaire at the Annual Meeting in Sacramento.

In addition, CAAMP will hold a meeting at this year's annual meeting. The time and place are not yet decided. SCA members who would like to attend that meeting, and

possibly become a member of this committee, should contact Tom Origer.

Curation

Cindy Stankowski

The San Diego Archaeological Center (the Center) has been working hard to bring attention to the need for curation by educating elected officials, jurisdictions, archaeologists and the public. The Center does not represent itself explicitly as an agent of the Society for California Archaeology during these efforts, but has asked for written and verbal support from the Society and from members on many occasions. The goals of the curation committee for the upcoming year are to publish a curation "success story" in each issue of the SCA newsletter and to conduct a state-wide survey of curation practices by county for a more accurate description of the curation situation in California.

Recently, changes to the CEQA guidelines were approved in the Fall of 2004, which state that curation may be an appropriate mitigation. Although the language is not especially compelling, it is a start toward meeting the true intent of CEQA—to preserve natural and cultural resources for future generations. The language now reads:

Title 14, California Code of Regulations; Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act; 15126.4 Consideration and Discussion of Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize Significant Effects. C) When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. . . If an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation.

About Archaeology Month

May is California Archaeology Month, part of the program by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to promote heritage preservation. For Archaeology Month we focus on showing California's citizens that this irreplaceable, never-to-be-duplicated, fascinating puzzle of a resource is valuable: a gift to each of us; a story about our collective past; a window into history that can teach us about living in the world. We work throughout the year to include our local communities in what we find and learn. Archaeology Month provides us with a way to reach a state-wide audience. This is important because the best way to preserve archaeological resources is to have an aware and interested community. To reach and build that community, we need your participation.

Here are some things that SCA is making available for May, 2005:

- An Archaeology Month Calendar has been added to the SCA web site, listed below. It is organized by county and lists dates, times and descriptions of public events and activities in May or any time of the year. The sponsor of the event is displayed prominently. The calendar advertises talks, walks, displays, open houses, and bar-b-ques. Each county will also have links that lead to interesting educational resources. For instance, the San Luis Obispo link includes a set of lesson plans for teaching archaeology to 4th through 6th graders, sponsored by the Federal Highways Administration and Caltrans, District 5.
- Coming activities include functions at the State Capitol in Sacramento. District 8 Assemblywoman Lois Wolk has graciously agreed to be a sponsor for these activities. Tremaine and Associates of Dixon are producing a display about their recent excavations on the Capitol grounds; Roberta Deering, Preservation Director for the City of Sacramento Planning Division, is guiding a walk through historic Sacramento. The Archaeology Month Committee is working on an evening event that will feature speakers talking about different aspects of archaeology, followed by refreshments, and an opportunity for the public to talk to the archaeologists.

The goal is to have every county in the state participate. Contact Laura to get your event on the calendar. An additional goal is for each participant to publicize his/her event locally. A further way to contribute to the process is to document the volunteer time that you donate to SCA and Archaeology Month. As you know, the SCA publishes an Archaeology Month Poster with contributions from state and federal agencies and member donations, and also makes available a comprehensive Resources Guide. You can contribute directly to this process by documenting your volunteer time.

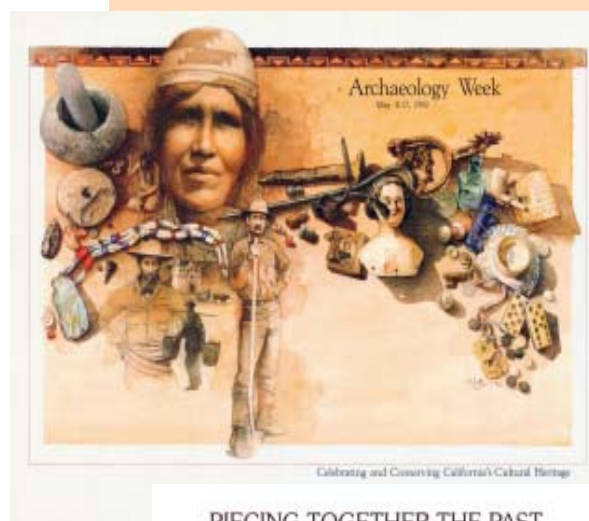
For more information, contact Archaeology Month Committee Chair Laura Leach Palm: laura@farwestern.com.

NationalTrust.org Tips on Publicity:

<http://www.nationaltrust.org/preservationmonth/promoting.html>

SCA Home County-by-County Archaeology Month Calendar:

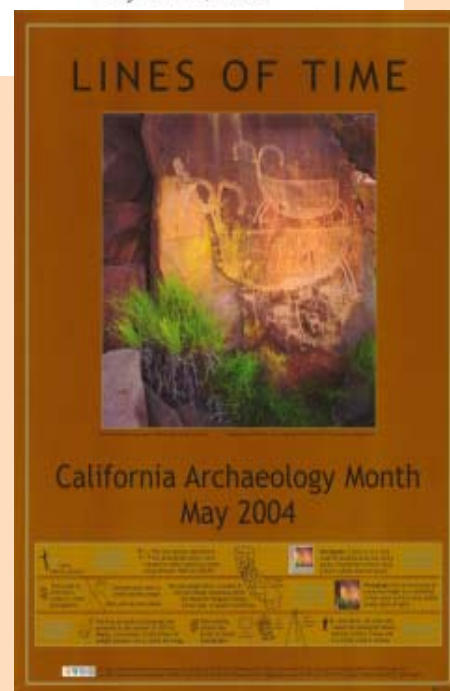
http://www.scahome.org/educational_resources/2005_ArchMonth.html#ResourcesGuide



PIECING TOGETHER THE PAST



California Archaeology Week
May 10-17, 1998



Curation

(continued from page 6)

And in another arena, many governmental jurisdictions require RPA certification for archaeologists to work on projects. Although the RPA Code of Ethics requires it, curation has not often been enforced. A request was made to the RPA to remind its members of their commitment to the code of ethics, which includes curation. As a result the RPA has agreed to run an article about curation in an upcoming issue of the digital newsletter *RPA Notes*.

Nominations

Jamie Cleland

Jamie Cleland recently agreed to serve as chair of the nominations committee. Russ Kaldenberg and Beth Padon also agreed to serve as members of the committee and immediately were busy assembling a preliminary list of potential candidates. Future Nominations Committees should contact members of this year's committee for suggestions about future potential candidates. Lack of ability to make the necessary time commitment was by far the major stated cause for declining.

Proceedings

Sharon Waechter

Good news, Volume 18 of the *SCA Proceedings* is on-schedule to be ready for this spring's Annual Meeting. The papers (more than 40 of them this year!) have been edited and returned to the authors for a final review before they go off to the printers. If you need specific dates, you should contact Greg White at the Business Office: gwhite@csuchico.edu.

Annual Meeting Symposium: SB18 and Working with Local Agencies to Protect Native American Cultural Sites

The SCA Native American Programs Committee (NAPC) will host a panel of discussants representing the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, the State Native American Heritage Commission, the California Office of Historic Preservation, selected federally-recognized and non-recognized tribes, attorneys

Treasurer's Report

Stacy Schneyder with Ted Jones

Society for California Archaeology
2003 Financial Statement

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Beginning Equity | |
| Checking Account | 47,613.92 |
| Money Market Account | 62,367.28 |
| American Century | 38,677.95 |
| Calvert Fund | 7,948.29 |
| Total Beginning Equity | 156,607.44 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Year to Date Activity | |
| 1 st Qtr. Income | 67,855.46 |
| 2 nd Qtr. Income | 67,689.00 |
| 3 rd Qtr. Income | 9,902.55 |
| 4 th Qtr. Income | 8,261.23 |
| YTD Income | 153,708.24 |
| 1 st Qtr. Expenses | 50,581.69 |
| 2 nd Qtr. Expenses | 34,662.41 |
| 3 rd Qtr. Expenses | 69,722.67 |
| 4 th Qtr. Expenses | 42,158.45 |
| YTD Expenses | 197,125.22 |
| YTD Net Income | -43,416.98 |

Beginning Equity +/- Net Income **113,190.46**

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Year to Date Equity | |
| Checking Account | 22,979.26 |
| Money Market Account | 40,736.86 |
| American Century | 42,505.05 |
| Calvert Fund | 6,969.29 |
| Total Ending Equity | 113,190.46 |

specializing in historic preservation law, various local agencies, and cultural resource management practitioners familiar with the California Environmental Quality Act and local planning. Topics may include a brief history of Senate Bill 18 legislation, what the new law requires, guidelines for implementation (effective 3/1/05), mitigation strategies from tribal perspectives, meaningful consultation, recordation and confidentiality issues, what tribes, agencies and property owners might consider when developing conservation easement management plans, and the general plan process. Encouraged is attendance by city and county planning agency staff, California Indian tribal representatives, and cultural resource management consultants. For more information, watch for Annual Meeting Program updates on SCAHome.org, or contact NAPC Chair Janet Eidsness at: jpeidsness@yahoo.com, (530) 629-3153, fax (530) 629-2854, PO Box 1442, Willow Creek, CA 95573.

Nor Rel Muk Nation Tribal Monitor Training

Janet P. Eidsness

The Nor Rel Muk Nation requested assistance from the SCA NAPC to plan and conduct an ambitious 4-day Native American Monitor workshop based on referrals from Dotty Theodoratus (Ethnographer) and Reba Fuller (Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians). The workshop was held on October 1-2, 7-8, 2004, in Weaverville at the PUD conference room and was funded in part by a grant to the Tribe from the Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC) in Eureka. Course accreditation and certificates were provided by the Shasta College Community Education Department to the eight participating Tribal members (sidebar) and their guest, Pliny "Jack" Jackson (Yurok/Hupa), who is a Case Worker at the newly opened TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) office in Weaverville. NAPC Chair Janet Eidsness coordinated the planning and compiled a customized Sourcebook with contributions from Eric Ritter, in consultation with the Tribe's lead workshop coordinator extraordinaire and Tribal Secretary, Michele Endicott, and the Tribal Chairperson, John "Sonny" Hayward.

The Nor Rel Muk Nation maintains a Tribal Office in Hayfork, where they are actively working to petition for Federal acknowledgement and to protect heritage resources important to this Wintu community of 800+ members. Their ancestral homelands spread from the Sacramento River in Shasta County westward across the upper and mid Trinity River region to South Fork Mountain, and from Scott Mountain above Trinity Lake southward to Cottonwood Creek.

Key historic preservation laws and processes were the topic of the first day session that featured informal presentations and group discussions led by Carol Gaubatz, Staff Analyst with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and Dwight Dutschke of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). Carol discussed the history and functions of the NAHC – maintaining the confidential Sacred Lands File, updating lists of Native American Contacts and Most Likely Decedents, commenting on CEQA documents forwarded by the State Clearinghouse, facilitating protection of Native American graves pursuant to state law, among other important roles and services. Tribal members were most appreciative to have NAHC participation, and Carol was thrilled to be able to get out from behind the phone to meet the people face-to-face. Dwight Dutschke, who is an active member of the Ione Band of Miwok and has

California Senate Bill 18 (Burton 2004) *Executive Summary*

California Senate Bill 18 (Burton 2004) requires city and county planning agencies to consult with California Native American tribes during the preparation or amendment of General Plans for the purpose of preserving specified places, features, and objects located within the city or county's jurisdiction. The intent of this legislation is to accomplish the following:

- (1) Recognize that California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places are essential elements in tribal cultural traditions, heritages, and identities.
- (2) Establish meaningful consultations between California Native American tribal governments and California local governments at the earliest possible point in the local government land use planning process so that these places can be identified and considered.
- (3) Establish government-to-government consultations regarding potential means to preserve those places, determine the level of necessary confidentiality of their specific location, and develop proper treatment and management plans.
- (4) Ensure that local and tribal governments have information available early in the land use planning process to avoid potential conflicts over the preservation of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places.
- (5) Enable California Native American tribes to manage and act as caretakers of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places.
- (6) Encourage local governments to consider preservation of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places in their land use planning processes by placing them in open space.
- (7) Encourage local governments to consider the cultural aspects of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places early in land use planning processes.

SB 18 specifies that by March 1, 2005, the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR), in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), provide guidelines containing advice to local agencies for consulting with California Native American tribes for all of the following:

- (1) The preservation of, or the mitigation of impacts to, places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.995 of the Public Resources Code.
- (2) Procedures for identifying through the NAHC the appropriate California Native American tribes.
- (3) Procedures for continuing to protect the confidentiality of information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of those places, features, and objects.
- (4) Procedures to facilitate voluntary landowner participation to preserve and protect the specific identity, location, character, and use of those places, features, and objects.



Left: Nor Rel-Muk tribal training participants and instructors.

values, and that monitor positions model the traditional cultural hierarchy with knowledgeable elders ranked highest. Notably, he observed that when Native American monitoring is made a condition of project approval under CEQA, it establishes a contractual obligation similar to the PA or MOA in the Section 106 process. Moreover, he stressed the importance of “anticipating future consequences” by incorporating discovery plans and protocols, and provisions for enforcement of mitigation monitoring, into the conditions for project approval.

