

# Introduction: Honoring the Life of Jay Crawford von Werlhof

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## Prologue

This Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS) festschrift honoring the life of Jay Crawford von Werlhof evolved from an October 24, 2009, symposium held at the Imperial Valley Desert Museum (IVDM). The majority of contributors to this PCAS combined double issue (Part 1) and single issue (Part 2) knew Jay personally and remember him as a kind man, generous with his help and encouragement. Widely respected for his tireless and meticulous research, Jay is also recognized for his wise counsel that archaeologists, museum specialists, and cultural resource managers continue beyond their studies of the physical remains left by “those who came before,” as he was wont to say, and collaborate with local Native people to understand their perspectives of the past. The articles in this memorial cover a number of geographic areas investigated by the prehistorian during a long career.

The IVDM symposium was well attended by archaeologists from both sides of the United States/Mexico border. It was organized by this author and generously sponsored by ASM Affiliates, the Desert Protective Council, Harry and Meg Casey, the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum, the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, RECON, and the Sunbelt Publishing Company. The timing of the symposium was important because Jay’s health was failing; he passed away just short of seven weeks after he was honored. In addition to a day of excellent papers,

tributes were delivered by Mike Moratto, Lorey Cachora (Quechan), Willie Pink (Kupa), Preston J. Arrow-weed (Quechan), Dave Singleton (Native American Heritage Commission), Steve Lucas (Kamia), Mark Lincoln, Harry Casey, Erik von Werlhof, Bruce Werlhof, Claudia von Werlhof, the Imperial County Board of Supervisors, and then-Congressman Robert Filner.

## Jay Crawford von Werlhof 1923–2009

Jay was a personal friend and an important mentor from the time we met in 1973. I had the privilege of meeting many of his family members over the decades, spending time with Jay, Sherilee, and his youngest son, Erik. Eventually I was introduced to his other son, Mark Lincoln, and we have remained friends ever since. Jay and his family honored me by asking that I be his biographer. This is a big responsibility. I continue putting the pieces of his life together and will do so for many more years. For this paper I will quickly summarize Jay’s life in a few pages, adding several photographs of Jay through the years, and then conclude by introducing the contributed papers. For those who want to learn more about Jay, published accounts of his life include Kaldenberg (2006, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010), his obituary in the Imperial Valley Press (2009), and tribute articles (Varin 2009, 2010). Internet searches will uncover newspaper accounts of some of his daily activities in and around the Imperial Valley and his work to

protect cultural resources in the southern California deserts.

Much of what follows is taken from a series of interviews I conducted with Jay over a period of many years, an oral history taped by Mark Lincoln which was transcribed by Carmen Whitley (2011), and a presentation to the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society in 2011.

Jay was born in Red Bluff, California, to Harry von Werlhof, a World War I test pilot, lay preacher, and newspaper man and his wife, Bell Emily. Harry died in 1926 when Jay was three years old. Jay was raised by his mother, who supported herself by taking in sewing and working as a dressmaker. When Jay was growing up his maternal grandmother was married to a Yahi Indian, Tom Cleghorn. Jay believed this man was possibly “Snowflake,” who is mentioned in stories about Ishi (see Starn 2004:209–2011). This relationship stimulated Jay’s lifelong interest in Native American culture.

Jay was sickly as a young man and a loner much of the time, examining archaeological sites along the Sacramento River. In 1943 when he was 20 years old and attending Red Bluff High School, Jay was drafted into the army. At the time he was working as a clerk at the J.C. Penney store in Red Bluff. He was promised a managerial job when he returned from wartime duty. He was promoted to sergeant in the 114th Signal Radio Intelligence Company. Much of the time he was behind enemy lines. He was involved in the ferocious fighting during the Battle of the Bulge. He translated messages from German to English, decoded messages, and built “order of the battle” maps. He mustered out at Camp Beale, California, in 1945 (Figure 1).

Returning home to Red Bluff, he again worked at J.C. Penney. After passing provisional correspondence courses, Jay was accepted at the University of



Figure 1. Sgt. Jay Crawford von Werlhof in Denver, Colorado, waiting for the arrival of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Jay had just been released from an army hospital and was looking forward to returning to Red Bluff, California. Courtesy of Sherilee von Werlhof.

California, Berkeley. In June 1946, without a high school diploma, he enrolled as a history major. He earned money any way he could, including using the GI Bill, working in grocery stores, and sketching. He bicycled to classes because he did not have enough money to purchase a car (Figure 2).

At 23 years of age he met notables Robert Heizer, Herbert Bolton, Kenneth Stamp, Ron Olsen, and Alfred Kroeber. His course of study was eclectic and included American history, religious philosophy, American Indian studies, and anthropology. After receiving a degree in history in 1948, he married Marilyn West and started graduate school in the History



Figure 2. Jay with his bicycle on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, about 1950. Courtesy of Mark Lincoln.

