



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

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March 2002

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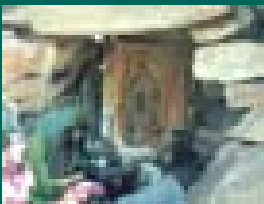
*New (old)
Fresno County
fluted point!*

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*Look into this
chamber pot...*

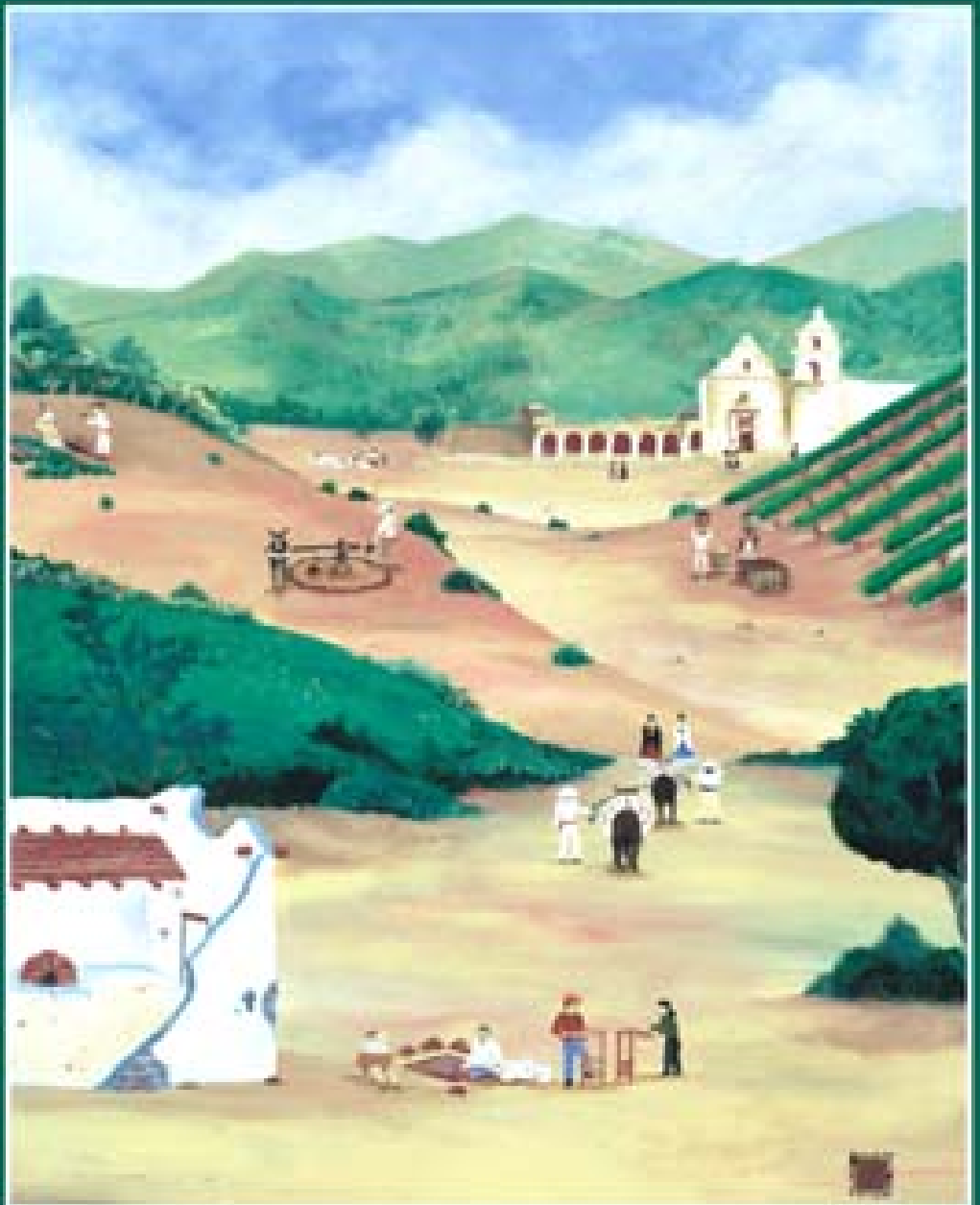
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*Desert
shrines*

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See you at the Annual Meeting!
April 4-7, 2002, San Diego

California Archaeology Month



May 2002



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

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

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

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Newsletter Deadlines

<i>For Issue</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
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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From the President



This is my fourth and final "From the President" column and it's hard to believe that the year has gone by so quickly. Many of you have already served on the Executive Board and know what it's like to be part of such a great organization on an almost daily basis. Perhaps the most rewarding aspect of holding office is meeting members from throughout the state, whether in person, by e-mail, or on the telephone. Everyone I've talked to from past boards has always wished for more time to devote to SCA and I'm not different – there's always something more that could or should be done. I'm sure I'll get my share of assignments during the next year as I assume the position of "immediate past president." Ken Wilson and I joke occasionally about returning to office again after we retire and have more free time. The SCA remains financially viable and has experienced strong growth in its membership over the last year, thanks to the efforts of many of you. My colleague and friend Dana McGowan will take over as the new SCA President at the annual meeting in San Diego in April so please come to the banquet and cheer her on. Congratulations to the new SCA Board members who will fill the positions of president-elect, northern vice president, and secretary, and thanks to all of the candidates for offering to serve on the board. Sincere appreciation to outgoing board members: Ken Wilson (Past President), Greg Greenway (Northern VP), and Kim Tanksley (Secretary). I'm also pleased to report some additions to important SCA Committees: Christopher Dore (IC),

Leslie Fryman (Native American), Stephen Bryne (Legislative Liaison), and Stacy Schneyder-Case (Membership). There are still openings on a number of committees including Education. It's also not too soon to consider running for next year's election when we will fill the positions of president-elect, southern VP and treasurer. You can volunteer yourself for committees or elective office, don't wait to be asked! It really is a terrific experience.

The SCA Business Office will be transitioning to CSU Chico shortly after the annual meeting in San Diego where it will be co-located with the *Newsletter* under the capable management of Greg White. It is impossible to sufficiently thank Kristina Roper for her dedicated, selfless service as SCA's business office manager over the last 5 years. Kristina will work closely with Greg to ensure no disruption in service to the membership and will be staying active in SCA through the web page. Please take the time in San Diego to personally thank Kristina for her professional management of the business office and the personal attention she has given to all of us.

Mark Allen and Myra Herrmann have put together a terrific program for the annual meeting in San Diego this April. Hope to see you there. Program information appears in this *Newsletter* and will be updated on the web page. I've received a number of e-mails from the membership about the San Diego meeting location, many enthusiastic and appreciative of the opportunity to hold a conference in a vibrant coastal location and to partner with our associates from Baja California; a few others have recommended more central meeting places and less costly accommodations. The SCA Board is aware that there are a diversity of opinions about the location, length, content, and cost of our annual meetings and we are asking for 5-6 volunteers to sit on a new committee which will help plan future meetings.

Right now we are booked for Sacramento (2003) and Riverside (2004). In order to guarantee adequate meeting space, planning should begin this summer for 2005 and even 2006. We'll also provide an opportunity for you to provide comments in San Diego or on the web page.

Update on SB 1247: So far there has been little activity on the bill, introduced by Senator John Burton in January and which would relocate the Office of Historic Preservation and the State Historical Resources Commission to the California State Library. The SCA Executive Board is concerned about this bill for many reasons, including the apparent lack of recognition (continued page 23)

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open

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Committee Reports

Education Committee: Why Educate the Public?

Mary Gorden

The Harris Interactive public opinion study, "*Exploring Public Perceptions and Attitudes About Archaeology*" found that the public has a positive attitude toward archaeology, but you know that already. How many times has someone said to you, "I always wanted to be an archaeologist but," or "the archaeology shows on TV are my favorite."



The poll also pointed out serious problems with public perceptions of our field. Few know anything about archaeology in the U.S. Fewer yet understand archaeological method or specific techniques. Most people cannot tell the difference between real science and pseudoscience. People commonly view sites and collections as sources of objects for sale. This view leads to destruction. Other people so undervalue science that they actively work to block investigation.

Ho Hum, I've heard this before you think. I give talks to the public. Why I even went into a classroom once. I do my part. While your efforts are admirable, they are not enough. We must work together. Interpreting the archaeological record is too important to leave to others. An active,

informed public is an essential source of political and economic backing. If sites are to be preserved, and archaeological programs and projects supported, public education and outreach must be an actively pursued, highly regarded part of our discipline.

The SAA reorganized its Education Committee this year. They identified three areas: educators, the general public and their membership. I will propose to the SCA Board that we follow their example. We will need a member to head these subcommittees, and members willing to devote some time during the year.

Do your part. Participate in the SCA Education Committee. Come to the committee meeting at the San Diego Conference.

Curation Committee: "It's 2002, Do You Know Where Your Artifacts Are?"

Cindy Stankowski

Over the past thirty-odd years, millions of archeological artifacts have been recovered from public and private lands in California as a result of state and local laws enacted to mitigate the negative impact of development on cultural resources. What have we done with them? Those of you now peaking under a desk, lamenting the cost of storage units or just shrugging your shoulders may claim, "I just got paid to dig them up." True enough, but have you truly achieved mitigation? My argument is, "*There is no mitigation without curation.*"

What is curation? Curation is the care, management and use of collections. Care means that you prevent deterioration, management means that collections are organized and accessible, and use means that you use collections for scientific research, public education or cultural use.

SCA Business and Activities

The artifacts were recovered in the first place because the law said they were significant, they belong to the public and they are nonrenewable. You weighed them, measured them and wrote a report and then what? Did the developer say, "You keep them"? Did the city or county shove them into an "Indiana Jones" warehouse? This scenario is scientifically, ethically and financially wrong.

Some of the basic tenants of science are that your work must be testable, verifiable and reproducible. Not if another archaeologists cannot find the box. Not if the documents have been separated from the collections. Curation would allow your work to become part of the body of knowledge of our history. Curation of archaeological collections would allow scientists (not just archaeologists) to have access to collections for continued investigation.

Taking care of collections after excavation is a matter of respect. Respect for the cultures represented in the collections. Respect for the hours of work and experience that went into the excavation. Respect for ourselves and our history.

Developers pay a reasonable sum for "mitigation," but what do they have to show for it? A nice report that they really do not understand nor appreciate. The public paid for excavation when they bought a house or shopped at a store, what did they get in return? Curation would allow developers to have an exhibit in a model home, the public to see some history and cultural groups to renew their connections with the past.

"Show me the law," you say. Take a look at the State of California Guidelines for the Curation of Archeological Collections under sections Purpose, Authority and Applicability. The statements set forth in this document are not absolutely solid, but it is a start. (By the way, the Feds are already requiring curation for artifacts recovered during Federal projects.) Take a look at the ethical

policies in your professional organizations, SAA, SCA, etc., they all mention curation.

As a profession, what can we do to make curation a reality? Our first step is to determine the extent of the problem. At the next Annual Meeting, canvassers will be circulating with a brief questionnaire to ask about curation in your region. Please take a moment to answer the questions. (You will receive a colored dot to place on your name tag, so that you won't be approached again.) The results of the survey will be published in the next issue of the SCA *Newsletter*.



Archaeology Month

Tom Wheeler

The Archaeology Month Committee is working hard putting together this year's month-long event focusing on California's complex past. Similar to last year, Nancy Fox is developing an Archaeology Month schedule from over 180 contacts, and mailings to schools, museums, and archaeological and historical societies in as many cities and towns as is possible. This year, she will be developing a schedule similar to last years, featuring a booklet providing a resource list of times, dates, and locations of events throughout the State. Nancy will be offering schedules and posters, announcing this years event, at a table in the Book Room at the Annual Meeting.

Avocational Committee

Jerry Dudley

This is a great time of the year to be looking for the avocational opportunities that exist within the State of California. Many educational institutions will have field schools and other classes that will stimulate the interested public. Also some governmental agencies will have opportunities that include those enthusiastic persons who can volunteer for local projects, and with training some private CRM companies may use the avocational archaeologist. Of course the many local avocational archaeology societies and museums will organize field trips and other pertinent activities throughout the state. Be looking for the Avocational Month brochure that will itemize many of the activities within the state. The opportunities are there so it is time to get involved.

At the annual SCA meeting in San Diego we will be having our luncheon meeting on Friday, April 5th at noon. To reserve your place, please let us know immediately by calling either Myra Herrmann at 619-446-5372, e-mail: <mherrmann@sandiego.gov> or Jerry Dudley at 831-663-2036 e-mail: <jtdudley@aol.com>.

I want to remind everyone that we still have a ways and means project of selling rock art stamps, so let us know if interested.

SCA Proceedings

Donna Day

The SCA invites all presenters at the 36th Annual Meeting to submit their papers for publication. Guidelines for submission are published on the SCA website at <<http://www.scanet.org>>. All papers are due to the Proceedings Editorial Committee by August 1, 2002. E-mail submissions to <scaeditor@saber.net>.

SCA Business and Activities

Native American Programs Committee

Janet P. Eidsness

The SCA established the Native American Programs Committee (NAPC) by order of the Board of Directors on June 7, 1992. Our mission is to promote communication and exchange of information among California Indians and professionals. The goal is to educate and assist Native Peoples in the processes of cultural resources management. NAPC will promote collaboration among Native Peoples and professionals to better identify and manage Native American heritage resources.