Tribal consultation was the topic for the second day session led by Reba Fuller, a member of the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians who is actively involved in with Central Sierra Me-Wuk Cultural and Historic Preservation

decades of service at OHP, spoke candidly from his experience base about how tribes can be most successful advocating for protection of their ancestral places – when consulting with agencies and developers, working with their own tribal membership and other tribes, and establishing tribal monitoring protocols and programs. Dwight observed that an estimated 80 percent of California Indians are not members of federally recognized tribes. He offered advice to the Nor Rel Muk Nation leaders about using legal-ease (“knowledge and expertise,” “prudent and feasible,” “informed decisions”) when notifying local agencies about the Tribe’s interests in being notified and having the opportunity to comment on discretionary projects for their area of concern. As for setting up tribal monitoring programs, Dwight stressed his beliefs that the main responsibility of a monitor is to serve as a liaison in communicating their tribe’s cultural

Committee and leads seminars in Native American Consultation for the National Preservation Institute. Reba stressed the importance of carefully developing and executing agreement documents between tribes and agencies, offering several samples: a MOU that establishes consultation protocols under a government-to-government relationship between a tribe and an agency; a MOA for treatment and disposition of human remains and other cultural objects encountered during project related activities; a MOA regarding the exchange of sensitive and confidential information; a tribal monitor contract that sets forth roles and responsibilities; and a daily monitor log. Reba stressed that as tribal representatives, Native American monitors need to be familiar with and help implement the conditions and protocols set forth in relevant project and agency agreement documents.

On the third day, Eric Ritter, BLM Archaeologist and Shasta College Instructor, delivered an introductory lesson on archaeology as a subdiscipline of anthropology, plus basic artifact identification. Provided were illustrations, plus hands-on examination of artifact collections typical of area prehistoric archaeological sites, and a flint-knapping demonstration. In the afternoon, an exercise in reading USGS topographic maps was led by Archaeological Consultant Trudy Vaughan of Coyote &



Left: Nor Rel-Muk tribal members on a site visit.

Fox Enterprises, Redding. Building on the various presentations, one Tribal participant was able to map the location of a sensitive site to be forwarded to Carol at the NAHC for inclusion in the Sacred Lands Inventory.

Field visits to two archaeological sites along the Trinity River were the highlight of the final day of this workshop, providing a setting where lessons learned could be applied in scenarios and group discussions. Site visits were led by Mark Arnold, Archaeologist with the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in the Hayfork office, with assistance from Trudy Vaughan and Janet Eidsness. Both sites showed evidence of prehistoric Native American and post-contact use by Chinese and Euroamerican miners and settlers, offering a good platform to discuss site formation processes including impacts from multiple layers of occupation. One site had abundant surface artifacts and features, providing an opportunity to discuss viable strategies for its protection from looting and other threats. The second site showed no surface indicators; however, a substantive excavation report was used to demonstrate that this site contains a remarkable buried deposit important to understanding the cultural history of the Nor Rel Muk. Warm sunlight filtered through the scented pines and oaks as the people stood on these old home places in the company of their friends, acknowledging their ancestors and praying for future generations of Nor Rel Muk.

Building Connections: A Cultural Resource Management Workshop for the Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria

Wendy Gaston and Tim Carr

The Mechoopda Indian Tribe of the Chico Rancheria in collaboration with the Society of California Archaeology Native American Programs Committee and California State University, Chico held a workshop in Cultural Resource Management on January 14-15, 2005. More than forty people attended this two day workshop including Mechoopda Tribal Members, City of Chico Council Members and representatives from the Planning Department, representatives from the California State University, Chico

Nor Rel Muk Nation Tribal Monitors

Dorothy August (Council Alternate)

Bob Burns (Tribal Vice-Chairperson)

Rose Burns

Thomas Burns (Council Alternate)

Michele Endicott (Tribal Council Secretary)

Dawna Groves (Trinity TANF Site Manager)

John "Sonny" Hayward (Tribal Chairperson)

Lori Thetford

Facilities Management and Services, as well as Archaeological Professors, and CRM professionals from the local region. The workshop was held at the request of Rebekah Funes, the Mechoopda Tribal Environmental Protection Department Director, her assistant Marissa Piero, and the Mechoopda Tribal Cultural Coordinator, Arlene Ward. They believed the tribe would benefit from instruction on CRM laws and policy, as well as an instruction on artifact recognition.

On Saturday the workshop was held at the Big Chico Creek Ecological Reserve (part of the traditional territory of the Mechoopda). NAPC Chair Janet Eidsness led the discussion. CSU-Chico Professor Antoinette Martinez and Arlene Ward and opened with a discussion of cultural identity among the Mechoopda tribal members, some of whom recounted memories of life on the former Rancheria along Sacramento Avenue in Chico and what it was like for them growing up as a member of the Mechoopda tribe. Greg White gave a presentation summarizing records of the early contact period and archaeological findings from the Sacramento Valley. However, the main focus of the day was on the various CRM laws including: NEPA, NHPA and Section 106, ARPA, NAGPRA and CEQA. Janet Eidsness discussed how these laws are implemented with special attention to the issue of Tribal consultation and Native American Monitoring. All of the participants were provided information from Lake Oroville Parks and Recreation archaeologist Leslie Steidl and PG&E archaeologist Alison MacDougall on their Native American Steward and Monitoring programs. All participants in the workshop were provided a training manual with reference materials on CRM laws, Native American Monitoring guidelines, roles, and responsibilities, and important contact information.

The Sunday session was held at the 25 Main Street offices, home to the SCA Business Office, Archeological Research Program, and the Northeast Information Center (NEIC). Amy Huberland of the NEIC introduced the center and discussed its importance, and instructed the participants

NAPC Chair Janet Eidsness and Mechoopda Tribal Member Delores McHenry at the Mechoopda Workshop in Chico.



NAPC Mechoopda Workshop Attendees

Mechoopda Native American Tribal Members

Juanita Aranda – Tribal Member
 Susan Brush – Tribal Member
 George Clements – Tribal Member
 Chester Conway – Tribal Member
 Carlene Conway – Tribal Member
 Jimmy Durant – Tribal Member
 Delores McHenry – Tribal Member
 Pat McHenry – Tribal Member
 Arlene Ward – Cultural Coordinator
 Rebeka Funes – Environmental Protection Department Director
 Marisa Piero – Environmental Protection Department, Assistant

Instructors

Janet Eidsness – Chair, Native American Programs Committee (NAPC) of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), & Consultant in Heritage Resources Management, Willow Creek
 Amy Huberland – Assistant Coordinator, Northeast Information Center
 Antoinette Martinez – Professor, CSU-Chico Anthropology Department & Coordinator Northeast Information Center (NEIC) of California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS)
 Greg White – Director, Archaeological Research Program, CSU-Chico

Guests

Tim Carr – Student/Technician, Archaeological Research Program (ARP), CSU-Chico CSU
 Tim Davis – Ranger, Sacramento River Bidwell Park
 Wendy Gaston – Student/Technician, Archaeological Research Program (ARP), CSU-Chico
 Andy Holcomb – Council Member, City of Chico
 Richard Jenkins – Archaeologist, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)
 Jason Jennings – Intern with Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Redding
 Dave Kimbrell – Project Manager, Facilities Management and Services, CSU-Chico
 Henry Maaf – Design Manager, Facilities Management and Services, CSU-Chico
 Alison MacDougall – Archaeologist, Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E)
 Kevin McCormick – Forest Archaeologist, Plumas National Forest
 Glenda Morse – Director, Facilities Management and Services, CSU-Chico
 Jeff Mott – Reserve Manager, BEZ, BCCER
 Richard Olson – Native American Coordinator, Caltrans District 3
 Ed Palmeri – Associate Planner, City of Chico
 Eric Ritter – Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Redding
 John Rudder – Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Lake Oroville
 Kim Seidler – Planner, City of Chico
 Bruce Steidl – Archaeologist and member of Mooretown Rancheria
 Leslie Steidl – Archaeologist, California Department of Parks & Recreation, Lake Oroville
 Rob Thacker – Project Manager, Facilities Management and Services, CSU-Chico
 Deborah Tibbetts – Forest Archaeologist, Plumas National Forest
 Gary Vercruse – Grounds Manager, Facilities Management and Services, CSU-Chico

on how to access and use site records. Greg White introduced the participants to the Archaeological Research Program (ARP) and provided a presentation on excavation practices, artifact typology, and identification. Tim Carr and Wendy Gaston, CSU-Chico Undergraduates and ARP technicians, assisted the participants in addressing artifact function and identification, as well as provided a presentation on lab methods and curation procedures. Throughout the workshop, all CRM professionals in attendance provided insights into an array of aspects of CRM law and policy implementation.

The weekend workshop was supplemented by a tour of Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park and Museum led by Park Ranger Tim Davis. Mechoopda tribal member Delores McHenry was able to point out and discuss a basket in the museum collections that was woven by her grandmother. Greg White also led the participants to the site of the main Mechoopda village inhabited up to 1868, located on the CSU Chico campus. While at the site, Delores McHenry led the participants in an emotional blessing, reinforcing the importance of this site and of tribal identity to the Mechoopda Tribe.

A great deal of recognition is due to Rebeka Funes, and her assistant Marissa Piero as well as Arlene Ward, and the Mechoopda Tribe for bringing the participants together and supplying us with two great meals. Many thanks are also due to Jeff Mott for allowing the workshop participants to meet at the Big Chico Creek Ecological Reserve, Tim Davis for leading the tour of Bidwell Mansion and Museum, the many instructors, SCA members, and all who helped in bringing this workshop together. The mission of the SCA Native American Programs Committee is to support communication and information sharing between California Natives and CRM professionals and these workshops are essential in forging these relationships.

Mechoopda tribal members on the grounds of CSU-Chico. From left - Chet Conway, George Clements, Susan Bush, Delores McHenry, Arlene Ward, Marissa Piero, and Rebekah Funes.





Left—Scenes from the NACP Mechoopda Workshop. Above—The Governor's 2004 Historic Preservation Award Certificate recognizing the Society for California Archaeology Native American Program Committee Cultural Resource Management for California Indians and Cultural Resource Management Professionals Training Program.



Web Sites of Interest

World Meteorological Organization

<http://www.wmo.ch/index-en.html>

CA Native Plant Photos

<http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/photos/flora/>

Fire-Cracked Rock Features on Sandy Landforms in the Northern Rocky Mountains: Toward Establishing Reliable Frames of Reference for Assessing Site Integrity

<http://anthropology.tamu.edu/faculty/thoms/publications/Geoarch%20article.pdf>

FCR (Fire-Cracked Rock) Bibliography

<http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCHNET/Pubs/fcr.html>

Alphabetical Listing of Conchologists—Malacologists

<http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/~ksc/Malacologists/FamousMalacologists.html>

California Wildlife Foundation

<http://www.californiawildlifefoundation.org/>

SCA Executive Board Meeting Minutes, September 10, 2004, Fort Hunter Liggett, California

Officers Present:

Amy Gilreath, President
Shelly Davis-King, President-Elect
Karin Anderson, Northern Vice President
Terry Jones, Southern Vice President (arrived at 12:10)
Janine Loyd, Secretary

Officers Absent:

Elena Nilsson, Immediate Past-President
Stacy Schneyder, Treasurer

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 a.m.

Strategic Plan

Two objectives were identified for the upcoming year:

1. Implement existing policies.
2. Disseminate information on the activities of the SCA.

Communication was identified as a top priority. Avenues of communication were identified as:

Annual Meetings, Archaeology Month Posters, Data Sharing Meetings, NAPC Newsletter and Workshops, Website, CASSP Newsletter, SCA *Newsletter*, *Proceedings*, Newsflashes, Board liaisons, Business Office information requests.

In order to effectively accomplish the goals of implementing policy and communicating action to the membership, the Board focused on solid infrastructure as a priority, identifying four elements for attention.

1. Business Office operations need to be smooth. This includes:
 - a. Improving communication between the Business Office and the Treasurer;
 - b. Coordinating elections with the Nomination Committee; and
 - c. Printing and distributing ballots to the membership.
2. Maintaining and increasing Membership
3. Fundraising. A fundraising committee was discussed at the March 17, 2004 Board Meeting; Dana McGowan expressed interest at that time.
4. Website. Content needs to be kept current

Additional elements of infrastructure that were discussed:

Inter-President communication.

The bi-annual audit.

The Business Office performance review.

Minutes from the previous meeting, June 4 and 5, 2004, were reviewed and minor corrections were needed.