Department. He and Marilyn had one son, Mark. Jay received an MA in history in 1952. He used the name Jay Crawford Werlhof for his thesis, which was titled *Election of the President by the House of Representatives in 1801*.

During the 1950s Heizer had Jay relocate and record Wintun sites that Jay had found when in high school. Sometime during this period he met Dale Ritter and explored sites with him. Because Jay was an excellent artist, he was able to earn money by drawing site maps for Heizer and the University of California Archaeological Survey (UCAS). He worked on the Tent Creek site in 1950 and 1951. He also began conducting ethnographic work with the Tachi Yokuts and interviewed some of the last traditional leaders. During 1957, from January to May, he and his second wife, Judith L. Vierhus, with whom he had a son, Erik von Werlhof, wrote a 15-part seminal article on the Tachi for the *Coalinga Record*.

Jay married his third wife, Dorothy Skoptsy, during teaching assignments in San Luis Obispo. In 1974 he married Sherilee Torrence about the time he accepted positions with Imperial Valley College and the

Imperial Valley campus of San Diego State University, where many of us met and worked with Jay.

His career working in archaeology was uneven because his degrees were in history. From 1954 to 1959 he taught at the San Francisco School of Fine Arts, where he began studying California Indian rock art, and he soon began conducting rock art surveys in the Sierra Nevada. In 1959 he was appointed by Heizer to a position called “Archaeologist in Non-Residence,” which allowed him to continue working with the UCAS site records.

He received a grant from the American Philosophical Society to conduct rock art studies in the Owens Valley, California, and in the Valley of Fire, Nevada. In 1960 he also received a National Science Foundation grant to study obsidian quarries. During 1961 he worked throughout Kern and Tulare counties and in Nevada at the Mouse’s Tank site and the Atlatl rock art site. His work with rock art continued as he added another dimension to his research, that of trails, spirit breaks, intaglios, and geoglyphs.

In the 1960–1961 school year he taught at the College of the Sequoias and was terminated from his temporary position because he refused to wear a belt. From 1961 to 1963 he was an archaeological research assistant at the Robert Lowie Museum, UC Berkeley. He also taught summer field classes in Lassen and Siskiyou counties and excavated archaeological sites with high school students. He taught English and worked on publications for UCAS.

From 1964 to 1967 Jay was enrolled in the Ph.D. program in history at UCLA. His dissertation topic was intellectual history. He could only obtain three of the four signatures from his dissertation committee. He desperately wanted the prestige that came with “Ph.D.” after his name but made the difficult decision not to continue to fight with the one member who would not sign the dissertation. He made a lifetime

friendship with Clem Meighan at that time and moved back north where he taught at Chico State University during 1967 and 1968. In 1968 he headed back to southern California to become the director of the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society and taught at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly). Lacking a Ph.D., he was not granted tenure at Cal Poly. He taught at Cuesta Community College, and he established the museum at the Hollister Adobe. His work with volunteers continued to pay personal and professional rewards (Figure 3). Jay's life changed forever in 1973 when he was hired to teach at San Diego State University, Imperial Campus, and at Imperial Valley College.

He, Sherilee, and son Erik made their home in El Centro. Jay and Sherilee eventually moved to Ocotillo where he spent the remainder of his life. He liked to tell the story that when he arrived in Imperial County only 109 archaeological sites had been documented, many by his friend, Aden "Trig" Treganza, during the 1950s. In over 35 years of inventory work, he recorded more than 6,000 sites in 4,000 surveys. He set a goal to



Figure 3. Jay working with volunteers in San Luis Obispo. Photograph was taken about 1974. Courtesy of Robert Hoover.

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inventory and document every site in Imperial County. He came very close to reaching that goal.

Jay developed a strong professional relationship with colleagues in Baja California and developed friendships with people in the political structure in Imperial County. He worked well with the Bureau of Land Management, the local archaeological community, and the volunteers from the public (Figure 4).

Among his most notable accomplishments was the development of a good working relationship with Native peoples, many of whom he included in his research. He began serious studies of geoglyphs, trails, fish traps, stacked stone cairns, the Ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline, rock art, and sites on both sides of the United States/Mexico border. He promised site protection to preserve the social and cultural philosophy of the past and the cultural landscape. Because he studied a variety of religions throughout his life, he became very interested in working with local Native peoples to identify, understand, and save sacred sites throughout his study area. He also envisioned the IVDM as a place where the public and scholars could come together to study the cultural resources and history of the area. Jay acquired the property for the museum and worked to design it and to obtain funding, but the museum was fully functional only after his demise (Figure 5).

He could not comprehend why some people worked to destroy rather than protect resources of the past. He developed a strong site stewardship program with local volunteers and with the BLM. His time with the BLM was not all happy; he was frustrated with decisions made to place projects on top of archaeological sites. He did not agree with the reasoning of the "multiple-use" mission of agencies whereby sites could be destroyed in the interest of "progress."

