The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Tahquitz Canyon, Palm Springs
by Jerry Schaefer, ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, CA

Rarely does the opportunity arise to conduct intensive, large-scale archaeological investigations that encompass a large part of a community settlement pattern, and in which the identity and ethnohistory of that community is very well documented. That opportunity arose with the eight-year (1988-1995) data recovery project in Tahquitz Canyon, undertaken by Cultural Systems Research, Inc. (CSRI) for the Riverside Water and Flood Control District and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. This was the largest data recovery effort ever undertaken in the Coachella Valley. Under the leadership of Principal Investigator Lowell J. Bean, and Ethnohistorian Sylvia Brakke Vane, one of the most detailed and clearest pictures of the 1,000-year development of a Cahuilla residential base has been reconstructed. I would like to thank all those involved for the opportunity to participate in this project as Project Archaeologist. This as very much a multi-disciplinary project involving a dozen specialists and report contributors, not to mention numerous Cahuilla consultants, search associates, field supervisors, crew, and support staff. The two-volume final technical report is on file at the Eastern Information Center, the Agua Caliente Cultural Museum, and other major clearinghouses (Bean, Schaefer, and Vane 1995). CSRI is also planning a Ballena Press publication of the results in the near future. Given the enormity of the project, all I can do here is summarize some of the more important and interesting results for archaeologists. The report is also sure to interest ethnohistorians and historians, natural scientists, political scientists, and geomorphologists, among others.

Setting

Tahquitz Canyon is dramatically situated in a lower Sonoran Desert habitat at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains, about one mile south-west of downtown Palm Springs. With an abundance of water from Tahquitz Creek and nearby springs, the Cahuilla and their ancient forebears established a base from which to exploit a wide range of elevationspecific habitats within a 1-2 day walk. These included creosote scrub, desert riparian woodland, mesquite dune, upland oak and pinyon-juniper woodlands, mixed chaparral, mixed conifer, and mountain meadow. In ethnographic terms, Tahquitz Canyon also represents part of the ancestral home and territory of the Kawaik lineage of the desert Cahuilla. Their oral history specifies that they displaced another Cahuilla group before taking up residence at Palm Springs. Their territorial base extended over some 75 square miles and included the Agua Caliente Hot Springs (See he) in downtown Palm Springs, which served as the communal and ceremonial center at least since the late 19th Century, and another residential focus around the hot springs in Chino Canyon. In our report, Bean and Vane document a greater resource catchment area and trail system for the Kawaik, extending over more than 200 square miles.

In archaeological terms, the Tahquitz Canyon site complex (CA-RIV-45) is a Late Prehistoric to Ethnohistoric period residential base of the Patayan cultural pattern. There are at least 21 spatially discrete loci within a 200-acre area. They include nine large, open-air residential areas, four rockshelters, six specialized activity areas, at least three cremation areas, four rock art localities, and two or three ethnohistoric-period irrigation ditch systems. This was truly a major residential base, where a full range of both secular and religious activities took place. During the Ethnohistoric Period in particular, and probably during the Late Prehistoric Period, Tahquitz Canyon probably served as the residence of the lineage leader and ceremonial specialists. The project is also distinguished by the fact that many of the loci were entirely excavated, rather than sampled.

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Figure 1. "Coffee Bean-Eyed" figurine from the cache at Locus C, Feature 5.
Greetings! I step into the new shoes of SCA President in what I believe is a great time for the SCA. It has only been a few weeks since the 1997 Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park, where there was a positive feeling of camaraderie and cooperation. At the moment that I write this, we are not confronted with divisive issues, but are in a climate where productive change can be implemented, so that the SCA can take a lead in setting priorities in archaeology. I want to acknowledge in particular our Immediate Past President, Breck Parkman, whose care, graciousness, sincerity, and great accomplishments as President have provided me with an extraordinary role model. I also want to acknowledge our outgoing Past President, Mary Maniery, for her tremendous accomplishments during the FOUR years she has served on the SCA Board. What is even more amazing, after such a long stint, is Mary's willingness to continue to track and work on some of the SCA's major efforts, such as the Legacy contract with the BLM.

The annual meeting in Rohnert Park was a tremendous success this year, with 590 people registering and many more who came to attend the public session on Wednesday night or the Native American session on Saturday morning. I cannot give enough recognition to our local arrangements co-chairs, Adrian Pratelli and Glenn Caruso, and our Program Chair Barb Voss, who insured that everything flowed smoothly while keeping a sense of humor (you should have seen some of the eMails.) Thanks to Barb's vision, this was the first year that we had a session for the public. More than 250 people came out to hear a group of highly distinguished archaeologists, including Donald Johanssen, Kent Lightfoot, Julia Costello, Judy Tordoff, and David Hurst Thomas. All this, and a net profit from the Annual Meeting of $13,000, attest the organizers' relentless efforts, and to all of the Society's members who participated in the meetings. I want to give Russ Kaldenberg a special thanks for hauling all of those terrific California maps to the meetings and providing them for free, in addition to all of the support he has provided throughout the year to SCA. Next year's meetings are going to be at the Hyatt Islandia on Mission Bay in San Diego, with a very reasonable room rate of $76.00. For more details, see President Elect Michael Sampson's preview in this issue.

Probably the most overwhelming introduction to the Board for me was the realization of the number of projects and undertakings in which the SCA is involved. The number of agenda items that the Board addresses is at times overwhelming. I will not be able to thank individually all of the people who insure that the committees are operating or all that attend meetings as SCA representatives, but I want to acknowledge all of you collectively, because your efforts are what keep the SCA moving forward and expanding our horizons. I also want to note that we have a new committee this year, appointed at our last Board meeting. It is the "Local and Regional Planning Committee," chaired by Laurie Warner. This committee plans to work with local and regional planning agencies throughout the state in developing and distributing resource packages and model ordinances for local planning agencies who provide tools for archaeological planning, preservation, and research. If you have an interest in this area or suggestions to offer, be sure to contact Laurie with your ideas. We also have a new Chair of our Membership Committee, a position that was vacant this year. Tom Wheeler has agreed to Chair this committee, so if you have any ideas on how to attract new members, give him a call. In addition, Georgie Vaughn has done a great job as Co-Chair for the Curation Committee, but she can no longer take the time to serve in this position. Lynne Christenson has agreed to serve as Co-Chair with Andy Yatsko, and with Lynne's background in curation issues, we are very fortunate to have her expertise.

Last January the SCA Board revised the "Strategic Plan" and added a new principal goal that will focus on the promotion of professional standards and guidelines for the practice of archaeology. We plan to work with the SHPO in efforts to improve the quality of archaeologies (Continued on page 7...
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Spatial patterns of hearths, middens areas, and features could thus be documented in their entirety. While some of the earlier period and multi-component sites had experienced disturbance, the ethnohistoric period sites were particularly well preserved, with substantial activity areas.

Culture History and Settlement Patterns

The oldest locus at Tahquitz Canyon is a rockshelter against the steep south cliff of the canyon that dates to the late Archaic Period. Buried under 20-80 cm of fill were two rock-lined cists with associated cached manos and metates and a few other artifacts. Although no radiocarbon date could be obtained, the absence of ceramics and the presence of a leaf-shaped biface, middle-period style shell beads, Coso obsidian, and the dominance of volcanic or metavolcanic flaked stone establish this as the only Archaic Period locus. Pollen evidence from the cists and milling equipment indicate mesquite, cholla, cattail, and Chumash processing and storage. This is only the second Archaic Period rockshelter with cists to be found in the Colorado Desert, after the much larger complex at Indian Hill Rockshelter in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Lack of midden and low artifact recovery suggest this site was part of a logistically organized and highly mobile settlement pattern. Other Archaic Period sites may have been located on the Tahquitz alluvial fan, but could have been destroyed by flash floods.