NAPC is always open to new members, who function as a network of folks across the state who share our common vision and goal. Join us in San Diego at our annual (and informal) Committee Meeting (check Meeting Program for time and place), or contact Janet Eidsness at (530) 629-3153 or <jpeidsness@yahoo.com>.

In January 2002, NAPC conducted a two-day introductory cultural resources management workshop in collaboration with the Wiyot Tribe-Table Bluff Reservation in Humboldt County. Table Bluff's Environmental Technician, Anthony Frederick, worked closely with NAPC Chair Janet Eidsness for over two months to develop the customized course curriculum and training manual, reproduce the manuals, arrange for meeting space, invite participants, select instructors, and persuade the gals at Table Bluff to make Indian tacos for our lunch.

The sixteen workshop participants included eight EPA staff, Council persons and members of the Wiyot Tribe, three persons from the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, EPA Program Directors for Blue Lake Rancheria and Smith River Rancheria (Tolowa), staff from the Greenville Rancheria (Maidu), and two staff persons from the California Indian



Janet Eidsness

Successful CRM Workshop in partnership with Wiyot Tribe-Table Bluff Reservation.

Basketweavers Association (CIBA), Northwest Field Office. Janet Eidsness led instruction, with assistance from local professionals Karin Anderson (Redwood National and State Parks, Arcata), Marlene Grangaard (BLM, Arcata), Steve Grantham (CDF, Fortuna), Jamie Roscoe (HSU Archaeology Lab, Arcata), and Ken Wilson (Six Rivers

National Forest, Eureka). Ann Glubczyncki of the Humboldt County Planning Department was a special guest. In keeping with NAPC's mission and goal, this workshop gathering provided a common ground and comfortable setting for meaningful interchange of ideas and information among all.

SCA Native American Programs Committee Roster

Tina Biorn, Sacramento
 Dominic Calarco, San Diego
 *Mary Carpelan, Yreka
 Richard Carrico, San Diego
 *Gregg Castro, San Jose
 *Yolanda Chavez, Ukiah
 *Charlie Cooke, Acton
 Shelly Davis-King, Standard
 Philip de Barros, San Marcos
 David Earle, Palmdale
 Janet P. Eidsness, Willow Creek
 Geri Emberson, Fair Oaks
 *Reba Fuller, Tuolumne
 Lynn Gamble, Poway
 Thomas Gates, Klamath

Seana Gause, Petaluma
 Paulette Hennem, Sacramento
 *Cassandra Hensher, Goleta
 Myra Herrmann, San Diego
 *Deb Hutt, Covelo
 John Johnson, Santa Barbara
 Jan Keswick, Joshua Tree
 Kate Lanier, Janesville
 Bruce Love, Riverside
 *Carmen Lucas, Julian
 *Robert McConnell, Hoopa
 Karen Nissen, Fresno
 Rosie Ramirez, Temecula
 *William "Bill" H. Richards, Smith River
 Ginger Ridgway, Palm Springs

(*Native American)

NAPC will continue to provide support for future CRM-related workshops for interested Native American groups. Key prerequisites for successful workshops are an interest and willingness among Tribal people to collaborate with NAPC on tailoring the course to meet their specific interests and to share costs for out-of-pocket expenses (mainly, reproducing the manual), and the commitment from local professionals who volunteer their time for instruction and sharing their experiences. For more information, contact NAPC Chair Janet Eidsness.

Plans for 2002 NAPC Symposium in San Diego on Saturday, April 6, "*Transcending the Divide: Cultural Issues That Bridge the U.S.-Mexico International Border*": The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico defined the physical boundary between the two countries. It also succeeded in dividing the traditional cultural areas of the Native people of the Sonoran Desert and the southern coastal areas. There has been a renewed interest in bridging this gap through a series of projects involving members of related tribal groups from both sides of the border. This symposium will focus on these cross border cultural exchange projects, touching on some of the issues and concerns raised because of the increased economic growth along the International Border. Multimedia presentations will include Native crafts demonstrations, reading of the original poem "Hokan Creation Story," discussions regarding the protection of Quechan and Kumeyaay traditional areas and cultural resources located in Northern Baja California.

Symposium organizers are Janet P. Eidsness and Margaret Hangan, BLM Archaeologist, El Centro Field Office. Information about final lineup of speakers and their topics will be posted at the Annual Meeting. The SCA Board has waived registration fees for Native Americans attending this special symposium.

Legislation Committee: New Committee Chair

The SCA Legislation Committee has a new Chair, Stephen Bryne, an archaeologist with Garcia and Associates. He has a BA Anthropology (1981) and an MS in Anthropology (1986) from Florida State University. Stephen's professional experience has included working for the National Park Service's Southeast Archaeological Center, the State of Florida's Bureau of Archaeological Research, and Garrow & Associates, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia. Since moving to California in 1991, Stephen has worked for several private cultural resources management companies including LSA Associates, Inc. and Garcia and Associates. He was accepted into the Society of Professional Archaeologists in 1988 and has since become a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and the Society for California Archaeology. His research interests include California archaeology, settlement patterning and settlement systems, and the Contact period.

Stephen says:

"It is my aim to serve as a liaison between those archaeological professionals working for local, state, and federal governments and those in the private sector as well as to provide current information on cultural resource law to avocational archaeologists and the public. I understand that this role can be challenging for those who are employed by the state or federal government, so that hopefully, working in the private sector may prove to be an asset for me in this role. I hope that I can follow in the large footsteps of the former legislative liaison, John Foster."

Stephen asks that if any member has any legislative information that they would like to share or particular

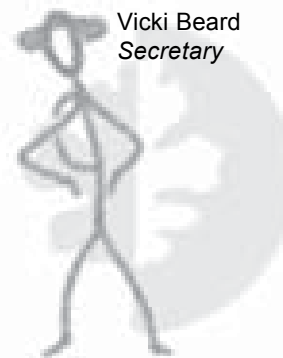
issues that they would like to see addressed, please feel free to contact him via e-mail at: <sbryne@garciaandassociates.com>. For example, he has already received several requests for information on the status of CalNAGPRA/AB 978 and is currently researching this bills' status.

The People Have Spoken: Results of the 2002 Election

Elena Nilsson
President-Elect

Rick Fitzgerald
Northern Vice President

Vicki Beard
Secretary



CASSP: Celebrating a Grant, a Newsletter and New Teams

Beth and Chris Padon

We again thank the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Commission of the California State Parks and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for their support of site stewardship. Russ Kaldenberg, State Archaeologist for the BLM, obtained another grant from the Commission to support the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) directed by the SCA Site Stewardship Committee. This grant will continue CASSP training workshops for new teams of volunteers. We will continue to

SCA Business and Activities



Chris and Beth Padon

Palm Springs CASSP team.

actively recruit volunteers from the Off-Highway Vehicle community to work with archaeologists, Native Americans, and BLM staff to monitor known cultural resources on public lands. This grant also will place signs at selected archaeological sites to note that they are being monitored.

This year, our schedule includes training workshops at Alturas/ Cedarville, Arcata, Eagle Lake, Hollister, and El Centro. The next CASSP training workshop will be held on April 20-21 for volunteer site stewards in the BLM Alturas and Surprise Field Offices. Advanced registration is required, and the workshop costs \$25 per person. For more information, please contact Penni Van Ornum, archaeologist at the BLM office in Cedarville, at (530) 279-6101, or Cheryl Foster-Curley, archaeologist at BLM office in Alturas, at (530) 233-4666, or Beth Padon, chairperson of the SCA Site Stewardship Committee, at (562) 492-6770.

CASSP also launched the first issue of its own newsletter in January 2002. We thank Sannie Osborn and Russ Kaldenberg for their welcoming articles in the inaugural issue. Other

contributors included Shannon Kelley-Clark, who wrote the article, "Reverse Archaeology at Work," and Janet Eidsness who interviewed Leslie Steidl for the article, "Tribal People Protecting Tribal Heritage at Lake Oroville." The CASSP Newsletter will focus on CASSP news and provide information to current site stewards. We have encouraged the site stewards to send in their archaeological questions to tap the talent and knowledge of the SCA members.

Hats off to the new Redding and Palm Springs volunteers! The

following people have completed two days of site stewardship training: Joyce Abbott, Marvalee Ahlen, Kelli Curl, Jon Lahann, Sheryl Lahann, Ohl Olson, Steve Puderbaugh, Ken Riley, Carol Sinclair, Anthony Allen, Mike Barger, Pat Barger, Joel Briggs, Sandra Craig, Evelyn Gerber, Joseph Hamilton, Refugio Lepe, Tracy Liegler, Benjamin Masiel, Shane McMurphy, Sue Myers, Jon McBride, Suzanne McBride, Linda Otero, Jeannette M. Prieto, Ginger Ridgway, James Robertson, Nuvea Santos, Otter Smith, Rocky Toyama, Guinevere Toyama, Tom Budlong, Marty Dickes, Annell Farris, and Ron Farris.

On September 26-27, 2001, volunteers spent one day in the classroom and then joined Eric Ritter, archaeologist for the BLM Redding Field Office, in the field for the second day of training. The group visited several archaeological sites and were introduced to the monitoring procedures. On January 26, 2002, volunteers in the Palm Springs area also spent one training day in the classroom. Then the volunteers visited two archaeological sites on January 27 with Wanda Raschkow, archaeologist for the BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office. On Sunday, Wanda described the features of the archaeological sites, discussed monitoring procedures, and reviewed safety procedures and map reading.

Redding CASSP team.



Chris and Beth Padon

SCA Business and Activities

We congratulate these new volunteers, as they start monitoring their sites and help to protect archaeological resources. More than 120 volunteers are participating in CASSP. Some of them will attend the SCA annual meeting in San Diego. If you come to the meetings, please visit the CASSP poster display and information table in the book room where CASSP volunteers will be available to share their experiences with you.

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting, February 1, 2002

The SCA Board meeting for the 2001 4th Quarter was held February 1, 2002, in Sacramento at the office of Jones & Stokes.

Treasurer's Report: Trish Fernandez reported a total income of \$126,631 and total expenses of \$79,299 for 2001. The income includes funds received from agencies for specific programs, such as Archaeology Month and CASSP. The SCA Prudent Reserve, the account set up as a safety net for the society, is at \$35,710. There is \$34,565 in the checking account and \$98,533 in the money market account, most of which is allocated for a specific program for the 2002 year. Trish will prepare a draft 2002 budget for Board review and finalize before the annual meeting.

New Business Office: The Board agreed to accept proposals for operating the society's business office and hopes to select a contractor before the annual meeting. The Board thanks Kristina Roper for providing the society with its first business office and for her devoted service.

Nominations: The Board wants to remind the membership it's never too early to think about nominations for 2003. If you're interested in running for a position, please contact one of the Board members for more information.

Archaeology Month: The posters will be printed at the end of February and one will be taken to the SAA meetings in March to submit in the poster competition. Last year we received the second place award and hope to place again this year.

Annual Meeting: Myra and Mark reported they will be extending the deadline for abstract submittals. The preparations are going well and Myra has secured a number of contributions to help keep the costs to members down.

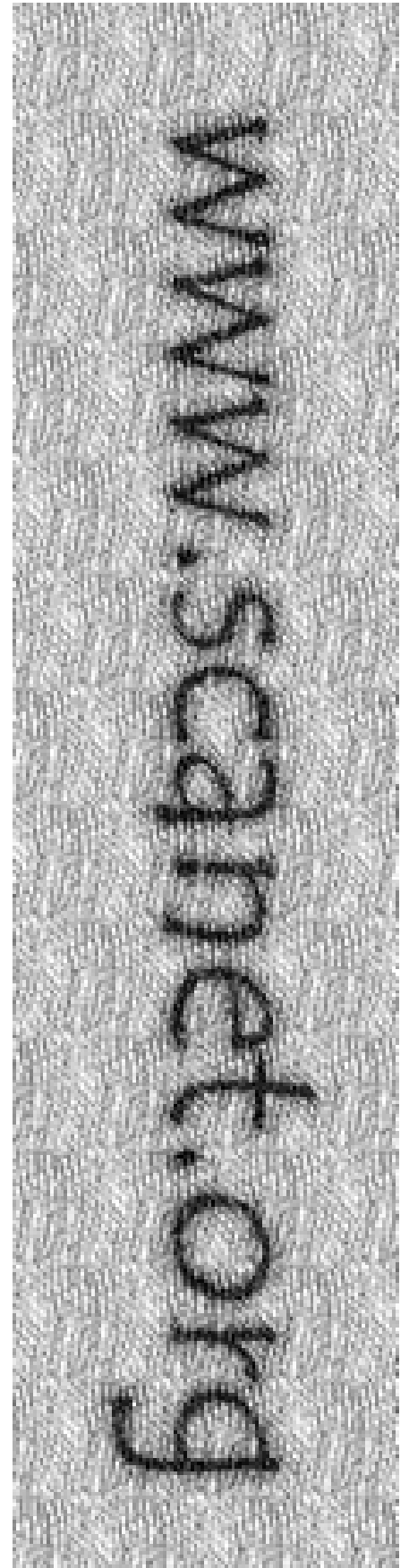
Committees: The Board is encouraging members to join an SCA committee. Most of the committees are run by one individual and there is plenty more work to share. If you're interested in serving on a committee, please contact a Board member.