For many years he supported Malcolm Rogers' early concept of a San Dieguito/Malpais culture predating the San Dieguito II and III complexes (Rogers 1939,



Figure 4. Jay working with volunteers at Agate Hill, Imperial County, California. Photograph taken in 1979.



Figure 5. The Imperial Valley Desert Museum in Ocotillo, California. Jay worked diligently on getting the museum established.

1966). He was devastated at the loss of the Yuha human remains and disgusted by the suggestion that some considered him a suspect in their disappearance.

Jay is known for his field notebooks (Figure 6 and 7), thousands of pages accumulated during his 60-year archaeological career. His notebooks are a diary of his life in which he recorded the archaeological sites he visited. He also discussed other issues such as politics, weather, prices of commodities, his goals, fears, likes,

dislikes, religion, meals with colleagues, petitioning to be accepted by various churches (from Presbyterian to Unitarian), his love affairs, job successes and failures, thoughts about the meaning of life, Native American philosophy, diet, alcoholism, communism, and partisan politics (Table 1). He had a habit of losing notebooks, though, and he would use the spare pages of a notebook dated, for example, 1979 and add in notes from 1991, then 1997, etc. He filled up most notebooks. He would often glue in phone messages,

**A SYMPOSIUM**

**“This is your life, Jay von Werlhof: A Symposium Honoring His Nearly Forty Years of Anthropological Contributions in California’s Deserts.”**

**LET’S CELEBRATE THE LIFETIME ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ARCHAEOLOGIST JAY VON WERLHOF as well as his 86th Birthday!**

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**WHEN? OCTOBER 24, 2009.**

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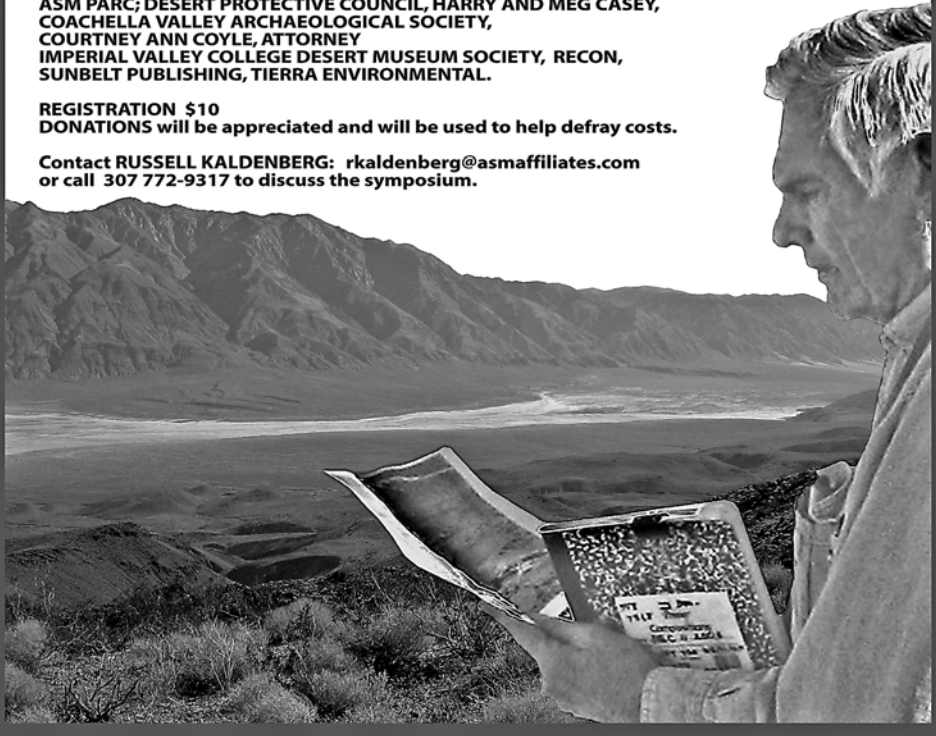


Figure 6. Jay with his ubiquitous notebook pictured on the symposium announcement.

bills, and other ephemera. He also took notes on his discussions with other professionals, following up a few days later with a handwritten or typewritten letter. Many times after visiting with him, I would receive a letter summarizing what we had discussed and wanting to know when we could get together again.

Among many honors, Jay was elected President of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), and

he received the SCA’s Mark R. Harrington Award for his work in conservation archaeology and the SCA Lifetime Achievement Award. Jay received the Imperial Valley College Student Body Teacher of the Year Award as well as the BLM California State Director’s Volunteer of the Year Award.

He considered his close colleagues to be Paul Ezell, Claude Warren, Billy Clewlow, Mike Moratto,



Figure 7. Jay documenting the Playa del Oso geoglyph in northernmost Searles Valley, Inyo County, California. This is one of the oldest known photographed geoglyphs in California. Only the Blythe Giants were photographed earlier. Jay remarked that the Playa del Oso geoglyph looked as it did when it was photographed by George Pipkin in 1925.