Dates for all the other loci range from over 1,000 to 150 years before the present (B.P.). The Late Prehistoric Period components dating prior to 200-300 B.P. occur both on the lower and upper debris cones, while Ethnohistoric Period sites dating between A.D. 1800 and 1860 all appear to be further up the debris cone toward the mouth of Tahquitz Canyon. This may have been a result of the Cahuilla trying to avoid Europeans coming into the Agua Caliente area, as related by Keesisk tribal leader and historian Francisco Patencio. Major residential sites tend to be located near the main channel of Tahquitz Creek. Open-air sites are usually situated in sand-filled relic side channels on the debris cone, where surrounding interfluves provided visual concealment and shelter from the wind, and the sandy bases could absorb heat on cold mornings. The two largest rockshelters are associated with substantial pictograph panels that were recorded and analyzed by Daniel McCarthy.

Only a small number of spatially isolated, limited activity areas are known. This suggests considerable nucleation of activities on the Tahquitz debris cone. The one activity that does appear to be spatially dispersed is plant processing: hundreds of boulder slicks and isolated milling tools were widely distributed across the debris cone and reflect intensive exploitation of grasses, cactus, and other plants throughout the area. That so many expedient and ephemeral slicks were found despite the proximity of residential bases may indicate plant exploitation by people living further (Continued on page 4)
away from Tahquitz Canyon, or an as yet unidentified plant exploitation strategy. Pollen samples showed extensive use of several cactus species and grasses native to the alluvial fan that may have been processed initially at these sites.

Subsistence Practices

Considerable information on subsistence practices resulted from Lynne Christenson’s analysis of animal bone and macrofloral remains, and Susan Fish’s pollen analysis. A total of 42,195 bones weighing 12,544.2 grams was recovered. The Late Prehistoric/Ethnohistoric pattern includes 30 species. Lagomorphs remain important through time, and no species seems to dominate in any area or time period. Tahquitz Canyon inhabitants did not seem to have a preference for pronghorn or chukar and no species seems to dominate in any area or time period. Evidence also indicates that bighorn sheep and deer remained available throughout the Late Prehistoric and Ethnohistoric periods. Horse and cow bone were found in considerable quantity and confirm documentary accounts of Cahuilla exploitation of rancho stocks. The only tortoise and chuckwalla remains are also from these late loci.

Bean and Vane document the ecological setting within which these resources were exploited. This includes a delineation of the Kaunisik resource catchment area and the trail network that was used to access different habitats throughout the upper Coachella Valley and San Jacinto Mountains. This study provides a more detailed and thorough view of the available biotic zones and transportation corridors for a single Cahuilla territorial unit than has previously been available. Bean also adds a valuable Cahuilla ethnozoology and ethnobotany, with reference to the recovered faunal and floral remains, that will be useful for future studies as well.

Prehistoric and Ethnohistoric Technology

The unprecedented quantity and diversity of artifacts at Tahquitz Canyon cannot be overstated. I analyzed over 20,900 ceramic sherds. Jennifer Binning examined over 16,800 flaked stone items, including 380 projectile points. Jean Schneider and Meg McDonald classified 120 pieces of milling equipment that included manos, metates, and portable mortars. Lynne Christenson reported on 36 bone tools or modified bone items that include awls, flakers, disks, tubers, polishing tools, and needles. Chester King examined over 1,800 beads of shell, stone, and glass. There are also sections on polished stone implements and Euro-American artifacts acquired by the Cahuilla.

Buff and Brown ware ceramics were found in roughly equal proportions, indicating the importance of both upland and lowland habitats in the territorial base and mobility patterns of the desert Cahuilla. Topoc Baw was predominant among the desert wares and may indicate some affinity with the Mohave in regards to ceramic technology. Colorado Buff was also well represented, especially among painted vessels, for which vessel motifs could be reconstructed in several cases. Painted elements closely resemble regional rock art styles. Wear patterns on over 300 recovered sherd disks indicate primary use as gaming tops, buttons, or ornaments. The 80 recovered clay pipe fragments represent a very distinct tradition from utilitarian vessels that may indicate they were made and used primarily by men. Most were burnished, many were red-slipped, and one was covered with red ochre. The red color had specific symbolic meaning with regards to tobacco and pipes in the Cahuilla creation myth. Pipe fragment concentrations near a cremation area are indicative of one of the many ceremonial functions of tobacco smoking.

The flaked stone assemblage revealed several interesting and important aspects of Cahuilla stone procurement patterns, trade, manufacturing technology, and adaptation to cultural change. In particular, these lithics reflect the manufacture and use of stone tools by a people who had little locally available, high quality source material and who relied on the conservative exploitation of micro- and macrocrystalline materials obtained outside the local area. A significant amount of bipolar reduction debris was also identified, a technique that was especially appropriate for initial reduction of small chalcedony nodules. The assemblage also revealed a population whose predominant stone tool manufacturing activity was the production of small arrow points, mainly Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched types.

Trade and Exchange

Items of non-local origin recovered from the excavations indicate only a few of the many types of materials that would have been obtained through trade and exchange. An even larger number of perishable trade items are documented from ethnographic sources, as discussed by Bean and Vane. Archaeological data indicate trade relations with Arizona, the Colorado River area, Imperial and Coachella valleys, Mohave Desert Peninsular Range, and Pacific coast. From central Arizona came argillite.
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for the manufacture of a stone pipe. The Colorado River is represented by examples of Parker Buff ceramics that may have been produced by the Hualapai or Mohave, Some of the chalcedony used to make flaked stone tools may have come from the alluvial terraces close to the river. One rockshelter site produced fragments of ground that may also derive from the Colorado River, if not locally grown. Lithic sources from the imperial Valley include Obsidian Butte obsidian, "wonderstone" from the Rainbow Rock source, and possibly pumice from the Lake Cahuilla shoreline. Obsidian from the Mohave Desert (Coso, Bristol Mountains) was of secondary importance to Obsidian Butte and probably was more often obtained during the Archaic period or during lacustrine periods when Lake Cahuilla submerged the Obsidian Butte source. Steatite for the production of arrowshaft straighteners and other objects came from known sources at Table Mountain near Jacumba or the Stone-wall quarries in the Cuyama Mountains. Shell beads and shell artifacts reflect the ethnohistorically documented and important trade with the Chumash and Gabrieleño areas of the Pacific coast. Chester King's analysis of the 12 shell bead types and 23 glass bead types verify the intensification of occupation under an increase in bead importation at Tahquitz Canyon in the late 18th and first half of the 19th Century.

Lake Cahuilla

Contemporaneity of the Tahquitz Canyon occupation with Lake Cahuilla was verified from radiocarbon dates, fish bone, Anodonta shell fragments, pumice abriders, and other sources. Pollen evidence of tule reed and cane, although possibly derived from springs in Kawaik territory, may also be the result of Lake Cahuilla marshland exploitation. However, the low fish bone counts and low frequency at Tahquitz Canyon of Salton Buff and Salton Brown pottery, the most common ceramic types on the north shore of Lake Cahuilla, suggest that the Tahquitz Canyon groups did not include the shoreline as part of a seasonal round but rather obtained these resources through trade or specialized logistical foraging expeditions in which most fish was consumed at the lake. This interpretation is consistent with the ethnohistorically documented Kawaik territorial boundaries and indicate they may extend back to the Late Prehistoric period. Alternatively, low proportions of lacustrine resources may also be due to the fact that the occupation at Tahquitz Canyon intensified after the final recession of Lake Cahuilla. This is consistent with observations of increased site size and number of Late Prehistoric sites in the Peninsular Range, but whether this resulted from population displacement after the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla remains unclear.

Irrigation and Agriculture

One of the most important research goals of the Tahquitz Canyon Project was to address the question of when the Cahuilla adopted agriculture. Cahuilla cultivation in the Coachella Valley was first observed during the 1823-1824 Romero Expedition. Bean and Lawton (1976) used Cahuilla oral traditions and language to hypothesize the potential for Cahuilla proto-agriculture, if not actual horticulture, in the late Prehistoric period. Extensive pollen sampling revealed no cultigens, and only one carbonized kernel of maize and several tepary beans were recovered from a large flotation sampling effort. All of the cultigens came from obviously Ethnohistoric Period components where horse and cow bone were also recovered, and are contemporary with or later than the more Expedition diaries. The field results thus indicate that the Cahuilla relied primarily on wild plants and animals throughout the history of the survey area with only limited evidence of a small-scale irrigation system. The results of this study are consistent with the general conclusions of other research on the Cahuilla and the region. However, the results do not rule out the possibility of larger-scale irrigation or the use of water-diverting systems, as suggested by some other studies.