Membership: Greg White agreed to develop a new membership brochure in time to take to the SAA meeting in April. Stacy Schneyder-Case of Jones & Stokes agreed to serve on the membership committee.

Legislation: Stephen Bryne of Garcia and Associates has volunteered as the society's new legislative liaison. There has been a lot of legislative action in the past year and the Board is very pleased that Stephen has agreed to head up this committee.

Liability Insurance: Dana McGowan is securing liability insurance for the society. This is a standard requirement for organizations of our size, especially at the annual meetings.

2003 and 2004 Meetings: The Board is beginning to plan for the 2003 meetings in Sacramento and has identified a short list of individuals to ask to be program chair. The 2004 meetings will be in Riverside and a program chair is needed for that meeting as well.



Reports and Announcements

Southern California Data Sharing Meetings

Tom Wheeler

This year the Southern California Data Sharing meeting was held at Cuesta College in San Luis Obispo. Over 90 participants attended this year's meeting which was opened with welcoming remarks by SCA President Sannie Osborne. Twelve papers were presented describing current research, fieldwork, and ongoing programs in Southern California archaeology. The morning's papers focused on Channel Islands research with papers by John Johnson, Mike Glassow, Pat Martz, and Mark Raab. The afternoon papers ranged from the high Sierra with a paper by William Matthews, and Thomas L. Burge, to the desert and near shore. Dennis Gallegos, Margaret Guerro, Phil Hines, Adam Siro, Nathan Stevens, and Tracey Stopes, presented their work varying from ceramics of the Anza Borrego desert, to cultural resource management problems.



Figure 1 Mark Raab discusses a sea mammal hunting village on San Clemente Island

The highlight of the day's events was a field presentation of the 9,500 to 10,300 year old Cross Creek site in San Luis Obispo. John Johnson kindly made the type collection from this site, stored at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, available for examination during the meeting. At midday, a bus and three cars ferried participants to the site and an overlook of Halcyon Bay. Rick Fitzgerald and Terry Jones described the results of their excavations and the importance of Halcyon Bay as a primary resource area for the site's residents. An informal get together (party) was held after the meetings in San Luis Obispo home of Tom and Elise Wheeler. Many thanks to Ethan Bertrando and his Cuesta College students, Elise Wheeler and the archaeologists from California State Department of Parks and Recreation. Rick Fitzgerald, Terry Jones, and John Johnson are especially thanked for their efforts and participation, which made this an eventful meeting.

The Imperial Valley College Desert Museum: The Dream is Now a Reality

After 16 years of struggle and dedication, the construction of the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum and Information Center building is finally underway. Located in western Imperial County in the town of Ocotillo, California, the Museum has been a dream of archaeologist and Museum Director, Jay von Werlhof. In the past, the Museum Society has relied on the support of the Imperial Valley College and generous members of the community who have supported the museum by donating time, supplies, and funds, or by becoming members of the Museum Society. The museum still needs additional help.

Although the exterior of museum is nearly complete, the museum society is now trying to raise the funds to complete the museum's interior. The schedule to complete the building has been adjusted because the unfinished building was recently vandalized. The vandals entered an unsecured doorway, started a fire in the shell of the building, and punched holes in the unfinished walls.

The completed museum will include space for the collection displays, a research library, an auditorium, and the Southeastern California Information Center. If you are interested in donating money or becoming a member of the museum society contact us at (760) 358-7016 or e-mail us at <ivcdm@imperial.cc.ca.us>. The Imperial Valley College Desert Museum is a nonprofit corporation, and your donations are tax-deductible. If you are interested in visiting the museum and taking the ethnobotanical tour, the grounds are open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, or you can call for an appointment.

The new Imperial Valley College Desert Museum and Information Center



Call for Papers

Sin and the American Roadside is the theme of the 2002 Society For Commercial Archaeology annual conference to be held at the National Automobile Museum in Reno, Nevada, September 25-28, 2002. The program committee invites proposals for papers and posters that address those aspects of the American roadside that are often overlooked in conventional histories. The maximum length for general session papers is 15 minutes. For session papers, submit abstracts of no more than 500 words and a one-page c.v. Graduate students and others are encouraged to submit poster abstracts of 250 words and a one-page c.v. Send abstracts to Mella Rothwell Harmon, State Historic Preservation Office, 100 N. Stewart St., Carson City, Nevada 89701, 775-684-3447, <mrharmon@clan.lib.nv.us>. Deadline: May 1, 2002.

Lake Le Conte Survey

Anne Stoll, *President, ASA*

California's oldest avocation society, the Archaeological Survey Association of So. Cal. Inc., has finally, after nearly 50 years (!), published the Lake Le Conte Survey. It's now out as San Bernardino County Museum Association Quarterly Vol. 48, No. 3, Fall 2001.

The archaeological survey of the shores of Pleistocene Lake Le Conte (Imperial County) was conducted entirely by volunteers under the direction of B. E. McCown from the ASA between 1954 and 1958. The survey recorded some 134 sites and collected and catalogued thousands of artifacts, now housed in the Southeast Information Center, Imperial Valley College Desert Museum, El Centro. The report includes chapters by Gordon Clopine, Ron May, Jay von Werlhof and Dee Simpson. It can be obtained by contacting LaWanda Avery-Brown at the SBC Museum Association at (909) 335-9883, ext. 225.

We are very proud and pleased to finally have this work complete and accessible to the interested public and professional community.

If you have any questions regarding Annual Meeting events, please contact:

Myra Herrmann - Planning Committee Chair:
mherrmann@sandiego.gov or via phone at: 619-446-5372.

Mark Allen - Program Chair:
mwallen@csupomona.edu or phone at: (909) 869-3577.

Society for California Archaeology 36th Annual Meeting, San Diego, April 4-7, 2002

Agenda and Local Arrangements

Planning for the Annual Meeting has been ongoing since early 2001 and the Local Planning Committee has been working hard to bring you a fun filled event including pre-meeting workshops, receptions, break-out sessions, a stimulating Plenary Session and a highly entertaining Annual Awards Dinner. The Annual Meeting will be headquartered at the Doubletree Hotel San Diego - Mission Valley. The hotel is centrally located and within 10 minutes from the Zoo, Sea World, the beaches and the San Diego Airport. The San Diego Trolley is located directly behind the hotel, and runs along the banks of the San Diego River. This trolley can take you to destinations such as Old Town, the Gaslamp Quarter in downtown San Diego and Tijuana. Discounted trolley tickets are available as part of your preregistration packet. Get these early, because the discounted rate may not be available for on-site registration. If you haven't already reserved your room, the SCA rate is \$129.00 per person/per night for single and double occupancy. This rate is good until March 8th. After that date, the hotel could charge more, so reserve early. Check out the hotel web site at <www.doubletreesandiego.com> for additional information.

As we did four years ago in San Diego, registration will be open on Wednesday evening for early arrivals. In addition, we'll have an opening night reception with no-host bar in the Archaeology Bar at the Club Max on Thursday evening. Registration will be open until approximately 7:00 pm as well. Friday evening is reserved for the Binational Reception and Silent Auction in the new wing of the San Diego Natural History Museum. The Awards Dinner, with special guest speaker Dr. Brian Fagan is scheduled for Saturday evening with dancing afterward. Two local tours are planned during this years meetings and are described in more detail below. The two pre-meeting workshops: *Osteology* and *Historic Bottles* filled-up real quick, so if you didn't get in this time, come to the SCA General Meeting on Saturday evening (5 pm) and lobby the Board to continue offering these kinds of workshops at future annual meetings. In addition to the above events, the Bookroom will offer attendees the opportunity to purchase books, journals, Archaeology Month posters, Native American crafts, baskets and pottery, and obtain technical information from the many vendors that serve the archaeological community. The Preliminary Program included in this *Newsletter* provides an overview of special events, general sessions, symposium and workshops available during the Annual Meeting. Additional information can be found on the SCA web site at <www.scanet.org>.

Annual Meeting

Preliminary Schedule SCA Annual Meeting San Diego, April 3-7, 2002

WEDNESDAY (APRIL 3)

SCA Board Meeting 8-10 am, 4-6 pm

Osteology Workshop

Bottle Workshop

No-Host Bar in Club Max, Board Members Available, 7 pm

THURSDAY MORNING (APRIL 4)

Plenary Session: Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century

THURSDAY AFTERNOON (APRIL 4)

Tour: Otay Mesa/Kuchamaa, 1:30-5:00

Symposium: On the Archaeology of Kern County

Symposium: The Archaeology, Cultural History, and History of the Lower Colorado River and Western Sonoran Desert Region

Symposium: New Insights on the Zooarchaeology of California

Gen. Session: Desert Archaeology

Workshop: Roundtable on California Archaeobotany

THURSDAY EVENING (APRIL 4)

Planning Meeting for Future SCA Meetings, 5-6 pm

Opening Reception/No-Host Bar at Club Max, 7 pm

FRIDAY MORNING (APRIL 5)

Symposium: History, Process, and Tradition in Archaeology: A Symposium For Makoto Kowta

Symposium: Thirty Years After Diablo Canyon: Research Contributions to the

Central Coast's Earliest Prehistory in Honor of Roberta Greenwood

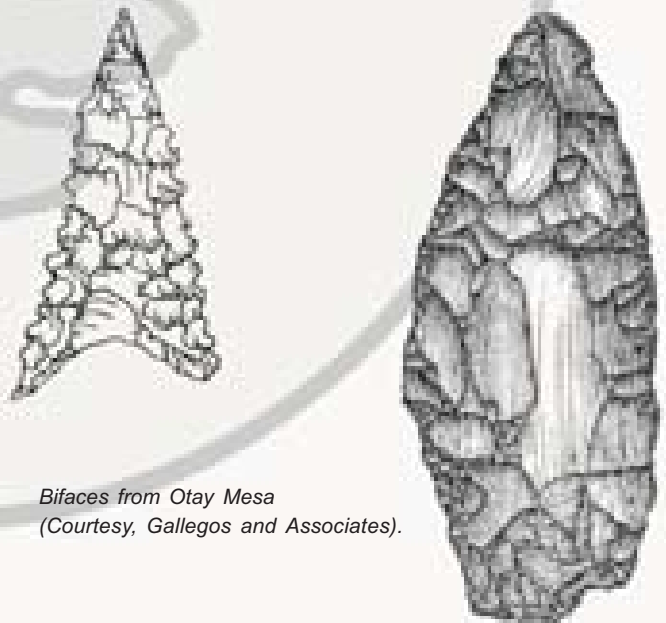
Gen. Session: Coastal and Island Archaeology



Tour Thursday Afternoon

Otay Mesa/Kuchamaa

Dennis Gallegos, Gallegos & Associates. This tour will provide an overview of the archaeology of the southwest corner of the U.S. Otay Mesa, an area of over 30,000 acres bound on the east by Otay Mountain, on the north by the Otay River Valley, on the south by Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. This region has over 300 archaeological sites dating from historic contact to 9,000 years ago. Site types include quarries, shell middens, habitation sites and extensive lithic scatters. The tour will take us to Remington Hills, dated ca. 9,000 years ago; Cactus Street site, dated ca. 3,000 to 7,000 years ago; Kuebler Ranch Site, dated ca. 7,000 years ago; and, to the recently encountered find at the Calpine site, dated to 4,600 years ago. Artifacts include large bifaces, steep edge unifacial tools, milling and milling refinishing tools, and beads. Adjacent and east of Otay Mesa is the BLM planning area, Kuchamaa. Kuchamaa, also on the US/Mexico border, is bound on the west by Otay Mountain and on the east by Tecate Peak. This planning area is over 20,000 acres in size, and an overview of the archaeological sites and site types within this region will also be discussed.



Bifaces from Otay Mesa
(Courtesy, Gallegos and Associates).

Tour Sunday Morning

Discover Old Town San Diego

Therese Muranaka (Staff Archaeologist, Old Town State Park), Stephen Van Wormer and Dennis Gallegos (private consultants) and Dominic Calarco (Park Ranger, City of San Diego). Hop on the Red San Diego Trolley for a quick trip to Old Town. You'll walk across to the recently reconstructed McCoy House for a tour by State Park staff, ending at the property where the Aguirre Adobe, built circa 1853 is being reconstructed by Historic Tours of America/Old Town Trolley Tours to serve as a museum and gift shop. Artifacts will be displayed at the reconstructed Aguirre Adobe and used for public presentation and interpretation of San Diego's Old Town circa 1860 to the turn of the century. Participants on the tour will then board one of the Orange Old Town Trolleys for a ride up hill to the site of the San Diego Presidio. Time permitting, the tour will continue east to the Mission San Diego de Alcala and then back to the Doubletree Hotel.

Undecorated whiteware chamber pot (9x5 inches) and undecorated whiteware platter (13.5x10 inches) from the Aguirre Adobe, Ca-SDi-14527H-B-275 (courtesy, Gallegos and Associates).



FRIDAY LUNCH

Avocational Archaeology Group Luncheon (w/ SCA Pres & Pres. Elect)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON (APRIL 5)

Symposium: History, Process, and Tradition in Archaeology: A Symposium For Makoto Kowta (contd.)