William Eckhardt, George Kritzman, Emma Lou Davis, Robert Heizer, James Moriarity, Aden Treganza, Gerrit Fenenga, Fritz Riddell, Harry Casey, John Cook, Judyth Reed, Julie Vendimes, Gail Egolf, Boma Johnson, Joe Homer, Steve Lucas, Preston Arrowweed, Lorey Cachora, Carmen Lucas, Susan Hector, Daniel McCarthy, David Whitley and, of course, Sherilee von Werlhof. He thought highly of the PCAS and enjoyed time spent with members.

Jay did not boast of his accomplishments and thought a “fancy” resume was arrogant. He never had a list of his publications in any resume, just a couple here and there to fill the bottom of a page. He never learned to use a computer. The list of publications in Table 2 is a best attempt at collecting references cited in various professional reports and publications.

He was a kind-hearted and friendly man, disappointed when he detected the opposite in some people. He would often stay up all night telling stories and

philosophizing about archaeological and anthropological theories. Two stories come to mind to assist the reader in understanding the type of frustrations Jay sometimes felt. I have already mentioned the “multiple-use” philosophy that he did not comprehend. Always thinking out of the box, he believed, for example, Clovis could not have been the first culture to leave evidence in North America. Clovis-first made no sense to him, so he decided to pay a visit to C. Vance Hanes, the most outspoken supporter of the Clovis-first philosophy, to try to understand his reasoning. He called, and the secretary said to stop by.

Jay arrived at Hanes’ office and told the secretary who he was and that he was there to talk with Dr. Hanes about Clovis. He heard Hanes say, “Who?” through an open door; and Jay answered, “I am Jay von Werlhof, here for my appointment to talk.” Through the door he again heard Hanes retort, “I never heard of you.” Hanes neither emerged from his office nor invited Jay in. Jay turned around and left. For the rest

Table 1. Known Notebooks of Jay C. von Werlhof.

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Handwritten Title</b>
January 1974 – April 24, 1974	Field Notes
April 24, 1974 – September 6, 1974	Field Notes
September 6, 1974 – January 6, 1975	Field Notes
January 27, 1975 – May 4, 1975	Field Notes
June 1975 – July 1975	Field Notes
June 1975 – July 1975	Field Notes (labeled by Jay as Book II)
July 1975 – December 1975	Field Notes
December 29, 1975 – May 1, 1976	Field Book
May 1976 – February 1977	Field Notes (many pages without dates)
May 1976 – July 1977	Field Book
July 1977 – November 14, 1977	Field Notes
November 20, 1977 – March 24, 1978	Field Notes
March 24, 1978 – October 20, 1978	Field Book
October 20, 1978 – January 1979	Field Book
January 1979 – May 1979	Field Notes
January 1979 – October 1981	Field Notes (Jay was recovering from heart surgery)
April 1979 – November 1986	Field Notes, Misc.
May 15, 1979 – November 1979	Field Notes
December 4, 1979 – June 20, 1980	Field Notes
June 1980 – November 1980	Field Notes
December 17, 1980 – April 30, 1981	Field Notes
November 1, 1981 – November 10, 1981	Field Book
November 10, 1981 – March 8, 1982	Field Notes
March 9, 1982 – August 1982	Field Notes
September 1982 – December 1982	Field Notes Archaeology
December 19, 1982 – April 22, 1983	Field Notes
April 23, 1983 – August 26, 1983	Field Book
August 30, 1983 – February 15, 1984	Field Book
February 16, 1984 – September 1984	Field Notes
September 1985 – May 1986	Field Book
May 1986 – November 1986	Field Notes
January 1, 1987 – March 1987	Field Book
March 1987 – October 1987	Field Book
March 1987 – April 1988	Field Book (32 pages of notes)
November 1987 – May 1988	Field Book
May 7, 1988 – October 4, 1988	Field Book Archaeology
October 4, 1989 – January 1989	Archaeology Notebook
January 1989 – November 1989	Field Archaeology Notebook
October 27, 1989 – May 24, 1989	Field Notes



Table 1. Continued.