Figure 4. Miniature vessel from the cache at Locus C, Feature 5, their occupation in Tahquitz Canyon.

Two very large and several minor irrigation ditch systems were documented on the alluvial fan, all of Cahuilla design and construction. While ethnohistoric maps and documents prove they were in existence by the 1840s, no physical evidence could be found that they were constructed earlier than that. Analysis of the systems by project geomorphologist Gary Huckleberry, with assistance from Ron Corbin, revealed how the Cahuilla exploited the natural topography to divert water to the sandy flats at the base of the alluvial fan. The question of prehistoric agriculture thus remains open to further investigation.

Ceremonialism

That Tahquitz Canyon served as a ceremonial center is attested by several important finds indicating that the hot springs were not the only focus of community activities. Among the faunal remains were claws of hawk and golden eagle, the latter a primary focus of the Cahuilla eagle-killing ceremony. A remarkable variant from one of the major ethnohistoric loci was a cremated bald eagle, possibly obtained by trade with the Chumash or other coastal and mountain groups, or even from the Colorado River, where breeding pairs have been observed. Owl bones, predator bones, turtle shell scrapes, and gouge fragments may also relate to ritual activity. Two polished large mammal rib bones may be sweat scrubbers used in a sweat house; one possible sweat house feature was tentatively identified. Three major cremation areas were identified, one of which required excavation and subsequent refurbishment by the Agua Caliente Band.

The most impressive evidence of ceremonial activity was found buried in a wash just above one of the major Ethnohistoric Period residential areas. A burned roof structure or kiva was represented by a fine-reddened floor and carbon-filled post holes. A doorway appeared to be located on the west, and a hard-packed outdoor surface was located outside on the east. Radiocarbon dates, shell beads, and associations with the nearby (Continued on page 6)
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residential area place this unique find between the late 18th Century and the first half of the 19th Century (Figure 2).

Deposited under the floor in the center of the structure were the intentionally broken remains of six clay figurines and two miniature vessels (Figures 1,3 & 4). The haphazard arrangement of the fragments suggests that they were intentionally deposited after use and before the structure was burned. Such circumstances suggest intentional destruction, possibly after the death of the occupant or abandonment of a ceremonial structure, according to Cahuilla tradition. The identical clay source for all the pieces suggest that they were all made locally, at the same time, and probably by the same individual. This ceramic is defined as a new type, Tahquitz Brown, that is typical of only 3.6 percent of the ceramic assemblage in Tahquitz Canyon. Only ceramic pipes tend also to be made from this clay. One figurine is the flat, coffee-bean eye type most often associated with the Yumans, while most of the others are the round, paddle-shape type most often seen in San Luis Rey I complex sites. Rarely have figurines of either type been found in such specific archaeological contexts.

One Cahuilla consultant identified these as mukutan, primordial beings who could fly and needed no hands or legs.

Animal bone from the kish differed substantially from the contemporary residential area. Two thigh bone ends with butchering marks were recorded, suggesting a higher-status residence. Domestic animal bones were noticeably absent. Principal species included rabbit, large mammal, woodrat, and chuckwalla. Undamaged bird and one fish bone complete the list. I had originally interpreted the house to be that of a shaman or put, given its small size but unique contents. But especially high amounts of large mammal bone led Bean and Vane to conclude that the structure may indeed be a "big house" or kishamnawuz and therefore the residence of a lineage leader or net. In either case, the significance of this find for confirming the importance of Tahquitz Canyon as a ceremonial center cannot be denied.

Cahuilla Culture Change

The very substantive responses to the historical process of Spanish colonialism and Americanization are documented in great detail by Bean and Vane.

Through an examination of mission records, they were able to document the pattern of Cahuilla participation in the Spanish mission system to a greater degree than previously possible. This process began earlier than previously assumed, possibly by 1783 for the western Cahuilla, and reaching the San Gorgonio Pass area by 1804. Bean and Vane document the flow of baptisms that began in 1811 with a thorough accounting of Cahuilla place names in the mission records and actual identifications where possible. They also establish the social and political contexts within which the Cahuilla adapted to the rapid changes of Euro-American contact, including the introduction of irrigation agriculture, domesticated animals, and participation in the cash economy of ranch labor in the Mexican and early American periods. All of these have material correlates in the archaeological record at Tahquitz Canyon. Among their most interesting conclusions is evidence that the centralization of political power under paramount chiefs such as Chief Cabezon in the Mexican and early American Period, may have antecedents in the Late Prehistoric period.

Bean and Vane document the ethnohistory of the Kautisic and neighboring lineages through the establishment of the Agua Caliente Reservation, and explain how they met the challenges of government and private intusions on their traditional territory as the City of Palm Springs was founded and grew around them. Principal among the issues was their fight for water and land rights, and the long-lasting controversy over establishing an equitable allotment system. This history is based in part on a detailed review of unpublished documents in tribal and BIA archives.

Bean and Vane summarize why the Cahuilla have persisted to the present:

The maintenance of their strong cultural identity and economic survival is no accident. It is the result of their traditional value system, which prepared them for managing risks and stress, coping rationally with change, loss, and new opportunities. A philosophy that prepared the Cahuilla for "modern times" was developed in an historical process fraught with physical and social stress. Successful decisions developed over hundreds of years were nurtured and recorded in a rich oral tradition (survival techniques). The rules of behavior were altered to exigencies, threats, and demands of their distant past and later of those due to the actions of Europeans and Euro-Americans (Bean et al. 1995:V.301-302).

Conclusions

Only a portion of the rich Tahquitz Canyon archaeological resource has been excavated. Substantial deposits, including features with particular Cahuilla heritage values, are preserved outside of direct impact areas of the flood control project. Much still remains of the values that make CA-RIV-46 a listed National Register of Historic Places property and a location of continuing importance to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Proprietary information concerning the location of sensitive deposits is on file with the Agua Caliente Band, and the collections have been curated at their cultural museum in Palm Springs. These collections remain an important and irreplaceable legacy of over two thousand years of occupation in Tahquitz Canyon and provide a valuable data base for further scientific and educational purposes.

References

Bean, Lowell John, and Harry W. Lawton

Lawton, Harry W., and Lowell John Bean

Lowell John Bean, Jerry Schafer, and Sylvia Brakke Vane
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reporting, particularly CEQA reporting. We also plan to review the SCA Code of Ethical Guidelines and consider how these can be brought to our members' attention more readily, since many probably are not even aware that we have such a code. Finally, we plan to address the issue of professional standards in the state of California and investigate how other states address this issue. If you are interested in any of these topics, please let me know, because if there is enough interest we may form a committee to deal with these important issues.

I want to end my message by suggesting a theme for the duration of my presidency in 1997-98. We should all strive to improve the field of archaeology in the many areas in which we work and interact. We need to improve the image of archaeology in the eyes of the public, native peoples, planning agencies, developers, and academia. From my experiences with the SCA, I believe that the Society has been working towards this goal and that we have been very successful, particularly in certain areas. Nevertheless, I think we can all make the effort to improve the quality of reporting, standards in contract archaeology, publications for the public, outreach, and cooperation, to name a few. I urge everyone to get involved and implement your ideas and work where your strengths lie.

I would like to see the Society for California Archaeology lead the country in innovative solutions to the many problems that we face, such as site destruction resulting from looting, development, and inadequate archaeology. On a local level, I urge you all to get involved and ensure that archaeological sites are not being destroyed because of a lack of concern by planning agencies that often do not have the expertise or are ill-informed about the significance of cultural resources. I congratulate all of you who are already involved and challenge those of you who are not to get out there and work towards a positive future for archaeology.