Motion to adopt the minutes of the June 4, 2004, as corrected.
Shelly Davis-King

Second: Terry Jones

In Favor: Amy Gilreath, Shelly Davis-King, Karin Anderson, Terry Jones, Janine Loyd. Opposed: none

Motion carries

Motion to adopt the minutes of the June 5, 2004, as corrected.
Shelly Davis-King

Second: Terry Jones

In Favor: Amy Gilreath, Shelly Davis-King, Karin Anderson, Terry Jones, Janine Loyd. Opposed: none

Motion carries

Financial Report for Second Quarter 2004

Amy presented information. The Second Quarter numbers are considered preliminary because there are still questions regarding the Annual Meeting income and expenses.

The numbers for member's dues need to be corrected.

The Forest Service is still committed to provide \$5,000.00 for Archaeology Month

CASSP is receiving \$50,000.00 from the BLM. The Discovery Works budget is \$43,500.00. It was discussed that some of the remainder might be used to cover one issue of the SCA *Newsletter* and some go to the SCA as a handling fee.

Upcoming expenses: The Membership Directory is expected to cost approximately \$1,700.00

Revising the Board Manual

The revision process is continuing. Three items identified to be completed:

1. Committee information needs to be cleaned up and clarified.
2. The Calendars and dates of events need to be corrected.
3. Information on the Presidents Award needs to be added.

Business Office Update

The Business Office Manager has suggested that all the Newsletters be distributed as e-zines. It was agreed that one e-zine a year, with three paper editions could be appropriate.

The Business Office reports that membership is down. There is a question as to whether member's dues payments are being processed in a timely manner. Some 'Life' members who signed up for a payment plan are in arrears. The Business Office will dun them for their overdue payments.

Briefings

Senate Bill 18

SB18 is related to Native American involvement in local planning, and the SCA has sent letters of support for the legislation. Shelly Davis-King has begun acting as liaison to the Native American Heritage Commission to facilitate SCA involvement in implementing the legislation.

State Historic Resources Commission

The SHRC is revising the State Historic Preservation Plan. There is some concern regarding where archaeology will fall in the revised plan because of relatively low placement in survey responses so far.

The Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation were announced. From 50 nominees, 12 awards were presented, including one to the SCA's Native American Programs Committee.

The SHRC confirmed that the Office of Historic Preservation will not take on doing review of CEQA projects.

The SHPO has said he wants cultural resources as part of the General Plan by 2006.

California Performance Review (CPR)

While CPR recommends that the State Historic Resources Commission be eliminated, it is considered unlikely to happen, because the commission costs roughly \$17,500.00 to run and brings in about \$1.3 million to the state.

California Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2006-2010

This plan is in the process of being developed. Shelly Davis-King will communicate with the Preservation Planners to ensure that archaeology stays in the mix.

Committee Reports

A summary of committee reports was provided [to the Board, compiled] by Karin Anderson. Additional information is provided here.

Archaeology Month

Laura Leach-Palm is arranging a variety of activities for the Sacramento area, and is seeking representatives from each

county to coordinate local events.

Website Committee

The basic information on the web site is up-to-date.

Regarding adding new content, it is agreed we should proceed slowly to make sure that what goes up can be maintained and updated. We don't want to get too much, sloppy content. Any new content is to be vetted by the website committee.

Amy requested that we consider adding links to useful government or non-profit sites.

Nominations Committee

J. Cleland has agreed to chair the committee.

Proceedings

Some of the papers are in Spanish. No decision has been reached regarding how to deal with them. A paper from the year 2000 will be included in the current Proceedings.

Easements

The SCA holds about 30 easements on properties with archaeological sites. We are investigating releasing the easements. Amy will report in January.

CASSP

Presented by Beth Padon. CASSP will be providing a training November 6 and 7, 2004, in Barstow. They have been approached by Joan Schneider to present a short course to her field class at Anza Borrego.

Additional Business

There has been an idea circulated to create a California Indian Site Stewardship Program tailored to Native American needs.

Northern California Data Sharing Meeting: Nothing new to report.

A letter was received from Villa Branciforte requesting the SCA become involved in their preservation efforts. The request was noted and no action was taken.

Motion to adjourn. Janine Loyd

Second: Shelly Davis-King

In Favor: Amy Gilreath, Shelly Davis-King, Karin Anderson, Terry Jones, Janine Loyd. Opposed: none

Motion carries

Meeting Adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

39th Annual Meeting April 21-24, 2005 Sacramento



Preliminary Program

THURSDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON, APRIL 21

- **SCA Board Meeting**
- **Early Registration**
- **Exhibitor Set-up**
- **Workshop:** *Distinguishing Human and Non-Human Osteological Remains*
- **Workshop:** *Historic Glass Bottles Workshop*
- **Workshop:** *Working with CEQA*
- **Tour:** *Department of Parks and Recreation Three for the Price of One Tour—Archaeology Laboratory, Museum Resource Center, and a Brief discussion on distinguishing features of California Indian baskets by California Indian basket-weaver, Kathy Wallace.*

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21

- **Welcome Reception (No-host Bar)**
- **Early Registration**
- **Exhibits and Book Room**
- **Public Lecture:** Scott Stine—*Looking at the Prehistoric Past to Understand California's Climatic Future.*

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22

- **Registration**
- **Welcome, Introductions, and Select Award Presentations**
- **Plenary Session:** *Native American Influences on the Structure and Composition of Prehistoric Ecosystems* (Charles Kay, William Hildebrandt, Kat Anderson, and Frank Lake)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22

- **Registration**
- **Reception and Book Signing for Dr. Kat Anderson:** *Tending the Wild: Indigenous Management of California's Natural Resources and Bio-Diversity.*
- **SCA Native American Program Committee Round Table:** *Senate Bill 18: Working with Local Agencies to Protect Native American Cultural Sites.* Organizer: Janet Eidsness.
- **Symposium:** *A Chumash-Polynesia Nexus?* Organizers: Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A Klar (Kathryn A. Klar, Terry L. Jones, Robert L. Bettinger, Michael J. Moratto, Johanna Nichols, Lynn Gamble, Atholl Anderson, L. Mark Raab).
- **Symposium:** *15,000 Acres and 1,000 Sites Later: Archaeology of a FERC Relicensing Project in Oroville.* Organizer: Mark Selverston (Mark Selverston, Bryan Much, Regina George, Adrian Praetzelis, Michael Newland, Karin Goetter,

Suzanne Stewart, Bruno Texier, Mark Walker, Lori Stevens).

- **Symposium:** *Time, Tides, and Trails: Culture and Chronology on California's Central Coast.* Organizer: Brenda L. Reed (Gary S. Breschini, Karen Klemic, Brenda L. Reed, Joan Brandoff-Kerr).
- **General Session:** *Archaeology Today—Site Preservation, Public Outreach, and Native American Partnerships.* (Bryan Much, Kristin Meyer, Stephanie Manning, Michael Sampson, Richard J. Lundin, Gregg L. Castro)
- **General Session:** *California Great Basin and Desert Prehistory.* (Michael R. Walsh, John Romani, Alexander K. Rogers, Christine Hacking, Reid Farmer, F. Kirk Halford, Mark W. Allen, Mark R. Faull, Alan P. Garfinkel, Lynn Johnson, Christopher Morgan)

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 22

- **Silent Auction and Beer and Wine Tasting Party at the Masonic Lodge**

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23

- **Registration**
- **CASSP Committee Meeting**
- **SCA Student Committee**
- **CAAMP Committee Meeting**
- **2006 Ventura Meeting Advance Planning Breakfast**
- **Workshop:** *How to Consult with California SHPO* (Morning)
- **Symposium:** *From Sa' Cum to Sacramento: Exploring Ways to Share the Past Through Heritage Tourism.* Organizers: Kim Tremaine and Roberta Deering (Maggie Trumbly, Kim Tremaine, Wendy M. Nettles, Wendy J. Nelson, Carol Roland, Roberta Deering)
- **Symposium:** *Intersections and Exchanges: Culture Contact Research in California.* Organizer: Barbara Voss (Thad M. Van Bueren, Lee Panich, Sannie Osborn, Eric Blind, Barbara Voss, Sarah Ginn, Michael K. Lerch)
- **Symposium:** *Cultural Responses And Adaptations During The Late Prehistoric Period Along The Central California Coast.* Organizers: Terry Joslin and Ethan Bertrando (Rachel Nixon, Barry Price, Ethan Bertrando, Terry Joslin, Nathan Stevens, Tim Carpenter, Jennifer M. Farquhar, John Parker, Tom Garlinghouse)
- **Symposium:** *Distant Denizens: Cultural and Physical Adaptations at Remote Historical Archaeological Sites.* Organizers: Karen Swope and Barbara Tejada (H.R. Puckett, K.K. Swope, K.B. Hallaran, B.S. Tejada, W.M. Nettles, M.C. Hamilton, S.A. Spearing, M. Hangan, and D.L. Hardesty)
- **General Session:** *California Coastal Zone Prehistory* (Adrian R. Whitaker, Shannon Tushingham, Christopher Jazwa, Amanda K. Scherrer, Brian F. Coddling, Jon M. Erlandson, R. Kelly Beck, Torben C. Rick, Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Cristie Boone, Charlotte Cooper, Josh Peabody)
- **Poster Session 1** (John A. Robbins, Kelli Brasket, Bryan Much, Roger La Jeunesse, Erin King, Eric Wohlgemuth, Christopher Wolff, Deanna M. Grimstead)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23

- **Registration**
- **SCA General Meeting**
- **Tour:** *Above, At, and Below Grade: A 3D Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Sacramento*
- **Workshop:** *How to Consult with California SHPO* (Afternoon)
- **Symposium/Poster Session:** *Concepts, Commentary, and Conversations on Central California Coast Cultures Part I.* Organizers: Terry Joslin and Pat Mikkelsen (Clayton G. Lebow, Mark Neal, Laura Leach-Palm, Pat Mikkelsen,

Dave Fredrickson, Sue-Ann Schroder, Ted Jones, Janine Loyd, Tom Origer, Dina Ryan, Ethan Bertrando, Jeffrey S. Rosenthal, Dustin McKenzie)

- **Symposium:** *Managing Prehistory at MCB Camp Pendleton – Exploring Regional Trends along the Southern California Bight.* Organizers: Brian Byrd and Stan Berryman (Stan Berryman, Craig F. Woodman, Kevin O. Pope, Seetha N. Reddy, Brian Byrd, Thomas A. Wake, Micah J. Hale, Mark S. Becker, Andrew L. York, Jeffrey H. Altschul, Jeffrey S. Rosenthal, Andy Yatsko, G. Timothy Gross)
- **Symposium:** *A Potpourri of Instructive Observations from Native Coastal Southern California.* Organizer: Henry C. Koerper (Monica Strauss, Henry C Koerper, Michael E. Macko, Ivan H. Strudwick, Paul E. Langenwalter II)
- **General Session:** *Contributions to California Prehistory* (Brendan J. Culleton, Thomas L. Jackson, Donna Gillette, Gerald R. Gates, Jennifer Perry, Joanne M. Mack, Andrew R. Pignuolo, Jill K. Gardner, Susan M. Hector, Eric Wohlgenuth, Alex DeGregorey)
- **General Session:** *Contributions to History and Historical Archaeology* (Seth Mallios, Richard J. Lundin, Kristin Crawford, Heidi Pierson, Todd J. Braje, Tsim D. Schneider, Cheryl A. Smith-Lintner, Stacey C. Jordan, Joseph L. Charkoff, Dennis R. Gallegos)
- **Poster Session 2** (Eric White, Robert Jones Jr., Heather Price, Tim Carpenter, Marin Pilloud, Alexander K. Rogers, Alan Bryan)

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23

- **Awards Banquet.** Speaker: Paul Koch –*Diving into the Wreck: A Paleontologists View of the Late Pleistocene Extinction*

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24

- **Tour** *Mines and Vines. Tour through the renowned Sierra Nevada foothills wine country visiting historic gold mines, including the Kennedy and Gold Cliff Mines; and enjoying tastings at wineries, including Stevenot's (an elegant lunch included), Ironstone, and Twisted Oaks, with a brief jaunt around Murphys.*
- **SCA Incoming Board Meeting**

- **Symposium:** *Dynamics, Dimensions, and Diversity in Baja California Archaeology.* Organizers: Eric Ritter and Julia Bendimez Patterson (Eric W. Ritter, Julia Bendimez Patterson, Matthew Des Lauriers, Don Laylander, John W. Foster, Fernando Oviedo García, Andrea Guía Ramírez, Antonio Porcayo Michelini)
- **Symposium:** *Inland, Interior, and Interface: Current Research within South-Central California.* Organizers: David Robinson and Gale Grasse (Gale Grasse, Jennifer Perry, Matthew Armstrong, Michael A. Glassow, Diana Anzures-Dyste, Jack Sprague, David Robinson, John R. Johnson, David Earle, Julianne Bernard, Rebecca S. Orfila, Thomas L. Jackson)
- **Symposium/Poster Session:** *Concepts, Commentary, and Conversations on Central California Coast Cultures Part II.* Organizers: Terry Joslin and Pat Mikkelsen (Clayton G. Lebow, Mark Neal, Laura Leach-Palm, Pat Mikkelsen, Dave Fredrickson, Sue-Ann Schroder, Ted Jones, Janine Loyd, Tom Origer, Dina Ryan, Ethan Bertrando, Jeffrey S. Rosenthal, Dustin McKenzie)
- **Symposium:** *After the Gold Rush and Silver Age: Archaeology of Late-Nineteenth Century San Francisco, South of Market.* Organizers: Michael Stoyka and Sandra E. Hollimon (Michael D Meyer, Sandra Massey, Sunshine Psota, Michael Stoyka, Karin Goetter, Elaine-Maryse Solari, Sandra E. Hollimon)
- **Symposium:** *Knowing the Best of the Past: Archaeological Studies in California's State Parks.* Organizers: Richard Fitzgerald and John Foster (Dan Mosier, Jay Von Werlhorf, Joan S. Schneider, Jeanette R. Tobacco, Mark Hylkema, Sheli O. Smith, Charles Beeker, Dionne Gruver, Kathie Lindahl, Shannon Tushingham)

ONGOING: FRIDAY THROUGH SUNDAY, APRIL 21-24

- Exhibits and Book Room (Thursday 6:00-9:00 pm)
- Quiet Room for Parents and Infants
- Slide Preview Room
- SCA Business Office



Visit www.SCAHome.org for Annual Meeting information including the full pre-registration packet and preliminary schedule.