Gen. Session: Central and Northern California

Workshop: California Ceramics Workshop for the 21st Century

FRIDAY EVENING (APRIL 5)

Bi-National Reception and Silent Auction at San Diego Natural History Museum, plus dancing, 7-10 pm

SATURDAY MORNING (APRIL 6)

Symposium: Transcending the Divide: Cultural Issues that Bridge the U.S.-Mexico Border

Symposium: Management of Cultural Resources in the San Pasqual Valley, San Diego County

Gen. Session: Archaeological Method, Theory, and Examples from San Diego

Gen. Session: Historic Archaeology

SATURDAY AFTERNOON (APRIL 6)

Symposium: Transcending the Divide: Cultural Issues that Bridge the U.S.-Mexico Border (contd.)

Special Lecture: Thomas King on the Search for Amelia Earhart

SATURDAY EVENING (APRIL 6)

SCA Business Meeting, 5-6 pm

Awards Dinner with Keynote Speaker (Brian Fagan) 7pm

SUNDAY MORNING (APRIL 7)

New Board Meets, 9-11 am

Tour: Discovering Old Town San Diego, 9 am-12 pm

Reports and Announcements

Silent Auction

Remember, it's not too late to get in your Silent Auction donations. We're putting together a list of all the donations for you to peruse prior to the Silent Auction. So, if you haven't sent yours in yet, please contact Mike Sampson (619-220-5323, msampson@parks.ca.gov) or Myra Herrmann (619-446-5372, mherrmann@sandiego.gov) to submit your donation electronically. The on-line form can be found on the SCA web site at: www.scanet.org. *Donations can be sent to either Michael Sampson or Myra Herrmann at the addresses below.*

Michael Sampson
Department of Parks and Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

Myra Herrmann
3230 Ingelow Street
San Diego, CA 92106

Grant

OHV Commission Earmarks Funds for Archeological Site Protection

California's Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission has awarded \$46,000 to the federal Bureau of Land Management under the SCA's California Archeological Sites Stewardship Program. Under the program, the state provides off-highway vehicle funds those derived from fuel taxes and registration fees paid by off-highway vehicle owners for projects to protect and monitor sensitive archeological sites in areas set aside for off-highway vehicle use. Some of those sites include BLM land.

The Commission recognizes the challenge of preserving archeological resources while maintaining quality recreation opportunities, said State Parks Deputy Director David L. Widell, who oversees the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division of the department. I am proud that California State Parks and the OHV Division are part of this program. The goal of the California Archeological Site Stewardship Program, now in its fourth year, is to preserve a significant portion of California's rich cultural heritage. Under the program:

Off-highway vehicle recreation enthusiasts will be able to recognize archeological and historical sites that they may have ridden by and not recognized before.

Enthusiasts will be able to enroll in a site monitoring class with their peers and learn about the importance of sensitive resources and how to effectively monitor them. The monitoring will make a difference in the preservation

of California Native American and non-Native American history.

Enthusiasts will realize the importance of their presence on public lands, and how the information that is collected will help people enjoy those lands more fully. It will also give the Bureau of Land Management information that is essential in keeping lands accessible for all types of recreation users.

Off-highway recreation enthusiasts, archaeologists and Native Americans will work together for the common goal of recreational enjoyment and the understanding and preservation of California's past.

The Site Stewardship Program was expanded last year to include off-highway vehicle enthusiasts and others who use motorized vehicles to recreate on public lands. State Parks joined the Bureau of Land Management and the Society for Archaeology last year in providing classes in archaeological site monitoring for the general public, as well as for off-highway vehicle enthusiasts and members of Native American communities. For more information, contact Joe Rosato, California State Parks, 916.324.1576, jjrosato@parks.ca.gov.

Legislation Alert

New Bill to Move OHP and SHRC and SHRC

Diane Hatch-Avis

Legislation to move the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the State Historic Resources Commission (SHRC) from the jurisdiction of Parks and Recreation to the State Library was introduced in the state senate on January 7th. This bill, the California Trust for Historic Preservation (SB 1247), also authorizes the State Library to use Proposition 40 monies to make grants, loans, or purchases relating to historical and cultural resources.



This new bill hinges on the passing of Proposition 40, the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002, which will be on the

Reports and Announcements

March 5th ballot. Proposition 40 is a bond act that, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$2.6 billion, 10% of which would be allocated “for the acquisition, restoration, preservation, and interpretation of California’s historical and cultural resources.” Two of the proposition’s 22 authors, Senators Burton and Chesbro, also wrote the California Trust for Historic Preservation, along with Senator Torlakson.

The California Trust bill authorizes the \$267.5 million from Prop 40 to be administered by a new commission. That commission will be composed of seven members, including the State Librarian, who will serve as chair. The other six will include the Secretary of the Resources Agency, the president of the University of California, representatives in the fields of California history, historic preservation, and architectural history, and an expert on the native peoples of California.

The commission appears to have the same general criteria for funding eligibility as SHRC, but includes three new programs: “The California Historical Lifestyles Project,” which focuses on culturally significant aspects of California lifestyles during the 19th and 20th centuries; the “California Military, Industrial, and Commercial History Project,” which explores California’s contribution to national defense, industry, technology, and commercial enterprises during the 19th and 20th centuries; and the “Unique and Identifiable California Communities Project” which targets culturally significant ethnic and other communities of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The emphasis on the 19th and 20th centuries is explained in Section 20051 (g) of the bill:

(g) California’s retained past certainly includes sites important to its prehistoric and later Native American people, and the remaining great structures of the 19th century. But the state also needs to consciously preserve selected remnants of the 1930s, of California’s great role in World War II, as well as representative structures and sites that were culturally or economically important during the 1950s, 1960s, and, in some cases, even more recently.

As the bill is currently written, OHP and SHRC retain the authority to document and recommend historically significant sites and buildings to the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historic Resources. They also continue to select projects to be funded through the National Historic Preservation Fund, the California Heritage Fund, and other federal and state programs, except the California Trust for Historic Preservation funds.

The newly introduced bill raises questions about how SHRC and OHP will be affected by the move. Foremost, why are they being moved from Parks and Recreation to the State Library? Will their duties and responsibilities change? Will they retain the authority to administer the California Heritage Fund and the National Historic Preservation Fund?

Other questions include issues surrounding documentation. If the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) comes under the administration of the State Library, will library staff be available for documentation assistance? Will the new projects, which include more recent cultural resources, remove the “50 years and older” parameter that is in current use? If so, how will this affect documentation?

The bill also is vague about the grants sanctioned by the commission for the California Trust for Historic Preservation. Will they be competitive under the new commission, as they are under the SHRC and OHP? The composition of the commission itself poses questions. Although the bill includes “sites of archeological or spiritual importance. . .” as eligible for funding by the California Trust, there is no archaeological representation on the California Trust’s commission. Is this intentional or is it merely an oversight?

If Proposition 40 passes, the California Trust bill will continue to wend its way through the state legislature. As it does, these and other questions will find their answers.

New Discovery!

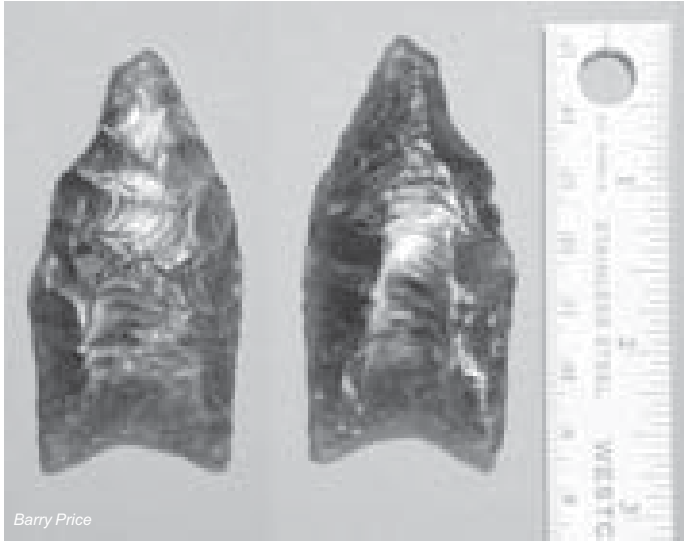
A Clovis Point from the Sierra National Forest

Barry Price

Fluted projectile points generate considerable interest among both professional archaeologists and the public because they are exceedingly rare and presumably among the most ancient of all artifacts found in North America. In California, approximately 500 fluted points have been found at more than 40 locations throughout the state. Most of these are concentrated in two areas: the shoreline of Tulare Lake, in the southern San Joaquin Valley, and Borax Lake, near Clear Lake north of San Francisco. Another concentration is found at the Komodo Site, at the Casa Diablo obsidian source in Mono County on the east side of the Sierra Nevada. Individual Clovis specimens also have been recovered from the coastal plain, Sierran foothills and passes, and other isolated locations throughout the state. The distribution tends to confirm the notion that human land use during the time represented by these artifacts was focused on resource-rich areas such as pluvial lakes, major drainages, stream-fed deltas, and major toolstone sources.

In 1995 Susan Berkindine, a Recreation Specialist and archaeological paraprofessional for the USDA Sierra National Forest, discovered an obsidian Clovis point on the shore of Courtright Reservoir in eastern Fresno County. Not recognizing the importance of her discovery, the artifact was labeled a “projectile point (blank?)” and deposited in the

Articles



Berkindine's Clovis point find from Courtright Reservoir, Fresno County

miscellaneous isolates collection at the Forest Supervisor's Office in Clovis, where it languished for four years before it was rediscovered and recognized by Sarah Johnston.

Courtright Reservoir is located approximately 45 air miles east of Fresno. The rock dam and reservoir, built by Pacific Gas and Electric Company in 1958, collects water from Helms Creek en route to its confluence with the North Fork of the Kings River three miles south of the spillway. The discovery location is on the east side of the reservoir, just below Maxson Dome at approximately 8200 ft amsl. Access to the area can be gained only by four-wheel-drive vehicle with high clearance and some cross-country travel on foot. During a visit to the site in 1999, the entire area was thoroughly and intensively surveyed on foot. No additional cultural remains were found at that time.

Comparative studies, technological analyses, and special studies currently are in progress. Typologically, the Courtright Clovis point is similar in outline to many chert specimens from the Tulare Lakebed Site, some 90 miles to the southwest, but distinct from obsidian specimens found at the Komodo Site, only 37 air miles across the Sierra Nevada. It measures 63.45 mm long, 32.55 mm wide, and 9.10 mm thick. It reaches its maximum width and thickness at a point approximately 36.45 mm from the base. The basal indentation is 4.1 mm deep. Both edges are ground smooth for a distance of 22 mm from the base. The material is semi-translucent obsidian (possibly from the Casa Diablo or Queen source) and shows unusual green opalescent fire in the step fractures above the fluting scar on one side. On one side, deeply invasive percussion flake scars are truncated by the fluting scar, which extends for approximately two-thirds the length of the point. Most of the fluting scar on the opposite side has been obscured by subsequent basal thinning. The edges have been straightened and regularized by pressure retouch. A distal impact fracture led to resharpening of the tip. A

subsequent fracture or resharpening error near the tip on one side may have led to the point's discard.

Safety

Recognition and Mitigation of Confined Space Concerns at Chemically Impacted Archaeological Sites

*Elizabeth Herbert, Registered Geologist
Herbert and Associates*

Indiana Jones had to dodge poisoned darts and rolling rocks. He probably did not worry about confined space regulations when he was left in a pit full of snakes. Real archaeologists, however, may be faced with confined space concerns.

Issues of confined space involve both recognition and mitigation of potential hazards. Recognition includes knowledge of regulations and the presence of a competent person who is aware of confined space physical and chemical hazards. Mitigation includes training for entrants and attendants, and providing appropriate personal protective equipment.

On sites with chemical impact, confined space difficulties are more apparent than on a more typical archaeological excavation site. This article will discuss recent archaeological work on a construction site that was supposed to have been remediated for chemical hazards, and the subsequent confined space concerns.

The California construction site contains prehistoric midden resulting from past Native American activities, as well as substantial chemical impacts from land use over the past century. Regulatory oversight had approved the site as to chemical mitigation. Native American burials were located throughout the site, and were subject to archaeological recovery. The recoveries were coordinated with a state-appointed Most Likely Descendent. One portion of the site had a significantly higher concentration of burials and was referred to as "the sensitive area."

Fortunately, the sensitive area had relatively low concentrations of heavy metals and only traces of volatile or semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs and semi-VOCs). The south end of the site, in lay terms, reeked. Heavy metal concentrations, especially of lead, were high enough for some soil to be classified as hazardous waste. VOCs and semi-VOCs were generally below OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELs) for an eight-hour day, but local blasts of very smelly vapors were noticed by the archaeologists.

The archaeologists were often in the excavations being dug for pier pile caps. The future buildings are to be built on underground supports called piers. Pile caps are box shaped structures on top of the piers.

Support beams for the buildings rest on the pile caps. The pile cap excavations were generally less than four feet deep.

The four-foot depth was where many regulatory issues came to the fore. OSHA requires a ladder or other means of entry if an excavation is deeper than four feet (29 CFR 1926.651 (c)(2)). If an excavation is four feet or deeper, and a hazardous atmosphere exists or could be reasonably be expected to exist, the atmosphere is required to be tested before entry (California Code of Regulations, §1541, (g)(A)). Finally, a pit is specifically mentioned as a confined space in the CALOSHA definition, as follows:

a space that is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform work; and has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry); and is not designed for continuous employee occupancy" (California Code of Regulations, General Industry Safety Orders, Article 108, §5157(b)).