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Handwritten Title</b>
June 13, 1990 – December 5, 1990	Field Notes
December 10, 1990 – July 14, 1991	IVC Museum Field Notes
January 1994 – June 12, 1994	Field Notes (none from July 14, 1991 to January 1994; 2½ years missing)
June 17, 1994 – October 7, 1994	Field Book
October 7, 1994 – February 15, 1995	IVC Museum Field Notes
February 16, 1995 – July 28, 1995	IVC Desert Museum Field Notes
July 29, 1995 – November 20, 1995	IVC Desert Museum (first few pages are undated)
November 30, 1995 – April 16, 1996	Archaeology Field Book
April 17, 1996 – October 3, 1996	Field Book (lots of personal financial information)
October 9, 1996 – April 15, 1997	Field Book
April 17, 1997 – June 29, 1997	Field Book
April 18, 1997 – December 31, 1997	Time sheet and payroll information (re: KEA, etc.); also some notes labeled 1991
June 1, 1998 – November 4, 1998	Field Journal
November 1998 – February 5, 1999	Field Book
February 25, 1999 – May 8, 1999	Field Notes
May 1999 – August 21, 1999	Field Notes
April 22, 2000; September 21, 1999; February 7, 2000	Field Notes
February 9, 2000 – October 19, 2000	Field Notes
June 11, 2000 – December 27, 2000	Field Notes
October 19, 2000 – January 31, 2001	Field Notes
February 2001 – June 8, 2001	Field Notes
June 20, 2001 – December 18, 2001	Field Book
December 20, 2001 – May 2, 2002	Field Book
2002–2003	Field Trips (primarily receipts, mileage logs, etc.)
January 2003 – August 16, 2003	Field Notes
January 2004 – November 17, 2004	Field Notes
January 1, 2005 – January 1, 2006	Field Book (lots of financial information)
January 17, 2006 – December 4, 2006	Field Notes
September 2006 – 2009	Composition Book of Field notes (unlabeled); random thoughts and phone numbers
January 30, 2008 – July 8, 2008	Field Notes
November 13, 2008 – July 28, 2009	Field Notes (several comments about health issues, feeling poorly, etc.)
August 20, 2009 – November 22, 2009	Field Notes (notes on his flight with Harry Casey to Spirit Mountain; notes are difficult to read). This is Jay's last Field Book.

Note: Notebooks in possession of the von Werlhof family. Comments by the author.

of his life, he told the story about their nonencounter and never meeting one of the people he most wanted to meet.

The other instant of displeasure happened when the Imperial County California Historic Resource Information Center was moved from Ocotillo to San Diego State University. Jay needed to see some of his notebooks to jog his memory about a site (he never made copies of the notebooks). He went to San Diego State and was astounded when told that the notebooks and site records he needed had been discarded by one of the student employees "because they were dirty."

The papers which follow are written by Jay's colleagues, students, and friends. They do well at honoring a man some consider to be an "unsung hero" of cultural resource management. Some of the authors have provided information regarding their relationship with Jay. The first paper is a very personal account by Harry Casey of flying throughout the desert with Jay, documenting geoglyphs and trails. Harry was Jay's friend for several decades, having met him while taking a class in archaeological survey at Imperial Valley College. The last known photograph of Jay, taken a few days before he passed away, is Jay in Harry's plane looking for geoglyphs at Spirit Mountain, Nevada.

The next submission is a paper by Mark Giambastiani and Mark Basgall regarding Jay's extensive work and contributions to our knowledge of rock art in the Owens Valley. His survey occurred during 1959 and was funded by a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

David Whitley's article, "Jay von Werlhof's Trail of Dreams," is a review of Jay's interest in and understanding of Native American religion and philosophy and the archaeological remains in which he developed a great interest, such as rock art, trails, geoglyphs, stacked stone cairns, stone circles, and other features

to which many archaeologists gave little attention previous to Jay's work. David followed Jay's research much of his career because their interests coincided. Dave was in regular contact with Jay regarding Native American cosmology. A version of the paper was presented as the keynote speech at the symposium honoring Jay.

Ron May's paper on the Table Mountain area in far eastern San Diego County is a more personal account of working with Jay and volunteers to document an area that was well known by archaeologists, rock hounds, and Native peoples but had not been professionally recorded. Ron's work provided the baseline information for listing the site complex in the National Register of Historic Places.

The paper by Jerry Schaefer regarding Malcolm Rogers' work at White Tanks, Arizona, between 1939 and 1956 highlights the research of one of Jay's archaeological heroes. Jay never met Rogers, although he was one of the people on a list he kept of those he always wanted to query. Jerry met Jay shortly after he arrived in San Diego from graduate school and worked closely with him in the early years of CRM. He has memories of times at Jay and Sherilee's house, stacked with students and young archaeologists sleeping on the floor of their home in El Centro and talking all night long.

Michael Walsh's paper is on a series of stacked stone features on a bleak mountain in the upper reaches of the Mojave Desert. Mike describes his thoughtful and at times humorous analysis of the stone features on the side of the mountain. Jay was unable to visit the sites, but I am certain he would have puzzled over the features and perhaps reached the same conclusion as Walsh.

Eric Ritter's work on small disc beads in central Baja California is an outstanding example of a long-term researcher continuing his life's work and summarizing

Table 2. Major Written Contributions of Jay von Werlhof.