Exhibits

“Treasures of the Manila Galleons” Special Exhibit, February 5, 2005 Through September 30, 2005

January 8, 2005, Monterey, CA – The Monterey History and Art Association will launch an outstanding new special exhibit, for both adults and children, beginning February 5, 2005. **“Treasures of the Manila Galleons,”** tells the history of the Spanish/Manila galleon commercial trade, also known as the “China trade,” that existed for 250 years (1565-1812). The exhibit explores the grueling roundtrip voyage from Acapulco to Manila. On display from Saturday, February 5, 2005 through Labor Day at the Maritime Museum of Monterey, located at 5 Custom House Plaza near Fishermen’s Wharf (831-372-2608). The Maritime Museum is open daily from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM except it is closed Wednesdays until Memorial Day; open daily after Memorial Day. Admission is \$8 for adults, \$5 for seniors, students, military, and youth between 12 to 18 years old, and free for children ages 12 or under.

“Treasures of the Manila Galleons” highlights the story of the galleon **San Felipe**, shipwrecked off of Baja California in 1575. This is the earliest Manila Galleon shipwreck known. The exhibit features hundreds of fascinating artifacts recently salvaged from the wreck, including: beautiful blue-on-white Ming Dynasties porcelains, Spanish and English silver coins, a mysterious, newly discovered stoneware jar from the Rhine, shipworm-riddled wax blocks for candle making and models of British galleon hunting ships. In addition, the exhibit includes a 16-foot board game where visitors become the pilot of their own galleon that they must sail to Manila and back. There is also a children’s galleon in the museum lobby, and children can climb aboard and become captain of the ship.

The Monterey History and Art Association, which operates the Maritime Museum, Mayo Hayes O’Donnell Library, Casa Serrano, Doud House, and the Perry Downer Historic Costume Gallery, is the oldest cultural institution on the Monterey Peninsula. It began its work 72 years ago and is still going strong today as a leader in the historic preservation

of Monterey’s artifacts, historic properties, and the precious art created by many of our most famous residents.

For more information, please contact Shawna Hershfield at (831) 372-2608 extension 11.

Workshops and Tours

National Park Service’s 2005 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service’s 2005 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century will be held May 16-20, 2005, at the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park in Chillicothe, Ohio. Lodging will be in Comfort Inn in Chillicothe, Ohio. This will be the fifteenth year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop this year will focus on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, interpretation, and on-hands use of the equipment in the field. Special topic for this year is the introduction of geophysical techniques in archaeological excavations. In addition to the workshop, there will be an equipment fair on Friday (May 20th) with the major geophysical equipment manufacturers attending. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center’s web page at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; tel: (402) 437-5392, ext. 141; fax: (402) 437-5098; email: <steve_de_vore@nps.gov>.

Kern County Archaeological Society Tour, April 9-10, 2005

The interface between the rugged and largely undisturbed southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the colorful and dramatic western Mojave Desert, remains largely undisturbed. This unique natural area contains an amazing array of native plants and animals that continue to thrive in this rugged environment. Our overnight fieldtrip will showcase the remarkable natural history (botany, geology, and hydrology), and prehistory (ethnography, archaeology) of the area, further highlighted by our knowledgeable guest speakers, Alan Garfinkel, J. Kenneth Pringle and Jack Sprague.

Campsites of the Native Americans dot the landscape of our tour area including their milling locations, chalcedony quarries, and rock rings. Several distinctive Indian groups including the Tubatulabal and the Kawaiisu/Panamint Shoshone, lived side by side for approximately 3,000 years. These groups had different life ways that were largely influenced by the constraints of their contrasting environments. Under the guidance of Alan Garfinkel, doctoral candidate at the University of California, Davis, and specialist on the prehistory and natural history of this region, participants will visit aboriginal rock art sites, prehistoric campsites and rock shelters. Plants and animals that were widely used by the Native peoples will be identified and discussed. Indian artifacts used and left behind by the native peoples of the area will be one of the lecture subjects, as well as hands on examination of their physical properties.

This two-day excursion will begin at Walker Pass, proceed up to Chimney Campground and the upland Pinyon Forests, where we will camp overnight. The next day we will caravan down to Nine Mile Canyon, through the Pinyon Pine Woodland, Joshua Tree Forest, through the Sagebrush Scrub environment and into the Creosote Bush lowlands. We will then proceed north to Little Lake and Fossil Falls, where we will visit the famous Stahl Site and end at Bickel Camp in the El Paso Mountains.

We will meet on Saturday, April 9th at the Walker Pass Campground at 10:00 AM where we will arrange our car caravan. The Kern County Archaeological Society (KCAS) will provide Saturday night's dinner and breakfast on Sunday morning. Participants will be responsible for their own transportation, remainder of their meals, snacks, water, and camping equipment.

Cost for the two day trip is \$100.00 per person, of which \$90.00 is tax-deductible as a contribution to the Kern County Archaeological Society (section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Service code). Reservations must be received by April 1, 2005 and enrollment is limited to 20 individuals. Please make all checks payable to KCAS and mail to the address below. Two scholarships will be provided based on consideration of academic interests and/or special needs.

For further information or reservations please contact:

Kern County Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 9793
Bakersfield, CA. 93389

On the Web

Coso Rock Art on the Web

The National Park Service Discover Archaeology web site has a new feature series: Coso Rock Art. Begin your visit of the Coso Rock Art feature on our home page: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/>. The Coso Rock Art District is a National Historic Landmark located deep in the U.S. Navy's

testing station at China Lake in California. More than 20,000 images and associated sites comprise one of America's most impressive petroglyphic and archeological complexes. Come explore the long history of the Coso people and the meanings they inscribed in stone. (The full Discover Archeology series is on-line at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/public/discover.htm>.)

Conferences

2005 Pecos Conference

The 2005 Pecos Conference Committee, consisting of representatives from Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos National Laboratories, the Santa Fe National Forest and the Valles Caldera National Preserve, is in the process of preparing mailings and documentation for this upcoming summer's 2005 Pecos Conference to be held on the Pajarito Plateau at the White Rock Recreation Area. We are updating our mailing and contact list to reflect individual and organization current contact information. We would also like to have access to list servers to distribute information. If you wish to notify the Committee of address or contact changes, or suggestions for listserver contacts please contact Mike Bremer at mbremer@fs.fed.us or (505) 438-7846.

J. Michael Bremer
Forest Archaeologist/Heritage Program Manager
Santa Fe National Forest
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(505) 438-7846; mbremer@fs.fed.us

Cultural Resource Management Exposition at SAA

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and The American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) will co-host a cultural resource career exposition on Saturday, April 2, 2005 from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. The expo will be held in conjunction with SAA's 69th Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah from March 30 – April 3, 2005.

SAA and ACRA invite cultural resource management companies, government agencies, and educators to be part of this exciting event. You may have two representatives on-site ready to talk informally and individually with attendees. Your representatives will be able to talk specifically about your organization while discussing other topics of general interest. Attendees are interested in cultural resource management and public education and are there to network and learn about career options.

Each participating group will be charged a minimal fee of \$50. There will be no charge for attendees. Additionally, this expo will not be limited to registrants of the SAA Annual Meeting but will be open and free to all who are interested.

The deadline for registration is late March 2005, but if you register by November 8, 2004 your company's name will be included in the SAA's preliminary program.

This is the fourth year for the CRM Career Expo, and we expect it to get bigger and livelier than ever, so plan now to have your company/agency involved. For further information, please contact Sarah Herr at sherr@desert.com re: CRM Expo, or at work at 520-881-2244.

Books and Journals

Oregon Mountain Curve Correction Project

The Oregon Mountain Curve Correction Project, a project of Caltrans District 2, Redding, involved the realignment of a 0.5-mile section of State Route 299, through a portion of the La Grange Mine, California Historical Landmark No. 778. As part of its plan to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Caltrans contracted with Far Western Anthropological Research Group Inc., Julia G. Costello, of Foothill Resources, Ltd., and Stephen R. Wee, of JRP Historical Consulting Services, for historical research and evaluation of the project's effect on this historic property.

Based on the results of their research, it was determined that the proposed highway realignment would result in adverse effects to the newly-proposed National Register-eligible district – the La Grange Historic Mine and one of its contributors. Mitigation of adverse effects to the La Grange Historic Mine District and the La Grange Hydraulic Pit (CA-TRI-1564H) were addressed in a formal Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Federal Highway Administration and the California State Historic Preservation Officer. The MOA included, among other measures, the development of a K – 12 Social Studies Curriculum lesson plan following the National Park Service model “Teaching with Historic Places.”

This lesson plan entitled “La Grange Mine—Changing the Landscape in the Quest for Gold,” is available in a web-based format and focuses on the La Grange Historic Mine District. The La Grange Mine was initially worked in 1862 and purchased by the La Grange Hydraulic Gold Mining Company in 1892 by Baron Ernest de la Grange, a nobleman and resident of Paris, France. Between 1892 and 1915, the La Grange Mine grew to become the largest hydraulic mining operation in the state of California. During its peak period of production in the early 20th century, it was one of the largest mines in the world. By the time it closed, the La Grange Mine is said to have produced \$3,500,000 worth of gold. Some 100 million cubic yards of earth and gravel had been washed from the slopes of Oregon Mountain in order to obtain the precious metal. It is estimated that tailings left behind from the La Grange mining operations range from 40 to 120 feet in depth.

Although designed for middle school students learning history, social studies, geography, and other related subjects,

the lesson plan is easily adaptable from upper elementary through high school, and even for college courses. The plan includes maps, readings, and photographs, all of which are accompanied by questions. At the end, activities pull together the concepts students have just covered and require them to initiate their own research. The lesson plan also contains teacher materials and teaching activities which can be used either directly on the computer or can be printed out, photocopied and distributed to students. The plan is available as a CD readable with Adobe Acrobat 5.0 or higher. To obtain copies of the CD, or for more information, contact Blossom Hamusek, Heritage Resource Coordinator, Caltrans, District 2, Environmental Management – R1 Branch, 1657 Riverside Drive, Redding, California, 96049-6073; Email: blossom_hamusek@dot.ca.gov.

President's Message (cont'd from page 3)

to serve as both SAA Liaison and State Agency Liaison; Scott Baxter has volunteered to be our Liaison to the Society for Historical Archaeology; and Noelle Shaver is now our Publicity Liaison. It has been a while since we have had a full compliment of liaisons. Our organization and the Board will greatly benefit from their enthusiastic hands-on involvement.

Finally, there are, in my opinion, far too many folks who “play but don't pay” for participation in the SCA. From where I sit, it is inappropriate for someone to be a (functioning or aspiring) career archaeologist in California and not an SCA member. If you are reading this, then you are receiving your *Newsletter*, and you are the kind of regular dues-paying member that our Society depends upon. To acknowledge this, we'll affix a somewhat discrete “M” sticker on your name-tag at the Annual Meeting. It wouldn't be such a bad thing to put a little peer-pressure on your sticker-less friends. They can easily remedy their sticker-less status by doing a little business at our Business Office table at the Annual Meeting. Our Membership Drive chair, Vicki Beard, will be very grateful.

And now – Seacrist OUT!

Amy Gilreath

Archaeology Month is May 2005

Archaeology Month is a national program to promote heritage preservation. California Archaeology Month is sponsored by the SCA, and is coming in May, 2005. Each year, the SCA publishes an Archaeology Month Poster with contributions from state and federal agencies and member donations, and also makes available a comprehensive Archaeology Month Resources Guide. Visit [SCAHome.org](http://www.scahome.org) to find out how to contribute in your area and search our county-by-county grid of Archaeology Month activities:

http://www.scahome.org/educational_resources/2005_ArchMonth.html



This series offers an annotated bibliography of recently 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: dthomas@netptc.net. Please limit contributions to those that can be easily accessed by all members of the SCA and have appeared within the last five years.