A ladder is regarded as "limited means of entry or exit" (CALOSHA personal communication, February 2002). Recognition of a confined space situation with associated hazards is part of the job of a *competent person*.

A competent person is "one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surrounding or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them" (29 CFR 1926.650 P (b)). Hazardous conditions can include engulfment of personnel in an excavation whether or not it has a potentially hazardous atmosphere or not. In addition, a competent person must be able to evaluate the soil for possible failure of excavation walls. An excavation must be benched or shored or sloped back if it is deeper than five feet. If the excavation is less than five feet deep, a competent person must evaluate the excavation for potential cave-in (29 CFR 1926.652 (a)(1)(ii)). Daily inspections of excavations, adjacent areas, protective systems, and hazardous atmospheres are conducted by the competent person (29CFR 1926.651 (k)(1)). A geologist or registered engineer is regarded by OSHA as a competent person for soil evaluation.

The archaeology company hired a safety officer who was also a registered geologist to monitor the air quality. She was able to identify engulfment hazards as well as potentially adverse atmospheres. The safety officer filled out OSHA required confined space permits and posted them at the excavation. Suspected hazardous atmospheres were monitored before entry and the results noted on the confined

space entry permit. She performed daily inspections for engulfment and other physical hazards. The results were posted with the confined space entry permit. Additional geologic information such as adverse bedding was included. Documentation was sent to the archaeologist's main office to demonstrate OSHA compliance.

Part of OSHA's confined space requirements include documentation of mitigation for confined space entry and engulfment concerns. Mitigation of hazards follows a three step protocol. The first method of reducing risk is to change the process that produces the hazard. If that cannot be done, then the hazardous area in which people are working should be made safe. If that is not feasible, then personal protective equipment must be worn (mitigation in reference to air monitoring potentially hazardous atmospheres, California Code of Regulations, General Industry Safety Orders, §5192(h)).

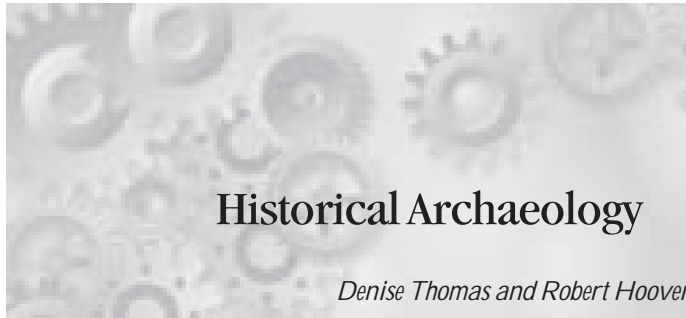
The process of burial investigation requires excavating holes, until a better method is invented. Engineering solutions such as additional ventilation or benching can eliminate some excavation hazards. Because potentially hazardous site conditions at the site changed so rapidly, wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) was the most effective means of reducing risk.

PPE at the site usually consisted of paper or polyethylene coated Tyveks, safety glasses or goggles, nitrile or latex gloves, hearing protection, field boots preferably with steel toes, and either a dust mask impregnated with carbon or a half face respirator. The archaeologists who wore half face respirators were tested for pulmonary function to make sure they had adequate lung power to inhale through a respirator. Documentation of the doctor's report and of fit testing the respirator to the wearer's face is required as part of a written respiratory protection program (California Code of Regulations, General Industry Safety Orders, §5144).

Jumping down into a four foot deep pit, in the eyes of OSHA, involves more than investigating California Native American prehistory and osteology. OSHA is officially unimpressed by antiquity. Worker safety is their purview. At the site, increased training of the archaeologists with regard to confined space issues such as performing air monitoring, inspecting excavations prior to entry, and wearing appropriate PPE resulted in increased worker protection.

Next Issue:
US Forest Service Projects in California

New Publications



Historical Archaeology

Denise Thomas and Robert Hoover

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

Bowen, Thomas

2000 *Unknown Island: Seri Indians, Europeans, and San Esteban Island in the Gulf of California*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. ISBN 0-8263-2083-X. \$55.00, cloth.

Although the *Unknown Island* focuses primarily on the small island of San Esteban, located in Gulf of Mexico, Bowen uses a multitude of sources to capture an understanding of human occupation on the island and also to elucidate a broader historical context of the Gulf Coast with varying perspectives. This book is a narrative account of the island's discovery, exploration (cartography and natural history), and exploitation (pearling, sea lion hunting, fishing, and guano collecting) using oral history accounts of Mexican and modern Seris (native inhabitants of the neighboring island of Tiburón) fishermen. In addition, the author spends a considerable segment of the book reviewing historic documents produced by Jesuits and early European explorers to capture a macro-scale view of the Gulf during its early exploration. Lastly, the archaeological record of San Esteban Island is described and analyzed to comprehend the nature of the ancient peoples that inhabited this relatively sparse, marginal island.

Due to increasing tensions and raids between the native population of Tiburón Island and Mexican ranchers, formal military expeditions were organized to punish or exterminate the native population. Based on oral accounts, some modern Seri informants believe that some of the San Esteban people were falsely accused of raiding new settlements. In any event, historical documentation suggests that these people were amassed and killed or removed from the island because of the heightened conflict. Bowen makes an effort to fully explore the issues that lead up to this event.

Research at San Esteban began with an investigation and of features, artifacts, and ecofacts by Bowen and Hayden of

the Arizona State Museum during the 1966-1967 survey of Sonora. Primary research questions under consideration included 1) whether people had lived on the island, 2) if so, were they Seri Indians, 3) did they occupy the island permanently or only for economic or ritual expeditions, and 4) when was the island occupied? The collective evidence of cultural remains and modified landscape is the only verification that a population ever existed on a semi-permanent basis on the island.

The *Unknown Island* encapsulates not only a thorough historical account of San Esteban but also explores the ethnohistorical development of the Midriff Islands and the Gulf Coast.

Beebe, Rose Marie and Senkewicz, Robert M.

2001 *Lands of Promise and Despair., Chronicles of Early California, 1535-1846*. Heyday Books, Berkeley. ISBN 1 - 890771 - 48 -1. \$ 21.95, paper.

Noted historians of Hispanic California, Rose Marie Beebe and Robert M. Senkewicz have provided a great service to scholars, students and interested laypersons in assembling a superior collection of edited works on the history of the Californias. By using original documents of the period, the editors provide an insider's view of early California in ways which elude even the most skilled historiographer. Each entry is preceded by an explanatory introduction.

Starting at the beginning with Columbus, the editors provide an excerpt from the admiral's log of the initial landing on the island of Guanahani (believed by most to be San Salvador/Matling Island in the Bahamas, but by some of us as Grand Turk Island). The name of the "island" of California is explained in a section on Queen Califia of Montalvo's 16th century novel. California was described as an earthly paradise inhabited mainly by wealthy and beautiful independent women of dusky complexion and questionable morality (one of my students remarked that this is still the image of California in other parts of the world). The book deals evenly with the topics of exploration, missionization and settlement in the Spanish Period and includes a very interesting section on the oft neglected Mexican Period.

Some well-known classic accounts form part of the volume, but other little-known accounts, such as the Iriarte-Palóu concordat dividing the Dominican and Franciscan spheres, Velásquez's account of the Colorado delta, and various legal accounts of native-Hispanic relations are real gems and may not have appeared in English previously. The volume is copiously illustrated with maps and half-tone illustrations. It has a chronological time line, extensive bibliography, and useful index. Nineteen beautiful color plates feature the natural history of the Californias. Beebe and Senkewicz are to be commended for producing this book. It makes ideal reading for classes in California history as well as a handy reference volume for others. The publisher is also to be complimented for sponsoring a

New Publications

wellbalanced and scholarly approach to the topic of missionization. The book belongs on the shelf of anyone interested in California history.

O'Neal, Ann and O'Neal, Don
2001 *Loreto, Baja California: First Mission and Capital of Spanish California*. Tio Press, Studio City. ISBN 0-9708541 - 0 -2. \$17.95, paper.

Ann and Don O'Neil have been extranjero residents of Loreto, Baja California Sur, since 1973, falling in love with the climate, scenery history and slow pace of the community. This book is also a labor of love. The O'Neils wanted to provide a concise history of their favorite community in English. They have done an admirable job! Beginning with the aboriginal inhabitants of Loreto, the Guaycura, the narrative continues with the initial efforts of Jesuit Fathers Salvatierra, Piccolo and Ugarte in the missionization of the area. Much space is devoted to the Jesuit Period (1697 - 1767), including the development of the community, local personalities, tales of daily life, and the final conflicts between the missionaries and secular authorities. The interesting and oft neglected periods of Franciscan (1767 - 1773) and Dominican (1773 - 1854) control are thoroughly discussed, though never after 1768 did these missionaries exert the absolute political control of the Jesuits over the Baja California peninsula.

Loreto also experienced an interesting history in its declining years, after the provincial capital was moved to La Paz in 1830. The authors document the life and personalities of the Mexican Republic and Mexican War. Separate chapters are devoted to the history of Carmen Island and Loreto in the 20th century. Loreto has been the destination of many famous persons, including noted botanist Annetta Carter. The book has an extensive bibliography and index. It is illustrated with very interesting plates and maps. The book is a must for anyone visiting Loreto or interested in the history of Baja California. Both author's depth of knowledge is well known to me, especially after a day-long Jeep ride with Ann to explore Mission San Javier in 1995 and meet some of her friends. The book is a little gem of information, written with loving care.



Cris Lowgren



Web Sites of Interest:

Short Biography, Lt. Gen. L.B. "Chesty" Puller
<http://www.gnt.net/~jrube/text/puller.htm>

California League of Conservation Voters
<http://www.ecovote.org>

Archaeology Fieldwork, SCA Featured Web Site
<http://www.archaeologyfieldwork.com/featuredwebsite.htm>

SF Museum Selling Bottles
<http://www.sfmuseum.org/giftshop/index.html>

SAA's Archaeology and Public Education Report
<http://www.saa.org/PubEdu/a&pe/index.html>

Bipolar Reduction: Variability or Chaos?
<http://flashpages.prodigy.net/hardaker>

Cemeteries of California
<http://www.interment.net/us/ca/index.htm>

Carnegie Libraries of California
<http://carnegie-libraries.org/main.html>



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As It Was

This is the second installment of "As It Was," the memoirs of Francis A. (Fritz) Riddell. This installment takes us from the War years through 1950. Fritz skips the details but a few of you may know that he fought with the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, under Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. The 1st Division's battles from the Solomon Islands to Guadalcanal (including the defense of Henderson Airfield) are Marine Corps legends - editor

As It Was

Francis A. Riddell



Part II

Although the War years channeled our interests neither Harry nor I completely lost track of our primary interest in life . . . archaeology. While digging a command post on Attu Harry discovered he was in a deep midden deposit and was able to make a small collection under adverse conditions. The few artifacts he was able to save are now in the Hearst Museum of Anthropology, U.C., Berkeley, with all of our other collections.

Harry had trained in desert warfare in the Mojave Desert with Gen. Patton but with typical Army forethought was shipped to the Aleutians late in the year dressed in summer (desert) clothing. So clad, they were to roust the Japanese who had occupied several of the islands. By one of those quirks of fate Harry was hospitalized for measles immediately before the landings, thus did not have to participate in that activity. At about the same time our brother Jim was in the Aleutians on a destroyer, the Morris (DD-417), as a Fire Controlman (determining the range of the target) trying to catch the Japanese with their shirrtails out, but without success at that time. He did, however, manage to participate in a number of sea-battles until a kamikaze all but sank the Morris in the battle for Okinawa. That essentially ended the war for him.

The Army got Harry just before the war and kept him until after, a duration of better than four years. Before the Army was finished with him he had been transported completely around the globe and was discharged as a Corporal! I, on the other hand, as a Marine, was provided with a joyful, all-paid, island-to-island tour of the South Pacific. We stopped at such lovely places as the Solomon Islands, the Philippines, and Okinawa (not to mention New Guinea). It was difficult to get close to the indigenous people but when it was possible I tried to interact with them, although the villages in the Solomon Islands were off limits to the servicemen. My ethnographic instinct was still acute at that time and I recall trying to talk to a native on Guadalcanal who

appeared to have an intricate series of body tattoos. Upon getting up close I soon discovered that he was totally covered with ringworm. That pretty well cured me of fraternization. We soon found that many of us fared no better than the natives as we soon had similar "tattoos" all over our bodies. I was lucky, however, I only got impetigo. I refuse to discuss where it was located on my body. Let's just say that it was a good thing I did not have to ride a horse, or a motorcycle.

At the end of the war Jim returned to Susanville to continue his life's work as a letter carrier for the U.S. Postal Service while Harry and I got jobs with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in temporary positions before returning to college. We both had AA's from Sacramento Junior College so entered U.C., Berkeley, as Juniors under the GI Bill. Anthropology, of course, was our choice of continued study. Harry put in his two years to get his BA, while I took full advantage of the GI Bill and rode it to its limits.

Professors in Anthropology at that time (1948) included such notables as Robert Lowie, Theodore McCown, Ronald Olsen, David Mandelbaum, Edward Gifford, Robert Heizer, George Foster and John Rowe. S.A. Barrett and A.L. Kroeber were often on campus but did not give classes. Stirton and Wells were giving classes in paleontology, and Carl Saur, Erhardt Rostlund and Kesseli were giving classes in Geography. Lila O'Neal was giving classes in textiles, as was Anna Gayton who replaced O'Neal upon the formers' death.