Author(s)	Date	Publication
von Werlhof, Jay	1950s	<i>Historic Roundhouse Sites in the Central Sierra Nevadas</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay	1950	<i>Report on Wintun Indian Sites around Blue Tent Creek near Red Bluff, Tehama County</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay	1951	<i>Supplemental Report on Wintun Indian Sites around Blue Tent Creek near Red Bluff, Tehama County</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
Werlhof, Jay Crawford	1952	<i>Election of the President by the House of Representatives in 1801</i> . Master's thesis, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Judith Vierhus	1956	<i>Survey Report on the Tache Tribe</i> . University of California, Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility Manuscript 235b. California School of Fine Arts, San Francisco.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Judith Vierhus	1956	<i>Supplemental Report on the Tache Indians</i> . California School of Fine Arts, San Francisco.
von Werlhof, Jay	1958	<i>Petroglyphs, Fresno and Tulare Counties</i> . UCARF Ms. No 252. On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay	1958	Granite Galleries. <i>Pacific Discovery</i> 10(4):149–156.
von Werlhof, Jay	1958	<i>Mousetank [NV-CI-145] and Picnic [NV-CI-146] Sites; Atlatl Rock [NV-CI-1]</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay, and J. Vierhus	1959	<i>Survey Report and Supplementary Report on Tachi Indians</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay C.	1959	<i>Petroglyph Sites of Inyo and Mono Counties</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, J. C.	1960	Rocky Hill, Tulare County, California. UCARF Ms. No. 247. On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, J. C.	1960	<i>Notes on Various Tulare and Kern County Sites</i> . UCARF Ms. No. 292. On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay	1960	<i>Archaeological Investigations at Hospital Rock, Tulare County, California</i> . Report to Paul Schumacher, National Park Service, San Francisco.
von Werlhof, Jay Crawford	1960	Jay Crawford von Werlhof, College of the Sequoias, Grant No. 288-Johnson Fund (1959). Petroglyph and Pictograph Sites in Western California and Southern Nevada. In <i>American Philosophical Society Yearbook</i> , 1960:575–579.
von Werlhof, Jay	1961	<i>Aboriginal Trails of the Kaweah Basin (Tulare County)</i> . Report to Paul Schumacher, National Park Service, San Francisco.
von Werlhof, Jay	1961	<i>What We Found at Hospital Rock</i> . Report to Paul Schumacher, National Park Service, San Francisco.
von Werlhof, Jay	1961	<i>Archaeological Investigations at Tul-145(Cobble Lodge)</i> . Report to Paul Schumacher, National Park Service, San Francisco.
von Werlhof, Jay	1961	<i>Revised Report on Test Excavations at Buckeye Flat, Hospital Rock, and Potwisha Camp</i> . Report to Paul Schumacher, National Park Service, San Francisco.
von Werlhof, Jay	1962	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Pit River Area between Big Bend and Fender's Flat, Shasta County (by M. H. Heicken, 1962)</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay	1962	<i>Iron Canyon and McCloud Areas</i> . On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay	1963	<i>Scale Drawings of Petroglyphs at NE Entrance to Modoc Lava Beds National Monument</i> . UCARF Ms. No. 408. On file at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley.
von Werlhof, Jay	1965	<i>Rock Art of the Owens Valley, California</i> . Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey, No. 65. University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley.

Table 2. Continued.

Author(s)	Date	Publication
von Werlhof, Jay	1971	An Introductory Essay on the Chumash of Choro Valley. In <i>A History of the Hollister Adobe</i> , edited by Coleen Handforth Larson, pp. 62–64. Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo, California.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Morlin Childers	1977	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Yuha Basin, Imperial County</i> . Imperial Valley College Museum, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Sherilee von Werlhof	1977	<i>Archaeological Examinations of Certain Portions of Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range: A Report Prepared for the U.S. Naval Weapons Center</i> . Imperial Valley College Foundation, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay	1978	The Imperial County Footprint Site: 4:Imp-373. <i>Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly</i> 14(4):1–21.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Sherilee von Werlhof	1978	<i>Archaeological Examinations of West and North Perimeters Sundesert Site and Request for Determination of Eligibility for the National Register Sundesert Site: A Twin Report</i> . Imperial Valley College Museum, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Sherilee von Werlhof	1979	<i>Archaeological Examinations of the Magma Site, East Mesa</i> . Imperial Valley College Museum, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Karen McNitt	1980	<i>Archaeological Examinations of the Republic Geothermal Field, East Mesa, Imperial County</i> . Imperial Valley College Museum, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay, and Sherilee von Werlhof	1980	<i>Archaeological Examinations of the Republic Geothermal Field, East Mesa, Imperial County: A Final Report</i> . Imperial Valley College Museum, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay	1981	<i>Two Imperial County Intaglios: A Discussion on Form, Style, and Content</i> . Unpublished paper prepared for the Boma Johnson, Bureau of Land Management, Yuma, Arizona.
von Werlhof, Jay	1982	<i>Investigations of the Big Maria Mountains Archaeological District</i> . Imperial Valley College Barker Museum, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay	1983	Dancing for Life. In <i>Missouri Journal of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance</i> . Spring 1983, pp. 19–24.
von Werlhof, J.	1987	Construction of Earthen Art. In <i>Rock Art Papers</i> 5:37–42, edited by Ken Hedges. San Diego Museum of Man Papers No. 23.
von Werlhof, Jay	1987	<i>Spirits of the Earth, Volume 1: The Northern Desert</i> . Imperial Valley College Desert Museum, El Centro, California.
von Werlhof, Jay	1988	<i>An Archaeological Park: A Proposal to Bureau of Land Management of the Preservation and Public Education of Geoglyphs on the Yuha Mesa, Imperial County, California</i> . Report prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside, California
von Werlhof, Jay	1988	Trails in Eastern San Diego and Imperial County. <i>Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly</i> 24(1):51–75.
von Werlhof, Jay	1992	The Rock in Rock Art. In <i>Rock Art Papers</i> 9:1–4, edited by Ken Hedges. San Diego Museum of Man Papers No. 28.
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Von Werlhof, Jay, Harry Casey, Ronald Dorn, and Glen A. Jones	1995	AMS 14C Age Constraints in Geoglyphs in the Lower Colorado River Region, Arizona and California. <i>Geoarchaeology</i> 10(4):257–275.
von Werlhof, Jay	1996	Distribution as a Functional Factor of Rock Alignments in the Mojave Desert. <i>Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology</i> 9:153–156.
Nelson Siefkin, Gerrit L. Fenenga, and Jay C. von Werlhof	1996	Early Salvage Archaeology in Kern County: Investigations at the Buena Vista Golf Course Site (CA-KER-250), California. <i>Kern County Archaeological Society Journal</i> 7:1–23.