Eerkens, J.W. and J.S. Rosenthal

2004 Are Obsidian Subsources Meaningful Units of Analysis?: Temporal and Spatial Patterning of Subsources in the Coso Volcanic Field, Southeastern California. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 31:21-29.

The science of obsidian sourcing has evolved to a point where major obsidian sources are divided into subsources representing chemically discrete signatures flows using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA). Using Coso Volcanic Fields as a case study, Eerkens and Rosenthal assess the practical analytical benefits of identifying obsidian subsources for interpreting prehistoric patterns of tool stone procurement, exchange, and mobility systems.

Coso Volcanic Fields, representing four different obsidian flows or subsources, is located in southeastern California, between Owens Lake and China Lake. The four main Coso sources recognized include Sugarloaf Mountain, West Sugarloaf Mountain, Joshua Ridge, and West Cactus Peak. The individual subsources vary in quality, abundance and accessibility, important considerations in procuring tool stone and planning logistical trips.

A database of obsidian artifacts from Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake (NAWSCL) was compiled to analyze source and hydration information in an attempt to recognize temporal and spatial patterns associated with differential use of obsidian subsources. For comparative purposes, similar databases were constructed that included obsidian artifacts from Owens Valley, Mohave Desert and southern California coast.

Results of the study indicate major shifts in the use of different Coso subsources through time. The West Sugarloaf subsurface increases in use over time. The evident increase of this source is seen in Marana period tool types, especially projectile points in which 88% of Desert Side-notched series points are manufactured from West Sugarloaf obsidian. The shift in exploitation of West Sugarloaf is viewed as a product of intensification of this subsurface rather than a reduction of other sources such as Sugarloaf Mountain. Additionally, a spatial pattern emerges from analysis of the subsurface data. While prehistoric inhabitants that exploited the NAWSCCL area used a range of subsources in tool manufacture, groups to the north and south were either procuring or trading for West Sugarloaf obsidian.

Based on research results, Eerkens and Rosenthal assert that recognizing obsidian subsources can bring to light patterns of prehistoric quarrying, exchange and landscape use that may have not been evident otherwise. They recommend that future research should focus on tracking the movement of different Coso obsidians across larger geographic areas.

Banks, W.E. and M. Kay

2003 High-Resolution Casts for Lithic Use-Wear Analysis. *Lithic Technology* 28(1):27-33.

The authors present an improved method for producing high-resolution, positive epoxy casts of lithic artifacts that can be examined for use-wear under high magnification. Contrasted to conventional casting methods which produces negative impressions, this method creates true, or positive, casts that ultimately improves analysis. The polyvinylsiloxane gel used in the process replicates wear features for analysis at high magnifications and retains its integrity indefinitely when kept from prolonged exposure to ultraviolet light. Procedural methods of cast production are outlined in detail. Additionally, results of use-wear observed on a sample of patinated Middle Paleolithic stone tools and related epoxy casts were compared to demonstrate the precision of the method for systematic functional analysis.

Eerkens, J.W., J. King, and E. Wohlgemuth

2004 The Prehistoric Development of Intensive Green-Cone Piñon Processing in Eastern California. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 29(2):17-26.

Rock rings have been a relatively common feature on the western Great Basin landscape, but the function and temporal association of these rings remain ambiguous. Rock rings have been classified as house foundations, sleeping circles, piñon processing areas and remains of piñon caches. Recent excavations along Sherwin Summit in the upland piñon zone located just north of Bishop shed new insights on the nature of these features. The investigation also resulted in the identification of several ephemeral surface features thought to be associated with piñon processing. Nine rock rings, eight "burn features" and several lithic scatters were tested and analyzed. Eerkens, King, and Wohlgemuth argue that rock rings and burn features are evidence of late prehistoric green-cone piñon intensification.

Since rock rings and lithic scatters tend to be found at the same site, researchers have often assumed that these features

are temporally associated. Most of the lithic scatters located along the project corridor date to the Newberry Period (3500-1500 B.P.). Radiocarbon dates taken from charcoal within several of the rock rings, however, indicate a much later date of origin. Data of upland and lowland rock rings were compiled and analyzed to serve as a baseline comparison and to suggest possible function. Characteristics included average diameter, entry-way orientation, classes of artifacts associated, presence of hearths and depth to bedrock. Results seem to indicate that rock rings located in the lowlands are the remains of dwellings whereas the upland rings served a different purpose. Rock rings along Sherwin Summit were generally smaller with no pattern of entrance orientation, excavation within the features failed to produce significant artifacts or ecofacts and bedrock was often encountered within the first five centimeters. Additionally, analysis of macrobotanical remains recovered from burn features show high densities of burned piñon nutshell and cone scales, representative of green-cone processing.

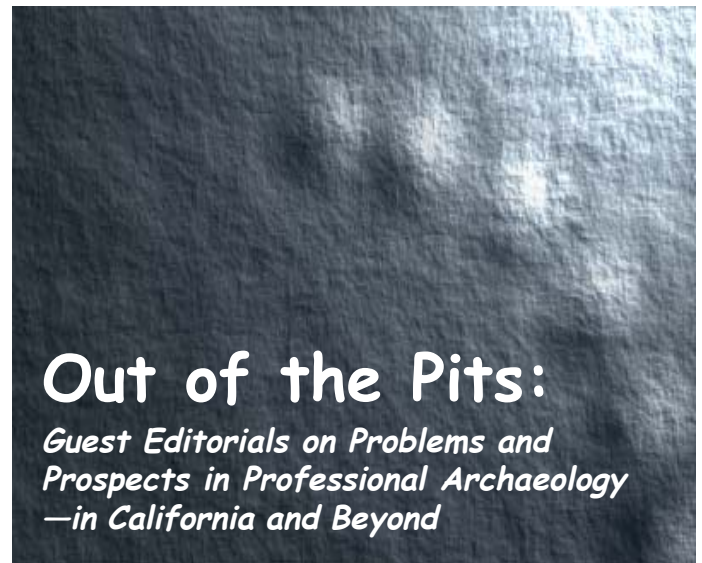
The authors propose a model that consists of at least two steps in gathering and processing piñon beginning around 500 years before present. Collection and initial processing was conducted within the piñon zone to remove the cones and some shells. The remainder of the shells would then be transported to lower elevations where they would go through additional processing. They argue that rock rings located in the uplands represent the remains of piñon caches that were once covered with pine boughs and needles. The ring of rocks that are visible today, were used to hold the boughs in place. The shift to piñon caching and green-cone processing could represent a response to scheduling conflicts between availability of resources in the uplands and social obligations in the lowlands. The advantage of green-cone processing allows for earlier harvesting (August to early September) and caching makes piñon resources available later in the year while not engaged in other activities.

New! SCAHome.org Publications Page:

<http://www.scahome.org/publications/index.html>

The site has a central reference for the annual *Proceedings*, with information for authors and symposia chairs, editorial guidelines, and an Index of *Proceedings* articles and abstracts searchable by author, county, and issue, assembled by Don Laylander.

The Publications site also contains a synopsis of SCA *Special Publications*, SCA *Occasional Papers*, and a lovely gallery of Archaeology Month posters with instructions for downloading—now you can have your favorite poster as desktop wallpaper!



CRM Writers and Reviewers

Don Laylander

“Writers ought to be regarded as wrongdoers who deserve to be acquitted or pardoned only in the rarest cases.” – Friedrich Nietzsche

“Reviewers, with some rare exceptions, are a most stupid and malignant race.” – Percy Bysshe Shelley

The antipathy between authors and critics sometimes finds its echoes even in the (comparatively) benign realm inhabited by CRM report writers and their government agency reviewers. This doesn't have to be the case, because the two are engaged in what is essentially a collaborative effort to produce a useful and effective document.

As someone who's sat at both sides of the table, I want to suggest that the key to productive collaboration may lie in writers and reviewers sharing a clear understanding of their respective roles and responsibilities. In particular, this concerns the distinction between *mandatory* and *suggested* revisions proposed by the reviewer.

Mandatory revisions are things the writer has to address, although he doesn't necessarily have to adopt the specific remedies proposed by the reviewer. These may include:

Factual inaccuracies. Yes, even the best CRM reports do contain misstatements. When detected, they must of course be eliminated, and the reviewer plays an invaluable role in reducing their number.

Errors of grammar, spelling, or punctuation. These must be corrected. However, an important distinction should be recognized between true *errors*, as recognized by standard dictionaries, style guides, etc., and the reviewer's *stylistic preferences*, in which cases changes aren't mandatory (see below). Because of the sometimes murky boundary between error and preference, the reviewer may want to consider

making clear which he thinks is which, for instance by using a system of color coding.

Stylistic inconsistency. To give a report a professional sheen, the stylistic choices adopted by the writer ought to be applied consistently throughout the document. The reviewer is right to ask that any inconsistencies be corrected.

Incomprehensible, ambiguous, or misleading phrasing.

The writer may feel that the wording in question is sufficiently clear, and the majority of his readers might perhaps agree with him. But if the reviewer, for one, doesn't find this to be so, then a problem exists, and the writer needs to do something to eliminate it.

Data to be added. The reviewer may feel that there's additional information that he knows is available to the writer and that needs to be included for the report to be able to fulfill its purpose. The writer may disagree, judging that the information in question is irrelevant, inconclusive, unreliable, etc. Since the report is likely to be a reader's only way of accessing that information, the reviewer's request for inclusion should be honored, even if the writer relegates the data to an appendix or explicitly disclaims its significance.

Suggested revisions are the reviewer's ideas for improving the report. The writer always ought to consider them seriously, and if appropriate he should engage in a dialog about them with the reviewer. But the writer is right to reject the changes if, in the end, he feels that they aren't warranted. Such suggestions may include:

Stylistic improvements. At bottom, these are matters of personal taste. The reviewer's suggestions might greatly improve the readability of the final product, but ultimately it's the writer's responsibility to make these choices.

Data to be deleted. Just as the reviewer may ask for additional information to be included that the writer considers superfluous, the reviewer may consider that some of what the writer has included isn't really pertinent. The writer should take a second look at these matters, but if he feels that the reviewer is incorrect and that the information in question is needed, it should stay, so that the reader can decide for himself.

Interpretations. These are matters of professional judgment. When the writer and the reviewer disagree, ideally a dialog between them will ensue. The result may be a consensus on the issue, or at least the writer's arguments may be clarified and sharpened. But ultimately the responsibility for the report's interpretations is the writer's, not the reviewer's.

Evaluations. Similarly in the case of evaluating the significance of resources. The reviewer and his agency aren't by any means bound to accept the writer's judgment as the final or conclusive word on this issue, but they must accept his professional judgment for what it is and for what it's worth. They shouldn't expect changes that would go against the writer's considered judgment, and the writer has a responsibility to call 'em as he sees 'em.



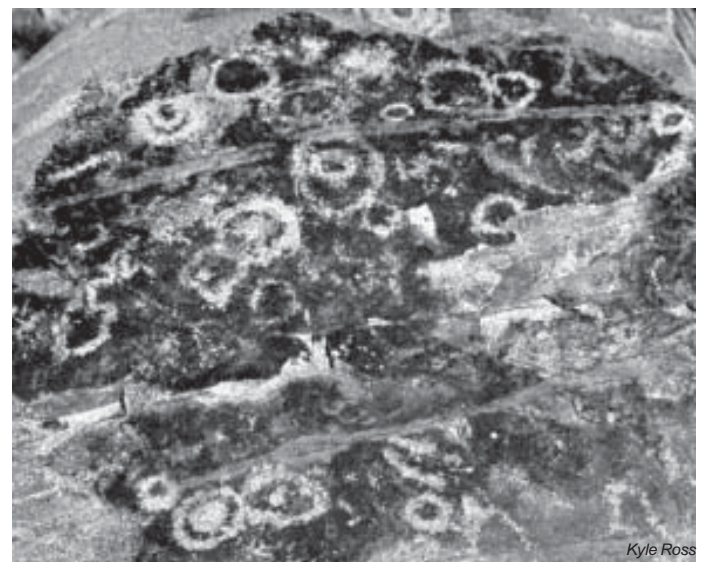
Friends of Sierra Rock Art and the Tahoe National Forest Site Monitoring Program

Kyle Ross

The Friends of Sierra Rock Art (FSRA) and the Tahoe National Forest (TNF) are very pleased to announce an Archaeological Site Monitor Training Class on June 4, 2005. The workshop will be held in Nevada City, California. This all day session follows up the successful year the TNF/FSRA Site Monitoring program experienced in 2004. The program focuses on prehistoric sites and primarily those with rock art features.