Rowe and Heizer had just come to the Department as I entered my Junior year, and as I was already deeply involved in California archaeology I selected Heizer as my guiding light. I had hardly gotten to Berkeley before Fenenga asked me to join him and several others in retrieving burials from an excavation for a swimming pool at nearby Walnut Creek. The burials were from a buried stratum and exhibited some considerable antiquity. Carl Saur, the noted geographer, was invited out to give his opinion on the possible age of the remains. He enjoyed this opportunity and sat on the edge of the excavation smoking his pipe and declaring that his examination of the soils convinced him that the burials were at least 70,000 years old! Both Fenenga and I gasped audibly at that pronouncement, but who were we to challenge the great Carl Saur? Later, in taking classes from Dr. Saur, I realized that one of his teaching techniques was to shock and challenge his students. He was too bright a man to believe all the things he told us in class. He did get our attention, however.

Although I had heard about Heizer for a number of years in the stories Fenenga would tell about him, I did not meet him until we were called out to examine an archaeological find at Tyler Island in the Sacramento/San Joaquin delta region. I had just gotten to Berkeley and Frank (Fenenga) was very glad to see me because of the need for assistance in such calls as the one for the find at Walnut Creek and at Tyler Island, and others. Frank introduced us and Heizer said he had heard of me, and I said the same about him. From the very beginning, however, I felt some reservations about

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Heizer. It is said that you only get one chance to make a first impression. My first impression of Heizer was not particularly good. Was it his demeanor, attitude or personality? Or a combination of all . . . and more? Maybe it was his misplaced machismo combined with a laugh that somehow did not seem rooted in humor. My natural tendency is to like everyone, or at least give them a chance to prove they are, or are not, nincompoops. From the day I met Heizer until the day I left the University, and after, my relationship with him never improved.

I want to be careful not to malign Heizer, especially inasmuch as he is not here to speak on his own behalf. Due to the fact that he had such a strong influence over those of us who were his students it is difficult to discuss aspects of California archaeology without some reference, and understanding of the man. It might be most charitable to simply note that he was a very difficult person to work with, or for. Donald Lathrap, Robert Greengo, Arnold Pilling, and others of my fellow student archaeologists, with Heizer as their mentor, were so tortured by the man they left the university and enrolled elsewhere to get their doctorates. And some of us that did not leave wished we had.

Heizer gave good lectures in his classes and knew his subject matter quite well, but his field classes were predicated upon the assumption that any good archaeologist could dig a five-by-five foot unit down five feet in one day! It wasn't that he didn't know proper field technique; his impatience demanded that the dirt fly! Among ourselves we said it was easy to learn proper field procedure by doing just the opposite from what Heizer was doing.

An example of Heizer's impatience was an occasion where we were exposing a mass burial several feet deep in a site in Solano County not far from Rio Vista. We were doing a good job of exposing the burials but found that the cemetery extended beneath a corner of an L-shaped trench. Rather than remove another unit to get to the burials Heizer began to undercut the trench above the burials so that he could expose them. He would shoot his shovel into the overhanging corner of the trench without clearly realizing that the law of gravity had not yet been repealed. We could see it coming! We all drew back and let him go solo on this one. It was amazing how far he was able to reach in under the overhang with his shovel. We just sat by in anticipation with the hope that he would have a part of his body under the overhang when it let loose. He plunged his long-handled shovel in as far as it would go and then there was a "Whumpf" as the trench collapsed onto the exposed burials and the shovel. The cascading dirt hit the bill of his cap and buried it and left him there hatless with a silly look on his face. None of us said anything, but later we asked each other what we would have done if the falling earth had not only gotten his hat, but his head too. Some said they would have just watched him wiggle himself to death. I am glad we did not have to make that decision; we might have waited too long in reaching it. Our term of endearment for Heizer was "Sweet Old Bob." We shortened that to SOB.

It was in 1948, I believe, that we were excavating at Son-299 at Bodega Bay that Heizer's patience was again tested. A local collector by the name of Chenowith was involved in our activities at the site (as a visitor) as he was a friend of the property owner, a Mr. Kee. Although I was not present, Heizer came out to the site at a time when a rather elaborate burial was being exposed with Mr. Kee and Mr. Chenowith present. As exposure of the burial progressed the associated artifacts began to appear. Heizer could not wait to see them fully exposed and recorded so reached in and plucked the rather outstanding specimens out much to the amazement of the excavators and to the disgust of the two local collectors standing by. I cannot attest to the veracity of this action, but recently I was contacted by the man who now owns the Chenowith collection and he related much the same story but had Kroeber at the scene, not Heizer. I told the man that Kroeber had never been to the site, and the name he wanted in this matter was Heizer.

From sources which I consider impeccable Heizer did much the same thing in Mexico when he was excavating a site in the Yucatan. Bob Squier and Jim Bennyhoff were graduate students with Heizer on several expeditions and some remarkable caches of jade adze blades, etc., were encountered and Heizer could not refrain from plucking the specimens out of the ground before they were recorded. His impatience with the procedure of painstaking archaeology was, once again, demonstrated. One can only imagine Jim Bennyhoff's shock and dismay in such a display by Heizer. It was during one of these expeditions that Heizer treated Jim in a despicable manner, primarily because of Jim's careful and painstaking approach to archaeology. Heizer bullied Jim, it was related to me by one of the other students who shared this information with me. Jim, in speaking to me later, was furious with Heizer's comportment, especially with his neglect of proper archaeological procedure. Heizer simply did not have the patience required to do, or teach, good field technique.

Despite the fact that Heizer did not always practice correct field methodology he did recognize its value. He also recognized that there was no readily available field manual for guidance in the excavation of archaeological sites. As a consequence he gave a seminar (1949-50) in which we all brain stormed in the preparation of *A Manual of Archaeological Field Methods*. It was a little like the halt leading the blind but we finally put something together that was published and then was revised through the years to be a highly regarded manual . . . one of the first. We all learned a lot in preparing this manual and pretty much adhered to its precepts . . . with the possible exception of Heizer.

After I received my BA I took a year off (1948-49) from the academic grind and worked under Fenenga for Heizer. Frank was the Archaeologist and I the Assistant Archaeologist for the newly-founded University of California Archaeological Survey (UCAS). We were provided with an office (of sorts), maps, some equipment and transportation. It was our assignment to begin a standard site recording system

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for the State of California. It was Frank's personal aim to make out the first site record for each of the counties in California, at least to the extent he could. In addition, Frank prepared a brief manual on how to fill out standard site record sheets. What we were doing was pioneer work and something that had not been previously done in a standardized manner for the whole state. Heizer is to be credited for this quantum leap forward in the recording and protection of archaeological resources in the State of California. He and Frank were very close and the two of them participated in the planning of the steps the Survey was to make.

The site record sheet designed by Frank was modeled after the one then in use by the Smithsonian Institution, but with some adaptations for use in California. Prior to that time the University of California used a card, eight ½ by 6 inches, that recorded basic site data. Before the establishment of the Survey many counties in the state had no sites recorded. Heizer, however, had made site record cards out for many of the sites in the Sacramento/San Joaquin delta region at the time he was with Lillard at the Sacramento Junior College.

The Survey also provided a monumental service in its involvement with the Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in that we, through the National Park Service under Paul Schumacher, undertook extensive survey and excavation projects throughout California in advance of the water development projects.

Upon the completion of my one-year appointment with the UC Archaeological Survey I spent the summer of 1949 making a primarily random archaeological site survey in Lassen County in northeastern California. I was joined in this work by William S. Evans, a fellow graduate student. I want to speak about this experience because, in retrospect, it illuminates problems and field procedures of that time. Basic to any archaeological survey is the availability of good maps of the area to be surveyed. For our area at that time the only maps we had available to us were such maps as county road maps that did not provide any sort of detailed physiographic data. The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management maps were of some value, but it is hard to realize that for that area of the state there were no U.S. Geological Survey maps available. Well, this is not quite true. I had a U.S.G.S. map of the Honey Lake area printed in the 1880's that I tried to make work for me in our surveys at that time. It was not until 1954 that even the 15' U.S.G.S. maps became available for many of the more remote sections of California. When they did appear we were jubilant, but even these maps are now quaint relics of the past.

What I am trying to point out is that without proper maps it is very difficult to adequately plot the location of archaeological sites short of surveying them in from an established benchmark. Such an approach would have been ideal but one would be limited in the number of sites one could record within the span of a single summer. We simply did not have enough time, nor did we have the funds to undertake such a detailed effort.

Except for a few hundred dollars from the University we had to use our own limited resources. Fortunately, my brother Jim and his family were still in Susanville and Bill and I got room and board from him. This was good for us but a trial for him. For example, at one breakfast Jim fried up a whole pan of eggs to go with the rest of the breakfast, and then fried up more eggs just to be generous. When these were gone and it seemed breakfast was over he asked Bill if he would like a few more fried eggs. Jim was just being funny as we had eaten far more than one would have expected and his question was rhetorical. Bill's answer to this was; "Yes, I believe I could eat several more." Jim went back to the frying pan and cranked out several more fried eggs and toast. For a lightweight Bill was a heavyweight eater!

My vehicle was a two-door Dodge coupe that I had bought from Heizer. It was his college-days mode of transportation and sported several fraternity decals on the dash. It was serviceable but not the ideal field vehicle. Later I was able to buy a new, 1950 Dodge pick-up from money I had saved from my separation from the Marine Corps. Gasoline was relatively inexpensive but still a major expense in our survey, but we managed between the two of us to make it through the summer and back to the University where I was again able to take full advantage of the GI Bill for my existence.

Not only did Bill Evans and I spend our time making archaeological surveys but I was intensely interested in the living Indians. I could not separate the past from the present. The people whose ancestors had left the evidence for us to record were still living within their traditional homeland. I saw archaeology as just a part of the native history of the region and I wanted to get the "rest of the story." As a consequence I continued my contacts with Paiute, Maidu, Washo and Pit River people in the greater Honey Lake region. I needed to know what they could provide me with respect to the ethnogeography of the area to give a baseline for my archaeological research. In the process I gathered much other information on their lifeways prior to European intrusion. I must say that my contact with these friends and neighbors has been one of the most enjoyable and satisfying activities in my whole life. The time I spent with Kitty Joaquin and her daughter Gladys, and with Ike Northrup, as well as with Roxie Peconom and her daughter Leona, remain with me as a bright beam of light that has helped illuminate my path down through the years. What a privilege it was for me to have been able to talk with them of times long gone by. My only regret was the limit to my ability and time to record their memories and knowledge more fully. For some archaeologists it is hard for them to remember that we are not just concerned with rock, bone, shell and midden, but that the people who created these remains are the focal point. One of my Maidu friends, Ora Evans, spoke to me about seeing her first White person when she was a girl of about seven years of age. Others showed me the house pits of the conical bark houses in which they were born! Ike Northrup took me to an archaeological site with housepits and took me to one of

them that was his house before it burned and he lost everything including his bow and arrows and his rabbit skin blanket. Such instances bring archaeology alive and put a face to it.

Next Issue: Part II - Amadee Cave, the 1950s.

From the President

Continued from page 3

by the authors that OHP, the SHRC and the regulatory functions performed by them include archaeology. On the heels of her tremendous coverage of the California NAGPRA Bill (AB 978) Diane Hatch-Avis is once again tracking this important piece of legislation for SCA. Her research and updates from our legislative liaison Stephen Bryne will appear in the *Newsletter*. AB 978: At the time the *Newsletter* went to press Governor Davis had still not appointed members of the state repatriation committee established by AB 978. SCA endorsed the California Association for Museum's nomination of former SCA president and curator John Johnson of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History in a letter to Governor Davis.

Other news: Best wishes for a speedy recovery to CSU Sacramento Professor and last year's SCA Lifetime Achievement Award Recipient Jerry Johnson. Jerry is home recuperating from sextuple bypass surgery in late January.

After 13 years of sending out the monthly Tularg Report, Bill and Edith Wallace have mailed out the last issue. On behalf of everyone in SCA I salute this tremendous contribution and years of dedication to our profession.

San Francisco Museum Selling Bottles to Raise Money "Here is your opportunity to aid the Museum of the City of San Francisco and to obtain a piece of San Francisco's Gold Rush History. A trove of antique bottles were discovered in the 1970s during construction in an area of the city once known as Yerba Buena Cove. Archaeologists called to the scene determined that the bottles dated back to the 1840s or 1850s." – see <<http://www.sfmuseum.org/giftshop/index.html>> for more information and no, our colleague Allan Pastron is not involved in this money raising venture. The SCA Executive Board and Curation Committee is working with the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Society for American Archaeology to address numerous comments we've been receiving about this web page. I've received many e-mails, most of them strongly opposed to selling historic bottles that may be from an archaeological deposit but a few others have offered a different perspective. More to come in the next *Newsletter*!

- Sannie Kenton Osborn

Harry Starr Riddell, Jr, March 2, 1920 to October 10, 2001

Francis A. Riddell

On the day he was to be discharged from the Washo Medical Center, Reno, Nevada, after open heart surgery Harry Riddell died on October 10, 2001 of complications of that surgery. He was 81 years old and is survived by his wife Elsie. He was preceded in death by his first wife, Olline Brockett. He also left behind numerous nieces, nephews, grandnieces, grandnephews, as well as his older brother James Francis Riddell of Susanville, California, and his younger brother Francis Allen Riddell, of Sacramento. Harry was born in Redding, California, on March 2, 1920.