And finally, just when you thought I was finished, I want to welcome our new Board members for the upcoming year: President-Elect Michael Sampson, Southern Vice President Jane Schneider, Northern Vice President Jane Caputo, and Treasurer Kathy Dowdall. I also want to welcome back veteran Board members Brenda Parkman (Immediate Past President) and Gerri Fenenga (Secretary). The outgoing Board — Past President Mary Kimerly, Treasurer Connie Cameron, Northern Vice President Ken Wilson, and Southern Vice President Lyndie Christiansen — will be missed. Connie Cameron, in particular, has served as Treasurer for the past six years.

It's going to be a great year! Now let's all get to work and even more important, have fun.

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Certificates of Commendation

Barb Voss, Adrian Practzellisi, and Glenn Caruso, for the exceptional job they have done in organizing this year's annual meeting.

Kathleen Long, who for five years served as our Business Office Manager at Cal State Fullerton. During that time, Kat worked hard to make our Business Office a top-notch professional operation. In addition, she assisted five different Executive Boards, and helped all of them to get their work done. Everyone who worked with Kat appreciated her professionalism and sense of humor. She was our main contact with the membership, and many of you have told me what a marvelous job she did. Thank you Kat.

Connie Cameron, who for two decades facilitated the Society's Business Office when it was located at Cal State Fullerton. During that time, Connie assisted the Society by keeping watch over the office, finding new office managers when the need arose, and working with them to create a professional operation. Connie donated much of her time and material to the effort, and the Society has been enriched by her service.

Dave Fredrickson, a talented archaeologist who for years has benefited our annual meetings with one of his non-archaeological talents. They say that music soothes the savage breast. In a traditional setting, music also conveys wisdom, and becomes itself a tradition. Since longer than I can remember, Dave has shown up at these annual meetings, with a paper in one hand, and a guitar case in the other. In the evening, when many of our members are lost in the bars, wandering the halls, or turning in early, Dave and his musical cohorts are in a room somewhere, making music. Cowboy music. Western music. Folk music. Fun music. I first sat in on this annual jam session at the conference in Sacramento in 1982; I have tried to sit in for some of it every year since. In Bureka, two years ago, I sat in a room crowded beyond belief, and watched as dozens of folks sat smiling, listening to songs about the prairie and red river valleys, horses named Paint, and relationships gone bad, real bad. It was then and there that I realized just how important this tradition is to our Society. Each year, more and more people look forward to the music and the camaraderie it allows. It is an alternative to the bar scene, to wandering the halls aimlessly, or to turning in early. It is another way to learn, a way of fun, and an SCA tradition. Therefore, I am proud to present this certificate to Dave Fredrickson for the gift of music he brings to us each year.

Helen C. Smith Award For Avocational Society Achievement

The Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievement is based on applications made by members at large, by the Avocational Society Representative, and by a panel of reviewers for achievements made over the preceding year. There is a $200 cash award from the SCA that goes with this. The award was first presented in 1993 to the Fresno Archaeological Society. Since then, it has been presented to the San Diego Archaeological Society, the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society, and the Friends of Siera Rock Art. The award is announced ahead of time to a society official who is likely to be present to receive it.

This year's recipient is the Fort Guadalupe Museum Foundation. Larry Weigel, our Avocational Society Representative, had this to say about the award:

"The views are my own, but I hope they are shared by many of my colleagues. In the past couple of years that I have been involved in the nomination and selection process for this award, it has been a difficult task to choose one nominee over another. The people who voted on the nominations this year made a point of asking me to acknowledge all of the nominated groups for the work they have done to bring the field of archaeology to the public."
Public involvement creates public support, and each year when the federal budget comes out, the need for public support becomes apparent. Each time a bill is introduced to weaken Historic Preservation laws at the federal or state level, we draw on public support. The avocational societies are our closest link to the public and need the cooperation and involvement of the academic, government, and consulting archaeologists to continue to offer the public an opportunity to get involved. We all stand to benefit from this involvement.

This year's winner, the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation, has developed a program that brings together elderly, retired, student, and professional volunteers to learn and participate in archaeological analysis and fieldwork. The Foundation has hosted civic events, exhibits, and professional volunteers to learn and participate in archaeological analysis and fieldwork. The Foundation has hosted civic events, exhibits, and tours to promote public involvement in history and archaeology. For the sake of brevity I will not go into all of the details of their program, but it exemplifies the spirit of public outreach that the Helen C. Smith Award is intended to encourage and reward.

The award was accepted by the Director of the Foundation, Ron May.

Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award

The Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award is given for a distinct, noteworthy effort, or for cumulative efforts on special topics such as specialized analyses or publication. It has traditionally been announced as a surprise at the Awards Dinner. The award was first presented in 1990 to Lavinia Knight. In recent years, it has been presented to Phil Wilke, Roy Salls, Gary Breschini and Trudy Haversat, and Malcolm Margolin.

This year the award goes to an SCA member noteworthy for his effort in the field of publication. Our recipient is the editor of a prestigious anthropological journal which specializes in the cultural history of the American West. He began his association with the journal more than 15 years ago as Assistant Editor. Within two years he was appointed Associate Editor, then Co-Editor, and finally, just a few years ago, Editor. At that point, the journal was seriously behind in its publication schedule, a grave concern to its readers, writers, and staff. Over the course of the next several years, our recipient worked very hard to catch up. As a result of his resolve and Herculean effort, he has succeeded. With the release of the next issue, the journal will be back on schedule for the first time in many years. It gives me great pleasure to present this year's Martin A. Baumhoff Award for Special Achievement to the Editor of the Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, Mark Sutton.

UCLA Publications

Two books just published by the UCLA Institute of Archaeology present vastly different aspects of California archaeology. Down by the Station: Los Angeles Chinatown, 1880-1933 (Robert S. Greenwood); and Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene (Jon M. Erlandson and Michael A. Glassow, eds.). Greenwood's book, awarded the prestigious Jo Anne Stolaroff Colusa Prize Imprint for excellence in archaeological scholarship, presents a rich picture of the people and life in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Los Angeles, drawn from excavations of a thriving community whose remains were demolished in 1933 and buried 14 feet below the railroad tracks when Union Station was constructed. Within the excavated area, numerous cultural features were identified and sampled. The assemblage of material objects reflects the import, preparation, and service of food; recreation; health practices; the presence of women and children; rubbish disposal practices; and participation in local social networks. Intensive historical research, oral history, and laboratory analyses have been synthesized. This hardcover book, with eight color pages, is Volume 18 in the Monuments Archaeologica series.

Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene explores cultural and environmental changes along the California coast between 7000 and 3000 BP, a period of environmental and demographic transitions. This coastal area contains the longest and best documented record of maritime hunter-gatherers in the New World. In nine regional summaries and two synthetic chapters, some of California's leading archaeologists examine the developmental trajectories of maritime people from the San Diego area to the North Coast, including San Francisco Bay. Environmental fluctuations, technological changes, demographic shifts, and social developments are examined in detail. This is Volume 4 in the Perspectives in California Archaeology series. Other volumes in the series are: Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Roger H. Colten (Volume 1); Stone Tool Procurement, Production, and Distribution in California Prehistory, edited by Jeanne E. Arnold (Volume 2); and Central Coastal California Prehistory: A View from Little Pico Creek, by Terry L. Jones and Georgie Waugh (Volume 3).

The publications of the UCLA Institute of Archaeology are distributed exclusively by University Museum Publications. To order, call 1-800-306-1941.

1997-98 SCA Executive Board by Debbie Jones
(material adapted from candidates' ballot statements)

The new Executive Board includes several incumbents (President Lynn Gamble, Immediate Past President Breck Parkman, Secretary Gerrit Fenenga, and SCA Business Officer Kristina Roper), as well as some new members, elected this spring. Here is a brief introduction to these new officers.

President-Elect: Michael Sampson (California State Parks)

Michael has been a member of the SCA since 1972 and recently served two years on the SCA Executive Board as Southern Vice-President, where he served as a voting member on the Executive Board, acted as a representative of the southern membership, and arranged and hosted Fall Data Sharing Meetings. Michael's educational background includes an M.A. from Washington State University, and a B.A. from California State University, Northridge. He is presently employed as an Associate State Archaeologist for the Department of Parks and Recreation. His research interests include aboriginal quarrying, stone artifact analysis, mining in the western United States, and archaeological site conservation.