In June of 2004 fifteen people participated in a training session. The workshop consisted of a half day of indoor activities. This included a program overview, a prehistoric review of the TNF, and laws protecting archaeological sites. The afternoon consisted of a field exercises at a nearby site with emphasis on practical skills and using the site monitoring form. Instruction included how to not disturb the site & how to teach others site protocol, recognition of and how to handle vandalism or natural disturbance and recognition of associated artifacts/features, and how to protect them. Monitors were accompanied by a TNF archaeologist or experienced monitor on their first visit to their assigned sites.

As a result of the efforts of these new site stewards 55 sites on the TNF were monitored. Over 450 volunteer hours were donated by FSRA/TNF site stewards to make site visits and



Kyle Ross

Kyle Ross



Kyle Ross



file monitoring reports. Site Monitors documented very fresh vandalism at 2 major high Sierra sites. In one case this led to an investigative process that shows promise of leading to the application of several new protective measures for the site. FSRA volunteers also worked with the TNF this past summer to get a previously closed road that had been breached, re-blocked near another site. Monitors were able to add “new” features, including previously unnoted petroglyphs and bedrock mortars, to site records. In addition 2 new petroglyph sites were “discovered” by site monitors and recorded.

In 2005 we hope to expand the program and monitor even more sites and increase multiple monitoring visits to key sites. We also are looking to expand the program to include sites on the Plumas National Forest. To do this we need more volunteers.

In addition to site monitoring, FSRA and TNF combined efforts in site documentation projects. FSRA volunteers aided TNF Archaeologist Nolan Smith in finalizing site records for 36 sites in the Granite Chief Wilderness area. FSRA volunteers also conducted a second field session as part of an ongoing project to record the Meadow Lake Petroglyph Site (CA-NEV-03). This session of the Project, which was begun by FSRA in 2003, was joined by USFS personnel in 2004. 2005 will bring new projects. One strong desire is to assemble a team to document the petroglyphs at the Hawley Lake site (CA-SIE-01). Anyone who is interested in participating in recording this NRHP site is invited to contact FSRA (see below)

Anyone who is interested in the Site Monitoring class should contact TNF Archaeologist Nolan Smith at 530-367-2224 or via email at nwsmith@fs.fed.us or FSRA President Kyle Ross at 530-644-0945 or via email at info@sierrarockart.org. Persons participating in the program will need to join FSRA (\$15/individual \$25/family) and sign a volunteer agreement with the USFS as well as a monitor/non-disclosure agreement. For more information on FSRA visit their web site at <http://www.sierrarockart.org>. We look forward to meeting new site stewards and working together to protect and conserve the precious prehistoric resources of the Sierra Nevada!

Friends of Sierra Rock Art (FSRA) is an all volunteer organization of professionals and avocationalists, formed to help promote stewardship of Native American petroglyph and pictograph rock art sites. FSRA is dedicated to the (1) conservation, (2) preservation, (3) site documentation, (4) site monitoring, (5) education about, and (6) cultural resource management of rock art sites. FSRA was founded in 1991 in response to threats to a rock art site on the American River. Our primary focus is the Northern Sierra Nevada Mountain Region of California, but extends to areas beyond. FSRA is dedicated to, and promotes a preservationist and conservationist ethic in regard to rock art and all other archaeological resources. FSRA is the first non-professional organization to have received the Society for California Archaeology's Helen C. Smith award for contributions to California archaeology.

PCN Petroglyphs Discovered on the Mendocino Coast

J. Charles Whatford

Associate State Archaeologist,

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

A site containing petroglyphs that appear to be related to the Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Tradition was recently discovered within the area of a timber-harvesting plan in southwestern Mendocino County near Anchor Bay on the Mendocino Coast. The site is comprised of seven PCN-like elements visible on the southwestern side of two adjacent sandstone outcrops.

The PCN, or Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated petroglyph tradition (as it is now identified) was first confirmed by Virginia Hotz (now Steenhoven) in 1972 and first published in 1974 (Hotz and Clewlow). Teresa Miller (now Saltzman), assisted by Reed Haslam, wrote her Master's Thesis on these elements (1977) and coined the term PCN. Since that time PCNs have been studied by a number of northern California researchers, including Hotz-Steenhoven (1986), Haslam (1986), Mark, et al. (1989), Rhode (1991), Fentress (1994), Parkman (1995), Jordan (1995), and Gillette (1995; 1996a; 1996b; 1997; 1998), and Gillette and Saltzman (2003). Other individuals such as Mark Gary, Deborah Mclear-Gary, Dave



Drennan, John Foster, and Paul Peterson have recorded several PCN sites and filed the records with the California Historical Resources Information System. More recently, Gillette (2003) explored questions about the antiquity and possible cultural associations of the PCN Petroglyph Tradition.

Miller (1977:44) defined the PCN element as “circles and ovals, which have nuclei, that appear raised.” In identifying the combination of traits that distinguish the PCN element from what at first appear to be similar rock art elements in other geographical locations, among the characteristic traits

Miller defined was their occurrence on rocks of chlorite or related soft schists. These recently discovered PCN-like elements differ from Miller’s identifying criteria in that these elements occur on sandstone rather than soft schist.

The coastal setting of this recent discovery is another unusual characteristic for a site with PCN-like elements in that nearly all the other PCN sites identified to date between Santa Barbara and Kern Counties in south-central California and southern Oregon have been in within the interior of the Coast Ranges. All but two of those 100 sites with PCN-like elements were found on chlorite or related soft schistose rock. The exceptions, prior to this discovery on the Mendocino Coast, were a site with PCN-like elements on two sandstone boulders in Santa Clara County and a PCN-like element observed on the underside of a portable milling stone found in interior Mendocino County.

As shown in the photo, the eastern-most petroglyph panel was designated Feature 1. It contains three PCN-like elements on the southwestern face of the sandstone outcrop. Element 1A measured 20 cm x 24 cm (from outer edge of the groove) with a nucleus approximately 18 cm x 14 cm in size and a groove 1-2 cm deep. Element 1B is 18 cm x 22 cm across with a nucleus 11cm x 15 cm in size and a groove 1-2 cm deep. Element 1C measured 21 cm x 22 cm [at this point the element’s configuration has been disturbed by a crack beginning above the element and descending towards the ground across the face of the outcrop], the nucleus [also distorted by the crack] is approximately 17 cm in diameter.

Feature 2 is a petroglyph panel with four PCN-like elements on the southwestern face of a sandstone outcrop located less than one meter west of Feature 1. Element 2A measured 17 cm x 18 cm with a nucleus of 13 cm in diameter and a groove that varies in depth from 1-2cm. Element 2B measured 20 cm x 30 cm across with a nucleus having a diameter of 11 cm. Element 2C measured 19 cm x 20 cm and a nucleus 10 cm x 7 cm. Element 2C is 15 cm x 10 cm with a nucleus measuring 9 cm x 6 cm. A fifth possible petroglyph also visible on the southwestern face of the outcrop is a groove 18 cm in length that extends at an angle from Element 2B and passes above Element 2C.

The site is situated on a midslope terrace approximately 0.75-mile from the Pacific Ocean. At the present time vegetation on the site and its immediate area is consists primarily of forest dominated by second-growth coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). The presence of old growth redwood stumps and the relatively young age of the forest suggest that the land had been cleared of most of the trees—probably for use as pasture—sometime between Contact and the 1950s.

The knowledgeable and generous assistance of petroglyph specialist Donna Gillette in the identification and recording of this new discovery is gratefully acknowledged. Records produced in the documentation of this site, including digital photographs and drawings, will be filed with the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at Sonoma State University.

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In the Sheep: Aspen Carvings as Indicators of Land Capacity and Use

Kristina Crawford
Tahoe National Forest

Aspen dendroglyphs associated with Basque sheepherders have been viewed as curiosities, little more than pornography, and more recently as the written record of a specific ethnic group. When viewed as artifacts in situ, the sheepherder dendroglyphs yield much information about the use of land by the sheep industry, and use of specific allotments within public lands. Carvings by several herders in the same year in a specific grove can produce a general idea of land capacity, forage yield, overuse, or the evidence of itinerant, or "tramp," sheepherders.

The story of the sheep industry in the northern Sierra Nevada begins with the Gold Rush and the demand for meat for a hungry population. Sheep were acquired from Oregon and New Mexico and driven west to supplement the existing sheep population, and to supply the mines. By the 1860s the sheep industry was able to drive sheep east, as in the early drive performed by G. G. Kimball in 1865. Interests in the industry turned to breeding sheep for wool, leading to the formation of the California Sheep and Wool Growers Association in 1860 which remains the oldest agricultural organization in the state (Burcham 1957:151). The Homestead Act in 1862 and an influx of settlers intent on agricultural pursuits drastically reduced the open pasturage in the Central Valley and provided the stimulus needed for sheepherders to move into the mountain meadows. Sheep forage in deserts more effectively than cattle, and a yearly round of wintering in the low valleys and summering in the mountains allowed an itinerant sheepherder to remain on the move and still turn a profit. Around this time 350,000 sheep were driven from California into the intermountain areas east of the Sierras (Burcham 1957:157). By the 1880s the sheep industry was concentrated in the Sacramento Valley, and the total number of sheep in the state reached a high never again achieved. The early part of the 20th century saw a strong market for sheep and wool, with an increase in value, but not actual sheep numbers during World War I. A series of legislative acts culminating in the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934 effectively ended the presence of "tramp" sheepherders on public lands. With the advent of World War II, a need for men to fill positions left vacant lead to the passing of legislation by 1950, dubbed the "Sheepherder Bills," which allowed laborers to enter the country if it could be proven there was no one in the United States to fill the position (Egurrola 2002).

Around the turn of the century the majority of sheepherders were Basque. The reasons for this lie in economic and social conditions in Spain during the 19th century, Basque inheritance customs, and a belief in the United States that the Basque were better suited to the isolation and tasks associated with sheepherding. In the 19th century, Spain had experienced an unstable political arena with 37 attempted coups, 12 of which were successful,

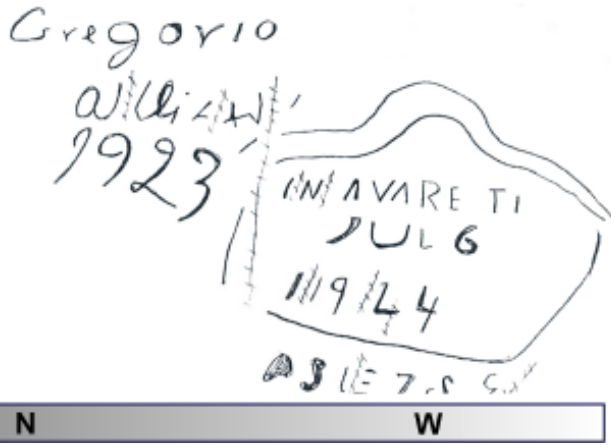
followed by the Spanish-American War which ended the empire (Beevor 1982:15). All of this instability translated into a depressed economy, and at the turn of the century, Spain was still a mostly agrarian society with over four million agricultural workers in depressed conditions, rampant corruption in the government, and financial discredit in the world market (Beevor 1982:17). Due to the small size of Basque farmsteads (*basserría*), and a cultural tradition in which one individual in a generation is chosen to inherit the family home, non-inheriting siblings sought employment in other fields (Douglass 1971:1104). The young men immigrating found a place in the sheep industry, working their way up from shepherd who was paid in sheep until he could begin his own ranching operation to land owners and ranching operators. Those who chose to be paid in sheep usually became itinerant shepherders utilizing public lands for forage without having a home base or paying fees. The practice went relatively unimpeded until 1906 with the formation of the National Forests and the implementation of grazing allotments and fees. In 1908, a policy of “open herding,” which allowed a band of sheep to bed down in one area for a maximum of three nights, was implemented in the Tahoe National Forest (Baker 2004:13). This had the effect of reducing band sizes from two or three thousand head to roughly 1,000 ewes and their lambs, reducing environmental impacts caused by overgrazing. The Immigration Act of 1924, which limited the number of Spanish nationals entering the U.S., reducing the number of available herders, and the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, with the provision of land ownership as requirement before the award of a grazing allotment, ended the practice of itinerant shepherding (Egurrola 2002). Basque immigrants still dominated the job market after 1934 until the early 1970s when economic conditions in Spain improved and fewer Basques chose to take up herding, forcing the sheep companies begin to recruiting new herders from Mexico and Peru. At the peak of herding in the Tahoe National Forest, roughly 30 to 40 bands were found grazing yearly, now reduced to four bands (Baker 2004:12).