Table 2. Continued.

Author(s)	Date	Publication
von Werlhof, Jay	2004	Native Exploitation Strategies for the West and East Mesa Shorelines of Lake Cahuilla, Imperial County. In <i>The Human Journey Ancient Life in California's Deserts: Proceedings From the 201 Millennium Conference</i> , edited by Mark W. Allen and Judyth Reed, pp. 149–152. Maturango Museum Publication No. 15. Ridgecrest, California.
von Werlhof, Jay	2004	<i>That They May Know and Remember. Volume 2: Spirits of the Earth</i> . Imperial Valley College Desert Museum Society, Ocotillo, California.
von Werlhof, Jay	2006	A Desert Cahuilla Equinox Site. <i>Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology</i> 19:185–188.
von Werlhof, Jay	2006	One Man's Decision: Why SHAEF Failed to Halt the Battle of the Bulge. In <i>A Festschrift Honoring the Contributions of California Archaeologist Jay von Werlhof</i> , edited by Russell L. Kaldenberg, pp. 29–31. Maturango Museum Publication No. 20, Ridgecrest, California.
von Werlhof, Jay	2008	The Yuha Mesa: An Archaeological Anomaly. Unpublished paper, Ocotillo, CA. (note: Jay was revising this at the time of his death).
von Werlhof, Jay	2009	The Sky is the Limit. In, Something Resembling an Anthropologist: Papers in Memory of Paul H. Ezell, edited by Russell L. Kaldenberg, pp. 82–90. <i>San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly</i> 54(4):82–90. Redlands, California.
von Werlhof, Jay C., and Judith L. Vierhus	2015	The Tachi Indians of Southwest Fresno County and Western Kings County, California. In <i>Contributions to Tulare Lake Archaeology VII: Explorations of Tulare Lake's Archaeological Past</i> , edited by Jerry Hopkins, William D. Manser, and Laura D. Rigg. Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

his data. Eric knew Jay most his life; his father, Dale Ritter, collaborated with Jay on the archaeology of the Red Bluff area during Jay's time as a student.

Don Laylander's article on the origin of the Pai is original, continuing his outstanding contributions to the literature on Baja California.

Jay worked with volunteers during much of this time in the Mojave Desert. He was one of the first archaeologists to develop a formal site stewardship program to document and assess the conditions of archeology sites. The paper by Judyth Reed and William Wight on the Bedrock Spring site in the Lava Mountains, San Bernardino County, discusses the use of volunteers and the information one can derive from excavating a site disturbed by looters. They also did follow-up archival and scientific research that produced a tremendous amount of information about the geographic region.

Helen Wells' paper on the archaeology of the Christmas Canyon subbasin of Searles Valley focuses on a little known area west of Searles Lake containing

stacked rock features, trails, lithics, and small sites. Wells documents the distribution of the sites and their features and uses the information to discuss the chronology of tool and toolstone use in the area. Helen's contribution closes out the series of articles comprising Part 1 of the tribute to Jay.

The paper by Gerrit Fenenga, Barbara Erwin, and William Erwin stands at the beginning of Part II. It is about a ceramic rattle found near the shoreline of Ancient Lake Cahuilla. This is the kind of rare artifact that Jay was known to have the luck to encounter during his investigations. Also, Jay studied Ancient Lake Cahuilla and its artifacts and features nearly his entire career. Gerrit worked with Jay about as long as anyone and likes to tell the story of their first meeting and subsequent encounters.