(Continued on page 9)
Society Business & Activities
(Continued from page 8)

1997-98 SCA Executive Board (Cont.)

As President-Elect, Michael looks forward to guiding and implementing the issues and goals outlined in the Society’s Strategic Plan. His prior experience on the Executive Board has made him both aware of the important issues facing California archaeologists, and familiar with the Society's operation. Michael also proposes to continually review the Strategic Plan, so as to reflect the current needs of Society Members and of the profession, in general. SCA issues which Michael believes require strong advocacy include: (1) professional ethics; (2) conservation of archaeological sites and historic properties; (3) public education regarding archaeology; (4) economic and research viability of Information Centers; and (5) legislation which affects professional archaeology.

Northern Vice-President: Jane Caputo (Yosemite National Park)

Jane is currently a project archaeologist for Yosemite National Park. She has just accepted a permanent archaeologist position at Redwoods National Park, where she will be starting in early June. Her prior positions include Project Archaeologist for Sonoma State University, Anthropological Studies Center (periodically during 1989-1994); Acting Forest Archaeologist/Supervisory Archaeologist/Acting District Archaeologist for the Sierra National Forest (1990-1992); and Archaeological Technician for the Eldorado National Forest (1988). Jane received her M.A. from Sonoma State University in 1994, and her B.A. from U.C. Berkeley in 1987. In her role as Northern Vice-President, Jane proposes to organize Northern Data Sharing Meeting in or near Yosemite National Park; increase SCA membership with the enlistment of anthropology and archaeology students, interested Native Americans, and associated professionals; and foster a liaison between the SCA and local chapter of the National Association of Interpretation, to provide an exchange of expertise in the interpretation of cultural resources. She will also encourage Native American participation in the Northern Data Sharing Meeting, and increased networking between Northern California archaeologists.

Southern Vice-President: Joan S. Schneider (Department of Anthropology, U.C. Riverside)

Joan received her Ph.D. from the University of California, Riverside in 1993. She is presently a Staff Research Associate, Assistant Research Anthropologist, and Coordinator for the Preservation and Technology Unit, U.C. Riverside. Her research interests include prehistory and ecology of the western deserts of the United States; hunter-gatherer economic systems; lithic technology; women's roles in prehistory as expressed in the archaeological record; archaeological site preservation and protection; evaluation of geophysical and geochemical techniques applied to the dating of surface archaeological sites; and sourcing of archaeological materials. In her present career position, Joan interfaces with the private sector, as well as government, academic, and Native American groups. As Southern Vice-President, Joan hopes to further the SCA goal of public education and involvement in archaeology, and further encourage the participation of Native Americans at all levels and stages of archaeological endeavors.

Treasurer: Katherine M. Dowdall (Caltrans)

Kathy received her M.A. from Sonoma State University in 1995 and is currently an Associate Archaeologist for Caltrans’ Oakland office. She has been a member of the SCA for 10 years and is also a member of the SAA, AAA, and California State Parks Global Village Project, as well as co-ordinator of the North Bay Prehistoric Archaeological Discussion Group. Her research interests include archaeology of the North Coast Ranges, prehistoric coastal adaptations, and application of social theory to archaeological problems. As SCATreasurer, Kathy will work to maintain the SCA’s fiscal health and will conduct financial and accounting tasks and prepare business reports. To make membership more efficient and accessible, she has suggested to the Business Manager that certain SCA services (such as renewing dues and ordering Proceedings) be put on line. Kathy is also studying the business and fund raising practices of other societies (such as the SAA) and hopes to develop additional sources of income for Archaeology Week, primarily through monetary commitments from public agencies and corporate donors.

Addendum To The 1997 Annual Meeting Program

The following abstract was inadvertently omitted from the program for the 1997 Annual Meeting:

PAPE, Janet
California Department of Transportation, Oakland, California

Public Outreach Exhibits from the I-880 Cypress Replacement Project
• Poster Session
Three mobile exhibits were developed to educate the public about the history and archaeology in West Oakland as a response to the construction of the new alignment of the I-880 Cypress Freeway. Mobile exhibits provide a wonderful avenue for developing and enhancing public interest in history and archaeology and can provide information on the history of a particular area or specific topic or archaeological methodology and discoveries.

1. "Holding the Fort: History and Archaeology in the Lives of West Oakland’s African Americans" utilizes artifacts and documents to portray the local history and struggle for workers’ rights by the African American union, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, against the Pullman Corporation.

2. "Historical Archaeology: Peeling Away the Layers of Time" is a photo exhibit of the tools and methods of historical archaeology.

3. "Cypress/880 Rebuild Highway to the Past" is an interpretive exhibit which explains the compliance of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in relation to project plans and archaeological investigations on a typical location within the I-880 Cypress route.

Meighan Passes

We are sad to notify everyone that UCLA Professor Emeritus Clement W. Meighan passed away on April 30, 1997, and 1:20 am. He was 72 years old. Professor Meighan had a profound effect on California archaeology and is known as a pioneering figure in the field. An obituary will be published in the next issue of the Newsletter.

June 1997
SSU Extended Education Course
“California’s Architectural Heritage”

Offered MWF, June 16 - July 25
9:00-11:40 a.m. in Stevenson Hall 3095, SSU Campus

This course will provide an overview of California architecture and cultural landscapes from the 18th Century through the early 20th Century. Topics will include California missions and presidios, the architecture of "ethnicity" and gender, early 20th-century architects, World fairs and parks, and federal and state preservation programs. A $15 materials fee is collected at class.

Thi s course w ill provide an over view of California architecture and cultural landscapes from the 18th Century through the early 20th Century. Topics will include California missions and presidios, the architecture of "ethnicity" and gender, early 20th-century architects, World fairs and parks, and federal and state preservation programs. A $15 materials fee is collected at class.

Karana Hattersley-Drayton, MA from UC Berkeley, did graduate work in the PhD program in Architecture History. She is the Staff Folklorist for the Anthropological Studies Center and has served on the State Historical Resources Commission and on the Board of Directors for the Vernacular Architecture Forum.

For more information or to register:
SSU Extended Education at 707/664-2394, 1801 E. Cotati Ave., Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609

Register by eMail: ExEd.Enroll@sonoma.edu or on our Web page: http://www.sonoma.edu/ExEd/

Call For Papers
Proceedings of The 1997 Annual Meeting

It’s time to think about submitting papers presented at the 1997 Annual Meeting for publication in the Proceedings. The deadline for submission is July 1. Papers should be no more than eight pages long. Authors who cannot meet either the deadline or the page limit should contact the editorial committee chair; negotiation may be possible. Papers must be submitted in both hard copy and on computer disk. A variety of word processing formats can now be accommodated: both IBM and Macintosh systems can be accepted, as well as WordPerfect and Microsoft Word; Word is preferred by the computer formatter. Please contact the committee chair with questions regarding compatibility of your system or format; the formatter may be able to accommodate it or find a way to have it converted to a workable format. If your submission contains graphics, please do not embed them in the document. Separate hard-copy graphics are preferred. If graphics are submitted on disk, please submit them in TIFF or JPEG formats.

Papers or any questions regarding submission should be directed to:

Judyth Reed, Editorial Committee Chair
6440 Westgate Lane
Willows, CA 95988
Ph. (916) 934-3316 (office)
(916) 934-7901 (home)
eMail: jreed@glum-net12.ca.us
Fax: (916) 934-5719

SCA Newsletter 31 (2) 10

Treasurer’s Report For 1996
by Constance Cameron

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$21,706.85

June 1997
1998 Annual Meeting in San Diego
by Mike Sampson, Local Arrangements Chair

The 1998 SCA Annual Meeting will be held on April 8-11 at the Hyatt Islandia Hotel in San Diego. The Hyatt Islandia offers beautiful ocean and bay views and lies close to many local attractions and restaurants. The meeting rooms are relatively close to each other, which facilitates movement between sessions and to the book room. Since the meeting dates fall on Easter Week, I strongly recommend SCA members make their room reservations NOW; do not wait until February or March of 1998. The hotel reservation numbers are 1-800-233-1234 or 619-244-1234. The room rate for SCA meeting attendees is $76.00 per night. (The room rate is good for four days before and after the meeting.) This is a great hotel room rate for San Diego, especially for a hotel situated on Mission Bay.