In the Tahoe National Forest, Sierraville Ranger District, the direct evidence of the sheep industry and shepherders can be found in the dendroglyphs commonly found on aspen (e.g., Figures 1-3). During the course of archaeological survey conducted during two field seasons, many sites containing dendroglyphs and isolated carvings on aspen were recorded. Over half of the sites recorded fell within two grazing allotments: Haypress Valley and Pass Creek. At each site, all aspen were examined for dendroglyphs, and if found to bear carvings, numbered sequentially, while a sketch map with locations of all carved trees was created. All dendroglyphs, regardless of age, were illustrated and photographed from the cardinal directions (north, south, east, west). To aid in decipherment of carvings illegible due to ageing, cracking, and blackening of the bark, chalk was used to color the actual cut scar. A database was constructed listing all names, dates, site or isolate numbers, tree number within a site, and sayings, figures and additional material associated with a name/date for all sites recorded in



Figures 1: A Tahoe National Forest aspen dendroglyph.

the two year span. A pattern began to emerge. Looking at historic allotment information found that at times an allotment may have several bands following a grazing round, and at times may be overlapping. Each band consists of about 1,000 ewes and lambs, and all bands within an allotment belong to the same sheep company. For example the White Rock Allotment had five bands operating in 1956, and four bands in 1974. With this in mind, the names and dates carved on aspen can be used to measure grazing land use within an allotment in four ways. Two names in one year before 1934 equals a possible itinerant shepherd. Two names in one year equals two bands in a specific area of an allotment. One name in one year over several days equals an extended camp and good forage. One name in one year at several sites in one allotment equals a seasonal round of a specific band. Focusing on the sites within the Haypress Valley and Pass Creek allotments and narrowing the data to only names of a



Figures 2 and 3: Examples of field sketches of Tahoe National Forest dendroglyphs.

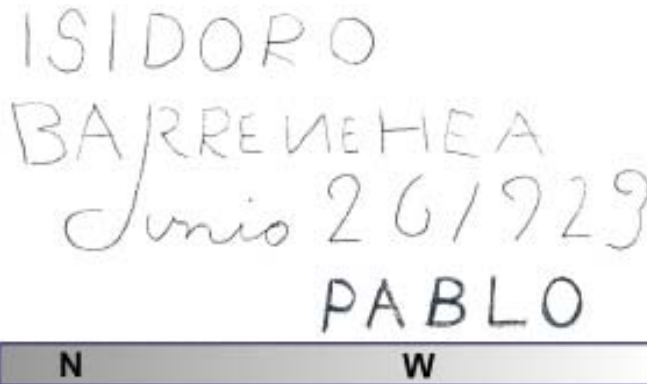


Table 2: Haypress Valley, names of a Spanish, French, or Basque origin, with associated year of carving, and month and day.

| Name | Date | Month | Day | Site |
|---------------------|------|--------|-----|------|
| ?utat?? | 1914 | | | 153 |
| Navarre, Pablo | 1914 | | | 153 |
| JB | 1920 | | | 153 |
| Leache, Balerio | 1920 | | | 153 |
| Barreuehea, Isidoro | 1923 | June | 26 | 153 |
| Gregorio (Aldizta) | 1923 | | | 153 |
| Larral??d, T | 1925 | | | 153 |
| AB | 1927 | | | 153 |
| Barrenehea, Isidoro | 1927 | | | 153 |
| Barreuehea, Isidoro | 1928 | | | 153 |
| Gregoryo (Aldizta) | 1928 | | | 153 |
| V?, Joe | 1931 | | | 153 |
| Monasterio, Juan | 1939 | | | 153 |
| Navarrete, Pario | 1944 | July | 6 | 153 |
| Unzue, Zesario | 1944 | August | | 153 |
| Pa?rcy, Anton | 1945 | | | 153 |
| HM | 1946 | | | 153 |
| Saroberry, Pete | 1950 | | | 153 |
| Ladd, Pedro | 1951 | | | 153 |
| Saroberry, Pete | 1951 | | 18 | 153 |
| Saroberry, Pete | 1951 | | | 153 |

Spanish, French, or Basque origin, evidence of this expected pattern emerges. Tables 1 and 2 contain a list of all names of a Spanish, French, or Basque origin, with associated year of carving, and month and day within two specific sites. The lack of dates earlier than 1914 is due in part to the short life-span of an aspen. Table 1 demonstrates the use of this site in seven years by two sheep bands. The carving of two months, July and August, in 1944 by two herders highlights the transitive use of this site; 1,000 ewes bedding at this site for a minimum of one night on two separate occasions. Table 2 demonstrates the use of this site by one shepherd and 1,000 sheep for several nights indicating better forage and a more intensive use of the area. The carving of the day, as well as the month, in 1944 by one individual suggests this site is in a more stable environment that allows for longer bedding and foraging.

A complete register of names carved within an allotment can act as a second record when historical documentation is lacking or non-existent. Land use, seasonal herding patterns, and number of sheep allowed on an allotment can be inferred from examination of dendroglyphs.

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Table 2: Pass Creek, names of a Spanish, French, or Basque origin, with associated year of carving, and month and day.

| Name | Date | Month | Day | Site | Tree |
|------------------------|------|--------|-----|------|------|
| A.K. | 1884 | July | 20 | 138 | 11 |
| Leache, Balerio | 1912 | July | | 138 | 10 |
| Antonio | 1914 | | | 138 | 3 |
| Antonio | 1915 | | | 138 | 4 |
| Azaolaza, Victoriano | 1919 | | | 138 | 12 |
| Leache, Balerio | 1919 | August | | 138 | 10 |
| Leache, Balerio | 1920 | August | 2 | 138 | 12 |
| Leache, Balerio | 1920 | | | 138 | 10 |
| HLW | 1921 | | | 138 | 6 |
| U(E)rrrcbar??, Vac?o?e | 1921 | July | 13 | 138 | 16 |
| Gregoryo (Aldizta) | 1923 | August | 21 | 138 | 1 |
| Martin | 1926 | | | 138 | 4 |
| Gregorio (Aldizta) | 1929 | August | 12 | 138 | 8 |
| Leache, Balerio | 1931 | July | | 138 | 10 |
| Iriare, Dominikue (DI) | 1932 | July | | 138 | 8 |
| Iriare, Dominikue (DI) | 1932 | | | 138 | 14 |
| Iriare, Dominikue (DI) | 1932 | | | 138 | 4 |
| Borderre, J. P. | 1941 | | | 138 | 5 |
| Navarrete, Pario | 1944 | July | 3 | 138 | 9 |
| Navarrete, Pario | 1944 | July | 8 | 138 | 15 |

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Mandela Park & Ride Project

Thad M. Van Bueren

Historical archaeological investigations were recently completed within a Caltrans park and ride facility in West Oakland to address relinquishment of the parcel for a mixed-use housing project to be built with U.S. Housing and Urban Development funding by the Oakland Housing Authority. The work was carried out under the terms of a treatment plan that identified areas within the parcel at Mandela Parkway and Seventh Street likely to contain National Register eligible historic archaeological properties. A previous study by Archeotec, Inc. established that no eligible prehistoric resources were present.

Broad exposures of sensitive areas in portions of two city blocks were completed between September 23 and October 4, 2002 by Caltrans archaeologists, assisted by staff of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University. That work resulted in the identification of 63 features. Six of those features were sampled and three (Features 1, 17, and 40) were determined eligible and subject to complete excavation based on their adjudged ability to address important questions posed in the treatment plan. Lab work and specialized analyses were then completed on the recovered collections by Past Forward, Inc. and Jones and Stokes.

A report of findings from this investigation was recently completed by Thad Van Bueren with major contributions by Scott Baxter and Anmarie Medin. It is entitled *A Germanic Enclave in West Oakland: Archaeological Investigations for the Mandela Park and Ride Relocation Project in the City of Oakland, California* (2004). The report analyzes eligible features associated with the Berger, Braun, and Cordes families who settled in the area around the same time (1869-1870) and formed a closely-knit local enclave of Germanic descent. The families were all of intermediate socioeconomic standing, with Braun working as a clerk and bookkeeper, Berger as a watchmaker, and Cordes owning a broom manufacturing company and brewery.

Detailed comparisons among the three families and with other West Oakland residents sampled during the Cypress Freeway Replacement Project revealed noteworthy patterns that appear linked to varying degrees with traditional ethnic proclivities and evolving class consciousness. The Mandela families shared with other families of similar economic position an emphasis on appearances (both personal and property), elaborate and stylish table settings, and literacy/education, while rejecting temperance, spending more lavishly on food, and placing a higher emphasis on recycling and home production than most families of similar social standing. Gardening was an important activity and both food plants and decorative species were likely cultivated.

Traditional (ethnic) influences were most clearly discernable in an emphasis placed on cleanliness by West Oakland Germans and the traditional foodways of the three



Cypress Project exposure.

Mandela families. That German immigrants emphasized cleanliness is suggested by their early abandonment of privies relative to other groups. For example, the Berger and Braun families retrofitted their privies as water closets before municipal sewers became available. They also had detached wash houses with stoves. In the Cordes household ornate pot pourri and soap dishes were found and the family head engaged in a business that made cleaning products (brooms). While the cuisine of most West Oakland Germans did not differ from other groups in any appreciable manner, the Mandela collections are noteworthy and different. This may have something to do with the close ties among the three families, which may have reinforced traditional preferences. The Mandela families all spent more lavishly on food than other West Oakland families, emphasizing expensive cuts of meat and elaborate multi-course meals. All three Mandela families favored beef to a degree significantly greater than other neighborhood families, while also incorporating a wide array of wild game and poultry. Yet, distinct differences in regional cuisine are also evident. For example, the Berger family came from the Rhine region and emphasized wine with foods seasoned by a wide array of condiments and spices, while the Cordes family came from Prussia and favored ale, food with fewer seasonings, and more soups and stews. These patterns highlight the importance

of understanding how social networks may have influenced cultural adaptations at scales larger than the household.

Hard copies of the report can be obtained for \$15 by writing the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, calling (916) 445-3520, or checking their website at <http://caltrans-opac.ca.gov/publicat.htm> for on-line ordering. The prices include all taxes and shipping.

Cypress Project

Mary Praetzellis and Thad M. Van Bueren

The I-880 Cypress Freeway Replacement, a project of Caltrans District 4, involved the reconstruction of a 3.1-mile section of freeway in Oakland and Emeryville, California. As part of its plan to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Caltrans contracted with the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) to examine the Area of Potential Effects (APE). An archaeological sensitivity study found 22 out of 48 city blocks in the APE were likely to contain important remains and the project research design defined the characteristics of those potential historic properties.

Between 1994 and 1996, ASC tested 22 city blocks that would be affected by construction. Nearly 2,600 archaeological features were discovered, including 121 significant ones containing more than 400,000 artifacts and ecofacts that dated between the 1850s and 1910. Because of the enormous quantity of data, the reporting was accomplished in two separate stages. A series of seven Block Technical Reports (BTRs) have already been announced. Two interpretive volumes are now also available and a volume interpreting the results of the project to the public is in progress.

The seven BTRs, completed in 2002, allow archaeologists easy access to all the Cypress data on features

Cypress Project exposure.





West Oakland. *Part II: Consumerism* contains three chapters on the material conditions of life in West Oakland. The first main essay, “Consumerism, Living Conditions, and Material Well-Being,” by Adrian Praetzellis is a straightforward study of evidence from particular households relating to material aspects of life that contribute to the feeling of comfort and satisfaction: health and nutrition, and consumer goods. It reaches some surprising conclusions regarding who was purchasing what and why. Short essays and sidebars cover a range of consumer items from clothes (by Sunshine Psota) to cures (by Maria LaCalle, Erica Gibson) to teapots (by Toni Douglass), along with competing world-views of commercial capitalists and spiritualists (by Michael Meyer), and on becoming Jewish Americans (by Adrian Praetzellis).

Cypress Project artifacts.

determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The features are associated with a wide variety of groups, from unskilled working-class households to upper-middle-class families; immigrants from numerous countries; and native-born whites and African Americans. Each BTR is organized by project block and archaeological feature. Complete historical associations are provided for every discrete archaeological assemblage as well as narrative and tabular descriptions of the remains in a standard format.