My brother Harry was just one year and three days older than I and we were inseparable as if twins for our first fifteen years together. We lived on a small ranch in Honey Lake valley near Susanville, an isolated region of the world in those days. As there were no children near our ranch we had only ourselves with whom we could interact in childhood play and exploration. Our brother Jim was nearly ten years older and often living with relatives so he was almost a stranger to us. One thing Harry and I discovered was that finding Indian artifacts was a lot of fun, a discovery that would dominate the remainder of our lives.

Our family moved to Sacramento from Susanville in 1936 and Harry and I graduated from C. K. McClatchy High School in 1938 and from the Sacramento Junior College in 1940. Shortly after Junior College Harry was drafted into the Army some months before Pearl Harbor and was discharged only after the war ended. He saw infantry duty on Attu in the Aleutians and in India. Before he finished his military service he had literally gone around the world. One leg of that journey involved a train ride all the way across the subcontinent of India including what is now Bangladesh and Pakistan. For his more than four years of service the Army rewarded him with corporal stripes upon his discharge!

After the war both Harry and I took advantage of the GI Bill to continue our education at the University of California, Berkeley. We majored in anthropology as we had while at the Sacramento Junior College. Upon the receipt of his B.A. degree Harry passed an examination for Intake Operator with the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles. He wanted this job for several reasons; his love of fishing, his great interest in archaeology and that the assignment would be outdoor work in isolated regions of Inyo



BLM California

and Mono counties on the east margin of the Sierra. From that vantage point he would spend his free time either fishing or making archaeological site surveys . . . or both.

Harry and I made the first controlled excavation of Tommy Tucker cave in Honey Lake valley before WWII, and he, Frank Fenenga and I made the first test excavations at the Karlo site in Secret Valley, Lassen County, also before the war. In the process of his site surveys over the years in the Owens Lake region Harry recorded several hundred sites with site numbers being supplied by the University of California Archaeological Survey (UCAS). He coordinated his field activities with such notables as Clem Meighan and Jim Bennyhoff when they were at the UCAS under Robert Heizer.

Not only did Harry make out site record forms but he made collections from the sites he recorded. This collection is now at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley. It numbers more than 10,000 specimens with site provenance. In addition, Harry prepared a manuscript of some 200 handwritten pages in which he set up typologies of the artifacts collected. This and other of his papers are housed at the California State Archives in Sacramento.

The publication of his excavation of the Cottonwood Creek site (CA-INY-2) (Riddell, 1951) provided a baseline for the elucidation of the Late Period for that part of the Great Basin. In his report he described Owens Valley Brown Ware pottery for the first time. In his surveys he discovered and recorded the Rose Spring site (CA-INY-372). A five-by-five foot test unit in this site convinced him that it was of extreme archaeological importance due to the depth of deposit and the obvious cultural/temporal and physical stratigraphy. He convinced me and I convinced Heizer of the importance of the site and the latter provided funds to allow Harry and me, with a small crew, to excavate a larger segment of the remnants of the site. Harry's first evaluation of the site was correct and the much larger sample obtained allowed Edward Lanning to write up a description of the work done and to make significant interpretations that then became a baseline for the interpretation of subsequent archaeological work done in the Great Basin (Lanning, 1963).

Harry chose to be a loner in life, almost to the point of being a recluse. Going to archaeological conferences and otherwise interacting with groups of archaeologists was something that was of little interest to him. He worked in near isolation as regards his archaeological activities. He was, however, an avid reader and would attempt to integrate what he read with the results of the archaeological work he was doing in the Owens Valley region. The lack of close contact with the rest of the archaeological world, however, limited his success in the interpretation of the results of his fieldwork. He spent a lot of his time and energy in trying to understand the archaeology of his chosen region with little or no assistance from the rest of the discipline. His knowledge of his region

and subject was vast but he chose not to interact with his peers in a manner that would help him solve many of the problems he was able to express but not solve alone.

Despite his conservative Republican leanings, as well as his desire to be alone and to do things his way, he had a wonderful sense of wry humor and quick wit used to make people laugh and lighten up. His musical interests primarily lay in the classical forms, with listening to opera on the radio a high priority.

Upon retirement Harry and Elsie spent the winter months in Pahrump, Nevada and the summer months in Carson City, where we would get together for an annual visit. Several days after his operation I talked briefly to Harry by telephone. He was looking forward to leaving the hospital and going home. I had enough foresight to tell him I loved him, and he in his usual laconic way said, "The same!" I, for one, will miss him greatly.

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This concludes a series of articles begun in issue 35(4) summarizing the Bureau of Land Management's robust and diverse cultural resource management program in California.



Upland Health-What's That Got to do with Archaeology?

*Don W. Manuel
Eagle Lake Field Office*

Is there a relationship between how we manage our public lands and the relative condition of our cultural resource base? Obviously, what we do or have done to the physical environment affects the existing cultural record—but is there a relationship between having a healthy environment and having a healthy—that is a natural and stable—physical cultural record? For the last three years, the Eagle Lake Field Office has been exploring the question of not only what the condition of our public lands and cultural resources is, but



Figure 1: Cows and horses on an upland midden site, Painter Flat, California.

what we can do to create cultural landscapes that reflect and present the past and not the present. The vehicle we used to measure this relationship and provide some of the answers is based on a program called Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health Upland Health Assessment.

In essence, Upland Health (USDI 2000a) is a program designed to measure, inventory and assess the present ecological condition of the public lands. To accomplish this objective, a representative sample of all kinds and types of public rangelands is sampled, inventoried and rated-as to whether their ecological processes are functioning properly. The sample survey units are selected by using a combination of soil maps and watershed boundaries. Each soils series ideally supports a specific ecological site (plant community). The site is inventoried to identify the plant species present, the existing soil matrix, soil stability and its hydrological condition. The inventory results are compared against the expected species list for that soil series and ecological site type and a rating is given the sample unit. The ratio, number and condition of exotic (introduced) plants to native plants is also important in determining the rating. The soil stability ratings are a reflection of how much erosion has been occurring. These ratings can range from a none to slight departure from what is expected at that site location (good ecological site conditions) to an extreme departure, which means the site has degraded across an ecological threshold (bad ecological site conditions). So far, more than 183,000 acres have been sampled and rated within the lands managed by the Eagle Lake Field Office.

The core Upland Health team included a botanist, a wildlife biologist (team leader), a soil's scientist/hydrologist, the administrative unit (allotment) range conservationist and, me, an archaeologist. My function on the team was to give an overview of the historic/prehistoric utilization of the sample unit; that is, what the historic or prehistoric landscape or cultural ecology might have looked like at various points of time. For example, data, concerning local or regional

prehistoric and ethnographic site catchment patterns or firsthand descriptions of the area in various historic chronicles, could give the field team a starting place in regards to what the ecological condition of the land may have once been. This information, in-turn, could help explain any contrast between the sample units' ideal (according to its ecological site description) and present ecological condition.

The on-the-ground cultural resource inventory of the area provides the contrast between the site's historic/prehistoric landscape and the present ecological site condition (*figure 1*). The following three examples of actual sample units describe how this process works. The first and second examples have the same prehistoric inventory result, a milling/hand stone scatter; but each unit has a different type of vegetation-one native and one exotic. In the first instance, the prehistoric landscape has not changed, in the second it has. The reasons for these differences between the present vegetation and the existing cultural landscape could tell Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other land managers which post-historic contact environmental practices worked or did not work, and if we truly plan to manage by the principles of ecosystem management, could provide a guide for future management (See Keter 1995, and Hadley et al. 1993, for good examples of the use of cultural ecology as ecosystem management planning tools).

In the third case, the sample unit was adjacent to the historic 1850's era Nobles Emigrant Trail. The field inventory identified only exotic plant species and the condition of the soil matrix was very degraded-and it received a bad ecological site rating. This was in marked contrast with the lands further away from the road, where the ecological conditions were much better. Spot checks

Figure 2: Pristine rock structure, Snowstorm Mountain, California.



BLM California

indicated that most of the areas adjacent to the trail were in the same condition as the sample unit. The answer was obvious: the historic uses of the trail (emigrant wagon trains and cattle and sheep drives) had destroyed the natural vegetation and original soil matrix along the trail and allowed the exotic plants (which out competed local species in the disturbed areas) to dominate today's ecosystem. Sites like this, can only, if ever, be reclaimed with great difficulty and cost.

During the project, other areas were identified as badly over grazed; the natural vegetative cover was mostly removed or replaced, the soil deflated to bedrock or hardpan and the integrity of any associated cultural resources destroyed. In other areas where the surface cover was healthy and soil matrix was stable (e.g., good ecological site), the cultural sites were usually fairly intact (*Figure 2*). The soil matrix and surface vegetation in many of the sample areas were neither in a very good nor in a very bad condition. For example, the soil matrix is still good, but starting to erode in places and exotic plants have replaced some native species. These are the areas that we need to concentrate on, because these are the places that future management decisions will be made—decisions that could create a landscape that both presents and protects the area's cultural record.

Improper landscape/site management can be as harmful as no management at all. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the BLM completed numerous range improvement and seeding projects; many cultural sites were identified and following existing policy, usually avoided or excluded from any direct short term project impacts. However, time has shown that—while the decision sounded logical at the time—it has proven to be detrimental in the long term because today many of these same sites can easily be identified by the location of stands of basin wild rye or cheatgrass in the otherwise solid fields of crested wheat grass. The landscape we created was exotic (e.g., not compatible with the expected ecological site type) and needlessly exposed the sites to vandalism or other detrimental effects, especially deflation (Manuel 1998).

While we have many examples of what we did wrong, there are some examples of what we did right. During the early 1980's, another area, Upper Smoke Creek, was identified in the 1981 Cal-Neva EIS (USDI 1981) as needing intensive management and protection for cultural, wildlife and riparian values; the management plan stressed intact preservation of the creek's resources and recommended fencing the creek because the creek's ecosystem was being destroyed by grazing. Cultural inventories identified more than 900 rock art panels, 100 prehistoric and historic rock features, numerous prehistoric and historic sites and



Figure 3: Proactive cultural resource management, Smoke Creek, California.

suggested that the Smoke Creek area had been utilized for the last 7000 years (Manuel 1985). A 150 year old historic journal describing the area was rediscovered and was used as a management planning guide. The cultural sites were viewed and managed as part of the riparian landscape—a part of the whole. The entire site catchment system was managed as a part of the ecosystem; another words, we were trying to manage the area's cultural ecology, not just its cultural sites (Manuel 1999). Today the creek is fenced, the fishing is good and the area's landscape is returning to more to how it looked 150 years ago (*Figure 3*). The cultural ecology of Upper Smoke Creek is now being managed, stabilized and protected using the principals of ecosystem management (USDI 2001).

Today, we have the insights gained from both our past mistakes and successes in helping us to better understand how the Great Basin ecosystem works and how what we do affects it (USDI 2000b); we have also learned the role cultural ecology can play in both understanding its ecology (Bettinger 1991, Grayson 1993) and as a tool in developing more ecologically healthy landscapes (Manuel 1999). While we can if need be manage for an individual site, it is both more cost effective and ecologically sound to manage for a specific cultural or natural landscape. The more natural and functioning the physical environment is, the more stable the cultural matrix will be. Educationally, it makes sense to portray cultural sites as they were in the past, in relationship to, not apart from, the environment. Visitors to such areas see the whole picture, not just a part. Cultural sites, in these types of environments, are more protected from vandals and other impacts. The study of *Cultural Resources* is, in essence, the study of the cultural ecology of the public and other lands; ecosystem management is how we should manage those lands. If the lands are ecologically healthy, the cultural resources located there stand a better chance of also being

healthy. So does a healthy environment mean healthy sites? Yes, it can and should.

The author wishes to acknowledge the following members of the Upland Health Team who reviewed this article: Don Armentrout (Wildlife Biologist), Beth Corbin (Botanist), Jennifer Mata (Range Conservationist) and George Wingate (Hydrologist).

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Cultural, Natural Resources and the US/Mexico International Border

BLM-USBP Cooperative Program

*Jason Caffey, Margaret Hangan, Chris Knauf
El Centro Field Office*

In 1994, the United States Border Patrol enacted a new border enforcement strategy along the US/Mexico International Border that was specifically designed to curtail illegal immigration. The program known as Operation Gatekeeper, was designed to deter illegal immigration in the urban San Diego area. An unintended result of the program was a significant increase in the amount of impacts to cultural and natural resources due to the increased amount of illegal entries in remote desert and mountain areas of eastern San Diego County and Imperial Valley. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United States Border Patrol (USBP) have entered into a unique relationship to combat these potential impacts to cultural and natural resources.

The El Centro Sector of the USBP has four individual stations and covers approximately 72 miles of the border from the San Diego/Imperial County line east to the Butter Cup Valley in the Imperial Sand Dunes. The US Border Patrol complement in the Imperial Valley area in 1994 was 70 agents. As of 2001, the El Centro Sector has over 500 agents. In 1995, the amount of people crossing illegally in the Imperial Valley area was about 37,000. After the Gate Keeper program was implemented, by the year 2000 there were about 250,000 people crossing the border illegally in the area covered by the USBP El Centro Sector.