The 1998 Meeting already has commitments for several stimulating symposia and workshops. Proposals for symposia, workshops, poster presentations, or volunteered papers should be sent to Ron May (1998 Program Chair) at 6044 Estelle Street, San Diego, CA 92115.

The 1998 Meeting will include a social gathering on Wednesday night (April 8) to be held on the historic ferry S. S. Berkeley. This beautiful ship, owned and operated by the San Diego Maritime Museum, is anchored on San Diego Bay (near Downtown). The usual Thursday night April 9 reception and silent auction is planned to be held at either the San Diego Natural History Museum in Balboa Park or the Birch Aquarium and Museum operated by Scripps Institution. Either place offers a great location for socializing and a chance to view terrific exhibits. The awards dinner (April 10) likely will include a keynote speaker and post-event dance with live band. Tours to local historic sites are being scheduled and promise to be enjoyable for both SCA members and their families.

Committee Reports

Synopsis of Native American Round Table Discussion at the Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park by Philip de Barros, Native American Programs Committee Chair

On Saturday morning, March 29th, a very interesting Round Table discussion took place entitled "Working Partnerships: California Indians and Archaeologists."

Panel Participants

The panel consisted of Pauline Girvin, attorney for the Mendocino County Intertribal NAGPRA Documentation Project; Kathleen Smith, northern Pomo and Coast Miwuk artist with experience in CRM monitoring; Otis Parrish, Kashaya Pomo, tribal scholar and Ph.D. student at UC Berkeley; Joseph Myers, Porno, Executive Director of the National Indian Justice Center; Donna Haro, Salmon, Tribal Headwoman, President of the Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association; Denise McLenmore, Tribal Relations Manager, Eldorado National Forest; Tina Bevins, Native American Liaison, Caltrans; Larry Myers, Porno, Executive Secretary, Native American Heritage Commission; Thomas Gates, Tribal Archaeologist for the Yurok; Glenn Moore, Yurok elder; and Dwight Deutschke, Miwuk, Native American Heritage Coordinator, State Office of Historic Preservation. The session began with an opening prayer led by Lorraine Luwa, Manchester-Point Arena Porno, of the ICWA Family Preservation Office. I served as panel moderator and introduced the session with some quotations about differences in cultural patterns of communication from Susan Urmston Phillips' The Invisible Culture, which focuses on the experiences of Indian school children in Anglo-taught classrooms on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in eastern Oregon.

Important Points Made by Panel Members

Polly Girvin: 1) noted that despite the importance of the NAGPRA legislation, grants for its implementation are poorly funded, creating intense competition between Indian groups; 2) stressed that the survival of Indian gaming is essential to tribal program funding; 3) observed that non-federally recognized tribes are encountering particular difficulty as some agencies strictly interpret the law so as to exclude them from repatriation; and 4) stated that UC Berkeley has still not gotten the message that NAGPRA returns control over human remains to the Indians.

Kathleen Smith stressed the importance of her experience as an Indian monitor over the years.

Otis Parrish: 1) noted that Indians are not sufficiently involved in archaeology and that there needs to be more outreach efforts in this area; 2) observed that more Indian involvement can move archaeology from being just "science and settlement patterns," toward a focus on the meaning of objects and Native American values; 3) stressed that Indians are interested in their own prehistory and history, and more communication with tribal elders is necessary; 4) that NAGPRA is a very complex and difficult law to apply; 5) emphasized, as a member of the Fort Ross Advisory Committee, the need for Indian input/control over efforts to interpret Indians to the public, and the need to be able to work with archaeologists; and 6) further emphasized the need for more Native American archaeologists.

Joe Myers: 1) recalled oral traditions about the Bloody Island Massacre of Indians and the Indian marathon from Sausalito to Grants Pass, Oregon; 2) stressed the need for respect between the archaeological and Native American communities, and the need for archaeologists to communicate with tribal elders; 3) emphasized the need for Indian input and control of museums; 4) noted that for cooperative Indian efforts, constructive criticism is fine, but "let's not kill each other off with criticism;" 5) stressed the need for Indians to learn about the laws regarding cultural resources (knowledge is power); and 6) noted that a good group of young Indian people is coming forth to help safeguard the future.

Donna Haro: 1) emphasized the need for non-Indians to listen to what Indians have to say about their past; 2) stated that "Salinan" is a name given to our people, it is not what we called ourselves; 3) noted that "Anglos have created the reality of our past and often tell me I am wrong about my own history;" 4) observed that Indians also need to try to listen to the archaeologists; and 5) stressed that we also must educate ourselves about the law and be able to say to a developer or agency, "you are in violation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act," and know what we are saying.

(Continued on page 12)
Native American Discussion (Cont.)

Dwight Deuchle: 1) noted that he worked ten years as a grants manager at the SHPO office, helping develop regulations for the California Register of Historic Places, and is now back working on state projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); 2) stated that we have more rights and responsibilities compared to 20 years ago, and stressed the need to keep expanding our knowledge and leverage, stating that we must not accept and fit into the system, and that "knowledge is power;" 3) relayed the need to view cultural resources as landscapes and life-ways, as timeless resources, not just as properties — for often boundaries cannot be easily drawn; 4) stressed the value of the concept of Traditional Cultural Properties, which better fits Indian values; 5) observed that the important link between cultural resources and Indian identity is ever-changing; 6) noted that Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) and Burial Agreements should never be routine boilerplates, but carefully negotiated agreements; 7) stressed the importance of monitors providing information back to the elders and conveying elder and tribal views back to the archaeologist; 8) emphasized the need to get past tribal identities to form consensus — "unifying within diversity;" and 9) concluded with the need for innovative programs ("whatever works").

Discussion: After panel presentations, a number of interesting points were brought up by various individuals in the audience of up to 100 people. It was noted that Timber Harvest Plans are difficult to follow, and Indians need some pro bono help from archaeologists to help monitor their implementation, as Indians have no funding and insufficient personnel to do so. Perhaps archaeology student interns from local colleges could help in this effort. The question came up as to what is adequate consultation with Indians: answer: get to the elders! Elders were encouraged to establish a relationship with the "good" or "right" archaeologists. One Indian stressed that "past life-ways" sections of cultural resource documents are generally based on non-Indian writings, Indians often are not asked. "Let's fight for the Earth; not between ourselves." It was recognized that some Indians tend to stereotype archaeologists and that some archaeologists also stereotype Indians. This should stop. It was recognized that some archaeologists and agencies have, in fact, helped the Indians.

After the discussion period, a luncheon was held at Sonoma State University in honor of long-term Indian monitors Grant Smith and June Doolittle. Many thanks go to Michael Jablonowski and Madeline Solomon of the Sonoma State Anthropology Studies Center for organizing this luncheon and the Round Table panel discussion.

Meeting of the Native American Programs Committee on Friday, March 28th at 5:00 P.M.

This meeting was attended by committee members Janet Eldness, Gregg Casue (Salatun), Michael Jablonowski, David Earle, Lynn Gamble, Cassandra Hanson (Karuk), John Johnson, Yolanda Chavez, and myself. Guests included Gail McNulty of the Native American Heritage Commission; Amy Foster, sheriff's deputy with archaeological training who vigorously pursues looters of Indian sites; Joan Oxordine, BLM archaeologist who did her doctoral dissertation on Lurieño ethnographic sites; Kathy Petty, Ohlone who participated in the Salinan workshop sponsored by the SCA; Jacki Kehl, Ohlone; and Mary Hudson of Yuba City.

Issues that were discussed included: 1) the need to ensure that

(Continued on page 13)
Native American Roundtable (Cont.)