I met Jay on November 10, 1973, when the IVCN hosted a meeting of the SCA's "California Desert Archaeology Committee." The meeting included a business meeting, a presentation on Southern California

Indian Rock Art by Ken Hedges, and the opening of a new exhibit on “Rock Art of Imperial County.” Jay made a short introductory presentation and there was a sort of “ribbon-cutting” ceremony to open the exhibit. Tim Kearns and I at the time were conducting an archaeological survey on East Mesa, just outside of Holtville. Somehow, we heard about this affair and we went over to El Centro and attended. What I still clearly remember was the large professionally-made sign at the entrance to the exhibit hall, on which was written in large letters something about “RECTALINEAR ABSTRACT DESIGNS.” This misspelled sign was behind Jay during the opening and Tim and I were quite amused. I do not know if it ever got fixed. Later, we were invited with others to Jay’s house where I met Sherilee and was really introduced to Jay’s hospitality and his extraordinary personality. He later excavated some of the sites we found on East Mesa and published the results in the IVC series. The fish data was then used in other studies by Ken Gobelet and others, so the work was ultimately significant.

Over the years I had many encounters with Jay and even co-authored an article in the *Kern County Archaeological Society Journal* with him and Nelson Siefkin on some graves he salvaged at Buena Vista Lake. My favorite recollection, however, is from the time we both served as Archaeological Information Center Coordinators. We met a number of times for different reasons, especially in relation to the US Army wanting digital site information from the California Deserts. I remember after a long day of meetings, we all retired to the hotel where we were staying. I was assigned a room with Jay, but after dinner I just hung out in the bar until about midnight

or later. When I finally got back to my room, I found Jay in a nightgown waiting up for me to talk archaeology. We talked for another two hours or so before we both went to sleep. As I like to tell the story, Jay is the only guy I ever slept with that wore a nightgown [Fenenga, personal communication 2014].

Jay was famous for wearing the nightshirt (not really a nightgown) and sometimes the nightcap to match.

The next paper, by C. William “Billy” Clewlow, Jr., Clarus Backus, and Helen Wells, discusses a site complex in the Chuckwalla Mountains, eastern Riverside County. The authors suggest that the petroglyphs on a series of small boulders indicate a long period of use and that the entoptic images suggest trance-induced creativity. The associated stone circles, trail, and trail shrines suggest functionally important social associations with other features of the prehistoric landscape. Billy knew Jay from days at the University of California, Berkeley, during the 1960s when he and Jay often assisted Robert Heizer with a variety of tasks. Both Billy and Jay were very fond of Heizer. Helen also knew Jay at Berkeley.

The next three papers focus on Baja California. All five authors are from Baja California and knew Jay primarily from the influence of Julie Vendimes and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). The contributors greatly respected his influence on the development of public and research archaeology in Baja California. Baja authors Juan Martin Rojas Chavez and Antonio Porcayo Michelini write on lithic technology. Ana Katalina Celis-Hernandez writes about shellfish and otoliths. Miguel A. Tellez Duarte and Eloisa Aparicio Ceja team up with Antonio Porcayo Michelini to write on ceramics. All are INAH researchers.

The last paper by Stephen Horne and Ruth Musser-Lopez takes the reader to the Mojave Desert, an area where Jay worked with Emma Lou Davis and Harry

Casey to map the distribution of geoglyphs, stacked stone features, and large scale rock alignments. Little has been published on the archaeology of this region. Stephen and Ruth describe a type of site which Jay was particularly fond of documenting, trails in the desert pavement with associated features. Jay would be impressed with this well-thought-out article because it considers a site some would think mundane. Both authors worked with Jay in the California deserts much of their careers, particularly as employees of the Bureau of Land Management.

### Conclusion

Jay would have been pleased at the scholarship, thoughtfulness, and nature of the papers written to honor him. Thanks to everyone who participated in the symposium and especially to those who submitted formal papers. Jay's archaeological work spanning all of California's 58 counties is of a geographical extent unlikely ever to be repeated. The plaque placed in his honor in Ocotillo by E. Clampus Vitus may be a unique honor to a California archaeologist.

### Acknowledgments

Getting these papers to the Publications Committee of the PCAS has been a lengthy process which could not have happened without the constant support of Don Laylander. Don chose not to be listed as a Guest Editor, but his contributions are greatly appreciated. He acted as a peer reviewer for many of the papers and translated several from Spanish into English, working closely with the authors from Mexico. The three issues in two parts are a much stronger contribution to our understanding of Jay's influence on the archaeology of California and Baja California than they would have been had Don not assisted.

Hank Koerper and Rene Brace are thanked for their efforts. The von Werlhof family is acknowledged for

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