Undocumented people cross the border either by driving across the border in vehicles, literally stuffed with people, or by walking in groups of up to 60 to 100. A drive through will often stage south of the border waiting for an opportunity to

BLM and USBP at work along the US-Mexico border.



BLM California

cross undetected. Walking groups will stage or “lay up” in remote areas which can not be effectively covered by the USBP- like the rugged Jacumba Wilderness area-in an effort to avoid the Border Patrol and wait for rides further into the United States.

The impacts to cultural and natural resources occur in a variety of ways, with direct and indirect impacts as a result. One noticeable impact is the USBP’s need to drive off established routes while pursuing illegal entries. This activity results in direct impacts to a fragile ecosystem in terms of vegetation loss, microbiotic soil crust destruction, and soil compaction. Because soil deposition is very slow, most cultural and archaeological sites in this region tend to be very shallow and easily detectable on the surface. Therefore they too are extremely vulnerable to off route driving.

Indirect and direct impacts also occur because of the “lay up” areas. These areas are used habitually by smugglers until the area is discovered by USBP agents. One of the major clues that an area is being used by illegal immigrants is by the large quantity of trash, clothing, and other personal items left behind by the groups. This trash may attract unnatural predator densities which will in turn have a negative impact on sensitive species populations. Illegal immigrants also tend to camp near water sources in the Jacumba Wilderness area. These natural springs often have archaeological sites associated with them and they are sources of water for a variety of species of animals. Humans and the trash they leave behind at these springs are possibly impacting threatened and endangered species by disrupting their ability to access the water sources.

Prior to 1998, the BLM and the USBP did not have much of a relationship. Few undocumented people chose to cross in the remote desert areas, so the impacts to natural and cultural resources because of border activities were few. Although the Gate Keeper program was implemented in 1994, major impacts to the remote desert areas really did not start to occur until about 1997. The USBP responded to this change in border activity by building up their compliment of agents working in the remote and sensitive desert areas. This build up of people crossing the border and USBP’s reaction to this build up quickly began to put a strain on the natural and cultural resources. To address this issue the USBP and BLM developed a cooperative program. At first the two agencies were just meeting once a month to discuss issues and exchange information. As the BLM and USBP began to understand the needs and concerns of each agency, they began to find ways to benefit the missions of both agencies. One of the first joint projects was to developed a resource sensitivity educational package.

Most USBP agents come from areas of the country where there are no BLM managed lands, so they are often unaware of BLM’s mission and of the unique and sensitive desert environment. Working with BLM biologists and archaeologists, the BP developed a program which addresses BLM issues and they administer that program to their agents

regularly. BLM also has developed a resource educational program which is given to all new agents by BLM archaeologists and biologists while the new agents are going through their post academy training.

The USBP also began to proposed several projects on BLM managed land such as the installation of barriers and cameras. BLM could not address these new projects quickly because of a very large work load, so the USBP assigned to the BLM office an agent to act as a liaison, work with BLM specialists, and write their own Environmental Assessments for their proposed projects. The BLM has also benefitted from working with the USBP in the areas of law enforcement and recreation. The USBP agents have worked with the BLM law enforcement on particular actions like shutting down unpermitted rave parties and USBP Emergency Medical Technicians help out during the busy recreation weekends at the Imperial Sand Dunes.

This cooperative program between the two agencies is definitely a work in progress. However, it is clear that both agencies have shown a commitment to working together and are continuing to try to find ways to support the missions of both agencies.

Modern Trail Shrines in the Colorado Desert

Jason Caffey and Margaret Hangan

The past cultures of the Colorado Desert Area have a long standing tradition of establishing and maintaining trail shrines along heavily used travel corridors. There is a new, modern trail shrine being established by a new kind of traveler- undocumented people crossing the US/Mexican International Border. In late fall of 2000, US Border Patrol Agent Jason Caffey (now with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Worland, Wy), brought to the attention of the BLM EI Centro field office the existence of what appeared to be a shrine within the Jacumba Wilderness.

A federally designated wilderness, the Jacumba is located on the international border in western Imperial County. Presently, an estimated 2000 undocumented people travel through the wilderness area weekly in groups of up to 80 people guided by smugglers, also known as Coyotes, who take advantage of the rugged terrain of the mountain wilderness.

Since the first discovery, Caffey was able to locate one additional shrine within the wilderness area and a third shrine located 15 miles north of the border in the Laguna Mountains of Eastern San Diego County. The first shrine was established within a wind hollowed boulder along a well used migrant trail. Left behind in the shrine are prayer candles, photos and a statue of Guadalupe, or the Virgin Mary, photos of Jesus and Catholic Patron Saints, money, roseries and other personal items. One of the images of Guadalupe located in the upper left hand of the photo is a picture of a statue of Guadalupe

BLM California



Trailside shrines in the BLM El Centro coverage area.



called San Juan de los lagos (Rev. Escobedo, personal communication 2001)

The second shrine was located less than a mile north of the border within a "lay up" area. Lay up areas are places where groups will stage while waiting for as opportune time to move farther north of the border. Established at the mouth of a running spring, the shrine contained two palm leaves probably taken from a palm that grows naturally within the wilderness area. Palm Sunday is the sixth and last day of Lent and the beginning of the Holy Week. It is also believed to be the day that Christ died. According to Catholic Priest Escobedo (personal communication 2001), among his parishioners Palm Sunday is more popular than Easter Sunday, and the palms are seen as holy objects. Many of his parishioners grow palms in their homes and use the fronds to make objects like crosses around the time of Palm Sunday. Thus the presence of palm leaves in the shrine suggests that the shrine was established in the spring around the time of Lint.

The third shine is the most ornate. It was built on top of a boulder using what appears to be flag stones and covered with a black tarp. What is unique about this shrine is the presence of a statue of a man in a green uniform. The man represents an unofficial patron saint named Juan Soldado. Soldado was a member of the Mexican Solder that was accused of molesting a young girl in the late 1930s. After he was killed for this crime and buried in a grave in the main cemetery in Tijuana, Mexico BC, he was later found to have been falsely accused of the crime. He became a martyr, and later a granter of favors for those who prayed to him. Although not recognized by the Catholic Church he is known as the patron saint of immigrants. There is a celebration in Tijuana in his honor every June 21st. There is also an unofficial patron saint of drug smugglers named Jesus Malverde. A music and clothing tradition surrounds this saint called "Naroculture."

A fourth shrine was located, this time in the eastern Imperial Valley just off of Ogilby Road. This shrine was noted soon after it was first established. It was so new that the cement holding the statue down had not quite dried. A week later that statue, representing Saint Judea, the patron saint of travelers, and the wood plaque had been removed. Two candles with the same image tacked to the front of the candles were placed within the base of the broken statue. Later, the final remains of the statue were removed, but people continued to put water and flowers at the location. This goes to illustrate the fragility of these new features, but also that they are clearly very important to those who maintain them.

For more information on Juan Soldado or Jesus Malverde check these web pages:

<http://www.globalexchange.org/education/california/DayOfTheDead/soldado.html>

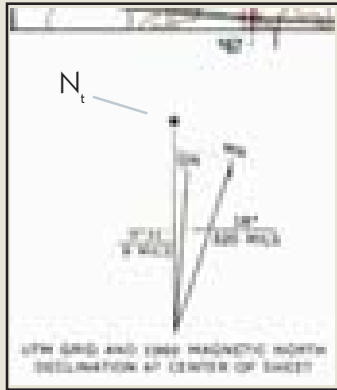
<http://www.mit.edu/people/aaelenes/sinaloa/narco/malverde/malverde8.html>

Field Tips

COMPASS DECLINATION ADJUSTMENT

The compass needle is magnetized and when it swings freely will point to magnetic north. However, move the compass near an object of iron or steel, and the needle will respond.

Similarly, magnetic declination is a manifestation at the surface of magnetic forces affected by variation in the earth's mass and mineral composition. In Northern California, the compass needle will point between 16° to 19.5° east of "true" (geographic) north.



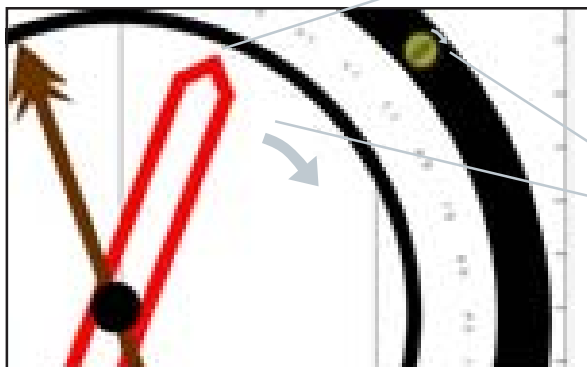
Land area maps and measurement systems are keyed to true north, requiring a compass adjustment. Magnetic declination in your study area is indicated at the bottom of the USGS quad sheet.

To adjust declination, use the tab-shaped screwdriver attached to the halcyard.



Declination correction in Northern California is easterly, requiring a clockwise adjustment of the declination arrow, i.e., N_t is east of N_m .

Adjust the declination arrow until it lines up on the correct easterly bearing.



Turn the adjusting screw clockwise to move the declination arrow easterly, opposite for westerly.

Field Tips

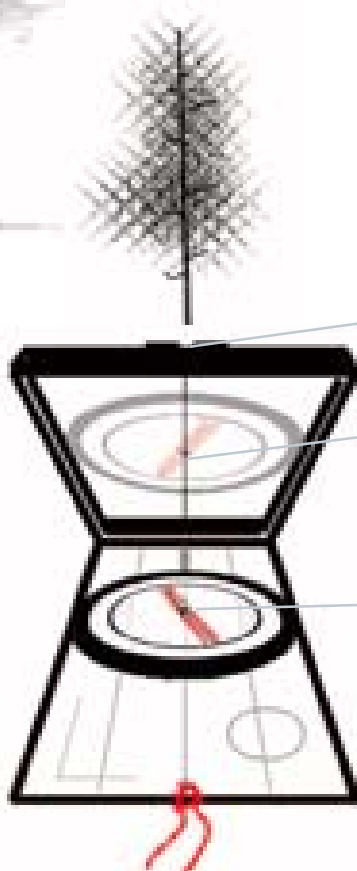
COMPASS

SIGHT A BEARING



First, aim.

Aim the compass at an object or topographic feature.



Second, align.

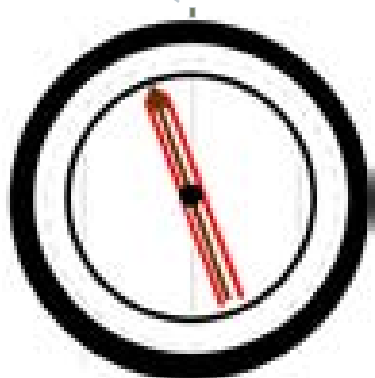
Align the sighting notch with the target.

Align the crosshair through the center of the reflected image of the compass dial.

Now turn the revolving compass housing until the declination arrow boxes-in the compass needle.

Third, read.

The bearing is indicated at the top of the dial, in this case N18°E.



When you aim and align remember to bend the lid, don't crane your neck!

A drop of sewing machine oil at the base of the housing will keep the action free.

Field Tips

CONVERSIONS

	<i>multiply</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>to get</i>
Length	inches	2.54	centimeters
	feet	30.00	centimeters
	yards	0.90	meters
	miles	1.60	kilometers
	millimeters	0.04	inches
	centimeters	0.40	inches
	meters	3.26	feet
	meters	1.10	yards
	kilometers	0.60	miles
Area	sq. inches	6.50	sq. centimeters
	sq. feet	0.09	sq. meters
	sq. yards	0.8	sq. meters
	sq. miles	2.6	sq. kilometers
	acres	0.4	hectares
	sq. centimeters	0.16	square inches
	sq. meters	1.2	sq. yards
	sq. kilometers	0.4	square miles
	hectares	2.5	acres
Weight	ounces	28	grams
	pounds	0.45	kilograms
	grams	0.035	ounces
	kilograms	2.3	pounds
Volume	quarts	0.95	liters
	gallons	3.8	liters
	cubic feet	0.028	cubic meters
	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters
	liters	1.06	quarts
	liters	0.26	gallons
	cubic meters	35	cubic feet
	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards
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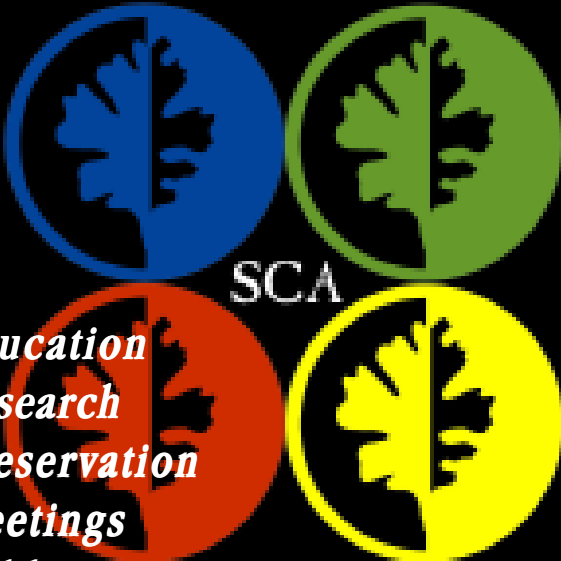
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