Archaeologists are qualified, perhaps by licensing them; 2) some Indian participants criticized the forensic workshop at the SCA annual meeting because it did not focus sufficiently on the appropriate legal aspects of dealing with human remains; 3) many felt that SCA-sponsored CRM workshops should focus on various scenarios, perhaps even including role playing — an idea advocated by committee member Lorrie Planas (Yokuts) some time ago; such scenarios should examine both good and bad solutions. Suggested scenarios included: a) the difference between state and federal laws with regard to the discovery and disposition of human remains; b) the differences encountered by federally and non-federally recognized groups; c) laws that relate to looting; and d) human remains found on private property, especially on agricultural land where discretionary permits under CEQA are not required. It was suggested that a workshop be organized consisting of alternating discussions of specific laws and scenarios associated with such laws. Finally, it was noted that arrowhead collecting is not a violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), but that it still is a misdemeanor, as it represents theft of property.

Cooperation Column by Jeanne Arnold

Mike Glassow (UCSB) is looking for reports or papers that consider fire-altered rock (often called fire-affected or fire-cracked rock), whether just tabulations by weight and/or count and material, or actual analysis of such data. He is aware of several studies of this sort in the Jumano sh area (SBA-46, LAN-229, projects on Vandenberg AFB), but suspects that archaeologists elsewhere in California have given serious attention to fire-altered rocks as well. He would appreciate a response by mail or eMail if you know of a report or paper, even if you don't have a complete citation. Send to Mike Glassow, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210 (glassow@scc.ucsb.edu).

Tom Wake (UCLA) has assembled several papers for a prospective edited volume on zooarchaeological studies in California, and is now calling for further contributions from all interested archaeologists. If you have a finished or in-progress paper on any topic relating to faunal analysis, and would like it to be considered for inclusion in this volume, please contact him by September 1: Thomas Wake, Director of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Institute of Archaeology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1510 (twake@ucla.edu).

Please submit items for the next Cooperation Column to Jeanne Arnold by July 10th. eMail: jeanne.arnold@ucla.edu.

Archaeology Week 1997 Launched at Rohnert Park by Beth Padon

During the Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park, the SCA Archaeology Week Committee launched California Archaeology Week 1997! This year, which is our sixth, representatives from at least 38 counties carried posters, programs, and bookmarks home to all parts of the state.

Thad Van Boening and I want to thank the many people who have made Archaeology Week 1997 possible. We thank Susan Walter for her outstanding poster; she completed the poster design and printing a month before the Meeting, which helped make distribution go very smoothly. Our thanks also go to Russ Kaldenberg, Bureau of Land Management. Because of his support, the BLM helps fund the posters for Archaeology Week.

Our bookmarks show how school children around the state interpret archaeology and resource preservation. All were displayed at the Annual Meeting, and the winning designs were reproduced for distribution. We thank Eric Ritter and the BLM for their support, which was essential, and Blossum Hanusek and her team for producing the bookmarks.

During the Meeting, many people helped in the book room to distribute Archaeology Week materials. We thank Richard Osborn, Mary Gordon, Nancy Fox, Patricia Likens, Donna Gillette, Eric Zabrosky, Michael Glenn, and Myra Herman. We also want to thank the following agency personnel for coordinating activities and distributing materials within their organizations: Deborah Tibbett, U.S. Forest Service; Roger Kelly, National Park Service; Jeannette K. Schulz, Department of Parks and Recreation; and Russ Kaldenberg, BLM.

Looking ahead to Archaeology Week 1998, the theme will be "Fleeting Together California's Past." The dates will be May 10-17, which correspond to Historic Preservation Week. Thad will be co-chairman for next year's Archaeology Week, and he also will direct the 1998 poster efforts. Blossum Hanusek will coordinate the bookmark contest. Anne Duffield-Stoll will organize the essay contest, replacing Joanne Mack, who is moving to Indiana. Jeanne started the essay contest event four years ago, and we will miss her.

So many people are involved in California Archaeology Week that it's not possible to thank everyone by name. It's wonderful to see it grow. The SCA's efforts to increase awareness of archaeology get better every year. Thanks to everyone who has been involved, and we hope you find it a rewarding experience.

Legislative News

Archaeological Collections Repository Developed by San Manuel Tribe to Meet Tribe's and Federal Government Agency Needs

The San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel reservation, a federally recognized Indian tribe, announced on January 16, 1997 the tribe's plans to begin the development of a 160,000 square foot archaeological collections repository. The San Manuel Tribe stands alone as the first tribe in the United States to develop a facility of this magnitude, and in doing so, will meet the needs of federal agency requirements in curation of federal archaeological collections (36 CFR Part 79), as is required under law. The tribe is developing this facility with revenue derived from its gaming casino on the Reservation.

While the federal government has the responsibility to maintain archaeological collections made from federal lands, it is estimated the Bureau of Land Management has in excess of 1.5 million artifacts in curation repositories not meeting federal standards, and that other federal agencies have an equal amount ('"likewise substantive") or greater.
Archaeological Collections Repository (Cont.)

Federal agency responsibility for these archaeological collections, and the crisis surrounding the collections, has emerged in more recent times as the result of implementation of NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990).

Under NAGPRA, federal agencies are mandated to inventory their respective archaeological collections and provide inventory notifications to federally recognized Indian tribes. During these inventories, archaeologists identified that some ancient collections were being kept in facilities not meeting standards for federally-owned archaeological collections (36 CFR Part 79). This crisis became readily apparent to the Tribe through a "Draft Briefing Statement on the Management of Federally-owned Museum Collections in the California/Nevada Desert." This document came from "PACRAT" (Paleontological and Cultural Resource Action Team), a group made up primarily of federal agency archaeologists and land managers.

Realizing the significance of developing a large-scale regional cultural resource curation facility, Tribal Chairman Henry Duro told his people this facility will provide a foundation for our tribal cultural awareness programs well into the 21st century. In the earlier part of this century, recordings of Serrano songs were made and housed in facilities such as the National Anthropological Archives by such scholars as John Peabody Harrington, who recorded Serrano culture among political and religious leaders, including Santos Manuel. San Manuel has recognized the value of cultural resource repositories.

The tribe's development of this facility will assist the federal government in meeting the needs of multiple federal agencies, as a partner in cultural resource preservation. This facility is identified as being able to serve as a regional archaeological collections center to serve the tribe, the Department of the Interior, and archaeologists, in perpetuity.

San Manuel Tribal Chairman Henry Duro has requested letters of support from professional archaeologists expressing their support of the tribe in developing this archaeological facility. Letters in support can be directed to Henry Duro, Tribal Chairman, San Manuel Tribal Administration, 26524 Indian Road, Highland, California. While the tribe is involved in this crisis, it has identified a way to meet its cultural preservation goals and assist the Department of the Interior in meeting the same goals of preservation of archaeological collections.

Sincerely,

Wil Jensen,
Tribal Archaeologist
San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians

New Grey Literature Reviewers

The Newsletter has gained two new Grey Literature reviewers. Rick Fitzgerald of Garcia and Associates has volunteered to take over from Terry Jones as the Central Coast reviewer, and Don Laylander of CalTrans District 9 takes over from Wally Woellenden as reviewer for the Eastern Sierra region. Thanks to Rick and Don in advance for their contributions. We still have a vacancy for the Southern Sierra region; anyone with a research interest in this area is encouraged to contact the Editor for more information.

Comments on "Sound Bites and Archaeology"
by Michael Sampson

I wish to respond to the commentary on the length of presentations at annual meetings ("Sound Bites and Archaeology") written by Claude Warren in the December 1996 SCA Newsletter. I agree with Claude that ten minutes is not enough time to convey the essence and significance of archaeological research in an oral presentation. Indeed, I have found on several occasions that even the standard 20 minutes proved to be insufficient to properly present all data.

I strongly recommend to organizers of future symposia at SCA annual meetings to avoid inclusion of ten-minute presentations. Rather, organizers should use a minimum 20-minute format, and even consider employing a 30-minute format. The speakers participating in a symposium of 30-minute talks will simply tailor their presentation to include more substance and time for a few questions. A speaker will not "lose" the audience in a longer presentation if the paper has substance and the speaker uses a hint of eloquence.