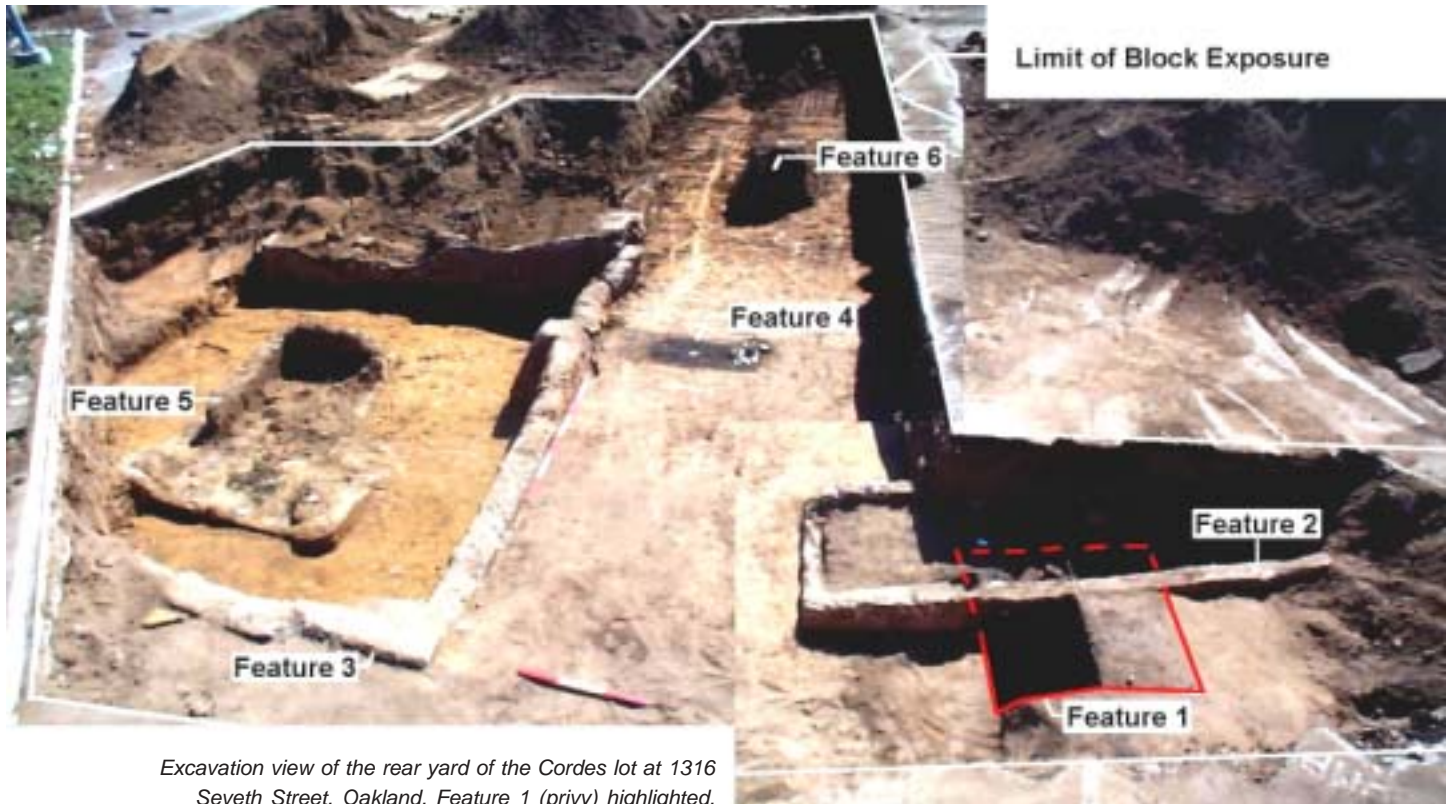
A report synthesizing archaeological findings for the project was recently completed. It is entitled *Putting the “There,” There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland* (2004), edited by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis. The volume uses data contained in the BTRs to address themes identified in the project research design. The method is collaborative, involving professionals in archaeology, history, folklore, oral history, and vernacular architecture. The use of a plain-English style and frequent illustrative sidebars and graphics is intended to make the volume appeal to a variety of readers, from professionals to interested community members. Each main essay, short essay, and sidebar is a stand-alone piece; while themes run through the report, it can be read in any order. It is organized in four main parts, with a number of supporting appendices.

Part I: Introduction presents the how, why, where, and who of the Cypress Project, along with a brief narrative history of

“Consuming Aspirations: Bric-A-Brac and the Politics of Victorian Materialism” by Paul Mullins changes the scale and views the constant negotiation of conflicting personal, collective, institutional, and state interests in the “politicalized” symbolism of bric-a-brac purchases by project households. “Outside the Marketplace: Adaptive Strategies and Self Reliance, Making It and Making Do” by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis tackles consumerism from its flip side. What did households acquire outside the marketplace through hunting and gathering, growing, sewing, repairing, adapting? What did they recycle, reuse, or discard? How did these strategies differ by category (bottles vs. buildings) and through time? Short essays cover the buildings in West Oakland (by Marta Gutman), the adaptation of buildings by Greek Americans (by Karana Hattersley-Drayton), household-canning practices (by Regina George),

Cypress Project artifacts.





Excavation view of the rear yard of the Cordes lot at 1316 Seventh Street, Oakland. Feature 1 (privy) highlighted.

insights from archaeologically recovered seeds (by Madeline Hirn), clothing and shoe repairs (by Sunshine Psota), and the development of local sewage-disposal practices (by Michael Meyer).

Part III: Ethnicity and Urban Subcultures contains five chapters focusing on the people of the neighborhood. “‘Busy as Bees:’ Women, Work, and Material Culture in West Oakland,” by Marta Gutman examines the breadth of women’s work at home through the astonishing number and diversity of recovered artifacts associated with women’s work, as well as the meaning these artifacts held for specific households, taking into account the interests of domestic reformers in the neighborhood. This study looks at women’s work as productive, including unpaid labor, while recognizing the differentiation of women’s work along class, racial, and ethnic lines. Short essays and sidebars in this chapter cover toys (by Suzanne Howard-Carter), religious artifacts (by Erica Gibson), corsets (by Sunshine Psota), pets (by Elaine-Maryse Solari), and the local orphanage (by Marta Gutman). Another contribution entitled “The Landscape(s) of Lodging” by Marta Gutman examines room renting in West Oakland between 1880 and 1900, directing attention to the gender and material culture of room renters during a period of transition. A short essay brings the study forward into the 20th century with the story of Annie Patterson’s rooming house.

“Aristocracies of Labor: Craft Unionism, Immigrants, and Working-Class Households” focuses on railroad occupations. This study by Mark Walker categorizes project households along two axes, skilled (i.e., craft organization) and origin (whether the head of household was native-born or immigrant) to study basic standard of living as expressed in diet and examines how these groups of workers represented themselves using the discourse of Victorian material culture.

Short essays by Mary Praetzellis cover two local union organizers—“Dad” Moore of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Jack London.

Two chapters in this part provide focused essays on ethnicity. “Chinese Oaklanders: Overcoming the Odds” by Mary Praetzellis synthesizes research on Chinese laundries in the West and on the Chinese in Oakland, and highlights the important contributions of the Chinese to the settlement and

The kingly ceramic disk: A hand-painted porcelain gaming token from the Cordes privy (Feature 1, 1316 Seventh Street, Oakland).



development of the West. Short essays include two biographies—Yee Ah-Tye and Lew Hing—and the discovery of the burial of a young Asian man beneath a backyard cottage. “Black is Beautiful: From Porter to Panther in West Oakland” by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis traces the African American community from initial settlement in the 1860s, when porters associated with the railroad and independent barbers settled in West Oakland, to the birthplace of the Black Panther Party in less than 100 years. Short essays focus attention on the Tilgman Family and “race work” (by Marta Gutman), music in Black and Tan clubs on Seventh Street (by Willie Collins), the Black Panther Party, and barbers (by Willie Collins).

Part IV: More than “Just a Place to Start From” contains a single chapter by Adrian Praetzellis and Mary Praetzellis that reconsiders the history of West Oakland, challenging the notion of the urban slum. It contrasts the largely negative presentation of West Oakland by historical commentators with a view based on historical archaeology and makes some recommendations for future work on archaeology projects.

Appendices in this interpretive report include: a project timeline; a list of other scholarly and interpretive products that have been created from Cypress Project data; the historical associations of each archaeological feature; summaries and artifact layout photographs of 69 of the features studied; an edited version of the Field Director’s diary by Jack McIlroy; and statistical studies of faunal and glass remains by Bruce Owen. The report can also be previewed at www.sonoma.edu/asc. A compact disk attached to the interpretive report contains the report text and appendices, artifact catalog, revised faunal tables and faunal methods, and copies of the seven Block Technical Reports viewable with Acrobat Reader 6.0.

Copies of *Putting the “There,” There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland* (hard copy with CD including BTRs \$32); the seven volume BTR series (hard copy set \$100 or CD \$5); and an earlier collection of interpretive essays entitled *Sights and Sounds: Essays in Celebration of West Oakland* (hard copy \$15) can be obtained by writing the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, calling (916) 445-3520, or checking their website at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist4/archaeology/default.shtml> for on-line ordering. The prices include all taxes and shipping.

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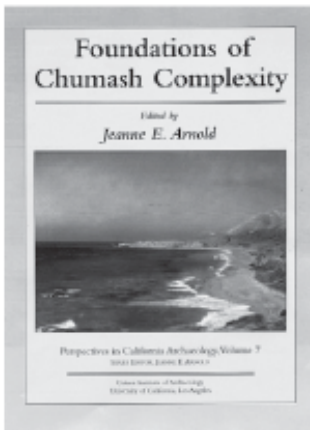


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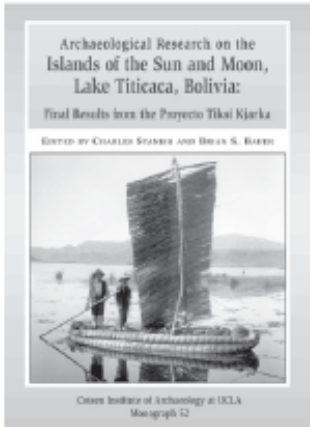


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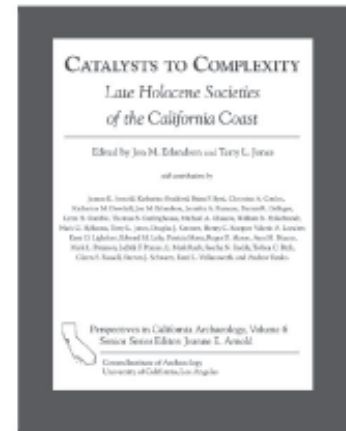
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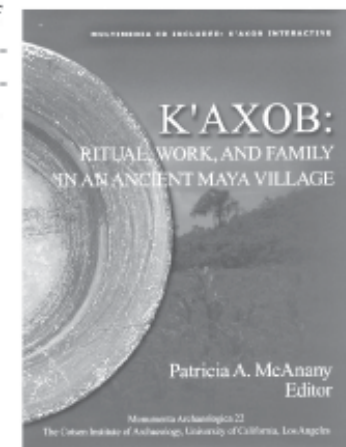


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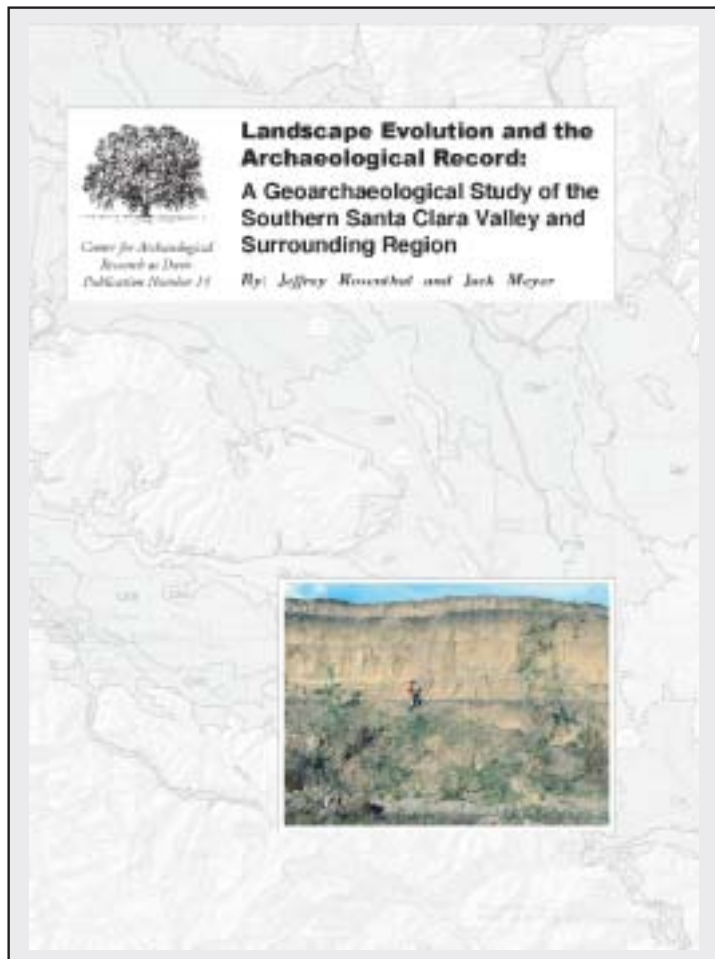
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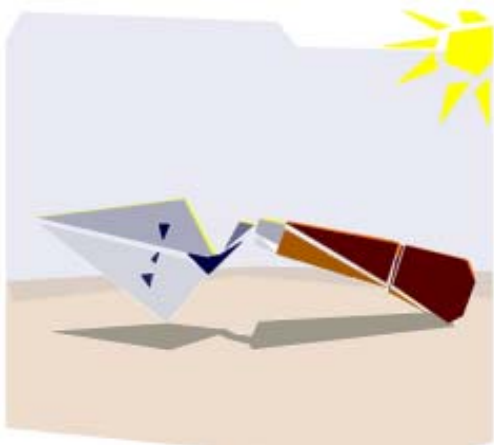
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