Presentations can be appreciably improved by some rather straightforward advice: (1) the paper should have "substance," such as a few interesting facts and a thoughtful interpretation of data; (2) practice the presentation ahead of time, in particular, with a prepared manuscript; (3) employ a series of well-executed slides or other visual media to better illustrate presented information; and (4) speak forcefully to the audience, and do not mumble toward the screen or podium. Any presentation following the above advice will certainly be considered more than an archaeological "sound bite."
May 19 to 24, 1997. Field and Laboratory Methods in the Location, Recovery, and Analysis of Human Remains from an Outdoor Setting. Mercyhurst College, Erie, PA. This seminar, co-sponsored by the Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute, the University of Indianapolis, and the Administration of Justice Department of Mercyhurst College, will expose participants to state-of-the-art techniques in the recovery of human remains from an outdoor forensic scene. Instructors: Dr. Dennis Dirkmaat, D.A.B.F.A., Mercyhurst College (Forensic Anthropology); Dr. James Adovasio, Mercyhurst College (Archaeology); Dr. Stephen Navrocki, D.A.B.F.A., University of Indianapolis (Archaeology); Special Agent Michael Hochman, FBI St. Louis (Forensic Archaeology); Dr. Neal Haskell, Rensselaer IN (Forensic Entomology); Charity Diefenbach, I.S., Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (DNA). Please contact Dr. Dennis C. Dirkmaat, Mercyhurst College, Glenwood Hills, Erie, PA 16546. PHONE: (814) 824-2105, FAX: (814) 824-2594 or eMail: dirkmaat@utopia.mercy.edu or Dr. Stephen Navrocki, University of Indianapolis Archeological & Forensics Laboratory, 1400 E. Hanna Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697. PHONE: (317) 788-3486, LAB: (317) 788-3365, FAX: (317) 788-3369 or eMail: navrocki@gandlf.uindy.edu


May 23-25, 1997. California Mission Studies Association Conference, Loreto, Baja California. For information: Dr. Rose Marie Beebe, Department of Modern Languages and Literatures, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95055.

May 24-26, 1997. The American Rock Art Research Association Conference, La Junta, CO


May 29-31, 1997. Remote Sensing Applications in Archaeology. St. Cloud State University, The Oriental Institute, NASA. For information: Benjamin Richman, Spatial Analysis Research Center, Dept of Geography, St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN 56304 or eMail: RSAA@elefhelen.stcloud.mssu.edu or http://elefhelen.stcloud.mssu.edu/RSAA

May 29 - June 1, 1997. Society for Industrial Archaeology Annual Conference. For information contact: SIA Headquarters, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University Houghton, MI 49931, or phone (906) 487-1889 FAX (906) 487-2468, eMail: PEM-194@mitu.edu

August 4-8, 1997. Archaeology For Native American Educators: Building Curriculum, Building Bridges. A workshop sponsored by the Society for American Archaeology, will provide up to 30 Native American educators with materials and strategies for developing curricula using the scientific concepts and findings of archaeology. The workshop will be at Haskell Indian Nations University, Lawrence, Kansas. Instructors: Pam Wheat, M.A., Texas Historical Commission; Jeannine MoC, M.A., Bureau of Land Management, Utah; Ramson Lomatewama, Adjunct Professor, Northern Central College, Illinois; and Joedic Clark, M.A., North Arizona University. To register or for more information, contact Jon Czaplicki at jczaplik@ibrge680.ustv.net or phone (602) 395-5693, Rebecca Hawkins (513) 861-3313, Margo Price (919) 962-6574, or Anne Rogers (704) 227-7268 - eMail: rogers@wcu.edu

August 13 to 16, 1997. Laboratory Methods in Forensic Anthropology. University of Indianapolis Archeological & Forensics Laboratory, Indianapolis, IN. This course will pick up where the previous one left off. Extensive hands-on opportunities with real, demonstration, cast, and forensic case materials will supplement the detailed lectures and presentations. A knowledge of basic osteology is recommended. Course will cover basic laboratory procedures (maceration, photography, storage), human vs. animal osteology, commingling and number of individuals determination of sex, age at death, and stature, establishing positive identification, use of quantitative data and computerized discriminant analysis, analysis of trauma and pathological conditions, analysis of taphonomic alterations (animal gnawing, erosion), forensic odontology, and report preparation and expert testimony. Instructors: Dr. Stephen Navrocki, D.A.B.F.A., University of Indianapolis; Dr. Dennis Dirkmaat, D.A.B.F.A., Mercyhurst College; Dr. Leslie Eisenberg, Burial Sites Coordinator, State of Wisconsin; Dr. Donald Martin, D.A.B.F.O., Indiana University School of Dentistry; Matthew A. Williams, M.A., University of Indianapolis; and Christopher W. Schmidt, M.S., University of Indianapolis. Cost: approx. $450. Please contact Dr. Dennis C. Dirkmaat, Mercyhurst College, Glenwood Hills, Erie, PA 16546. PHONE: (814) 824-2105, FAX: (814) 824-2594 or eMail: dirkmaat@utopia.mercy.edu or Dr. Stephen Navrocki, University of Indianapolis Archeological & Forensics Laboratory, 1400 E. Hanna Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697. PHONE: (317) 788-3486, LAB: (317) 788-3365, FAX: (317) 788-3369 or eMail: navrocki@gandlf.uindy.edu

Sept. 17-20, 1997. Western Museums Association Annual Meeting, San Diego. For information: Wendy Finch or Jim Hanley, P.O. Box 36069, Los Angeles, CA 90036-0069.


October 16-19, 1997. Society for the History of Technology, Pasadena CA. For information: Prof. Miriam R. Levin, SHOT Program Chair, Program in the History of Technology and Science, History Department, Case (Continued on page 16)
Calendar

(Continued from page 15)

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.


There is a new archaeological site on the web. It is called R.A.S.T. (Protecting Archaeological Sites Today). This is an on-line organization dedicated to protecting cultural sites through letter and eMail writing campaigns. Check it out at: <http://home.uleth.ca/geo/jasweb/jasweb.html>

Calendar listings include notices for meetings, lectures, museum openings, educational opportunities, etc. All submissions are welcome. For frequent updates and more background information visit the SCA web site (http://www.scanet.org). Please send calendar listings to Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, P.O. Box 6003, Nevada City, CA 95959-6003 or email day@jps.net

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SCA Newsletter

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The SCA publishes a quarterly newsletter of articles and information essential to California archaeology. Articles and letters from readers are welcome. Lead articles should be about five pages in length, double-spaced; longer articles may be printed in installments. Hard copy submissions must also be on diskette (3.5" WordPerfect format preferred) and may be directed via snail-mail to Sharon A. Waechter, Newsletter Editor, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., P.O. Box 413, Davis, CA 95617, (916) 756-3941, fax (916) 756-0811. Submissions may also be sent via e-Mail. The SCA Executive Board encourages publication of strong opinions on issues in California archaeology. Opinions, commentary, and editorials appearing in the Newsletter represent the views of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Board or the Editor. Lead Article authors should be aware that their articles may appear on the SCA website, unless they request otherwise.

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The Society for California Archaeology is a nonprofit scientific and educational organization dedicated to research, understanding, and conservation of archaeological resources. Membership is open to everyone with an interest in California archaeology.

SCA promotes cooperation among archaeologists in California by: 1) conducting symposia and meetings to share information on new discoveries and techniques; 2) publishing an annual Proceedings on archaeological research in California; 3) publishing a Newsletter on current topics of concern, with news and commentaries; and 4) promoting standards and ethical guidelines for the practice of archaeology.

The Society seeks to increase public appreciation and support for archaeology in California by: 1) helping planners, landowners and developers understand their obligations and opportunities to manage archaeological sites; 2) representing the concerns of California archaeologists before government commissions and agencies, and on legislation; 3) encouraging the conservation of archaeological resources for future research and public interpretation; 4) discouraging vandalism and exploitation of archaeological resources; 5) recognizing the significance that many sites possess for ethnic and local communities; and 6) encouraging respect, appreciation, and a better understanding of California's diverse cultural heritage.

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Volume 31, Number 2

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