The Prehistory of a Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
by Linda A. Reynolds, Inyo National Forest, Bishop

This article relates to the prehistory of the central portion of the White-Inyo Mountain Range of eastern California. The Range comprises the first chain of Great Basin mountains east of the High Sierra Nevada; it is a single geological unit extending 175 km from Montgomery Pass on the north to Owens Dry Lake. The central portion comprises a rugged topography of wooded ridges interspersed with large, open flats, bordered on the west by Owens Valley, on the east by Saline and Eureka valleys, and encompassing intramontane Deep Springs Valley. This western Great Basin pinyon-juniper woodland was the setting of my dissertation research (Reynolds 1996a), partially summarized herein, along with subsequent reflection on implications of the findings (Reynolds 1996b; Reynolds and Woolfenden 1996).

For studies set within the pinyon-juniper woodland, the importance of pinyon pine seeds — "pine nuts" — in the aboriginal diet is a critical issue. Previous analyses of archaeological remains in the Inyo-White Range and adjacent Owens Valley (Bettinger 1975, 1989, 1991; Delacorte 1990) have led to the conclusion that the intensive exploitation of pine nuts seen ethnographically (Liljeblad and Fowler 1976; Steward 1933, 1938) developed rather rapidly after 1350 B.P., with prior use of the uplands confined to hunting forays. This reconstruction is based on a static Holocene ecological model, with the location of modern vegetation zones held constant throughout the period of human occupation.

I present here an alternative scenario, describing an earlier inception of pine nut use within a constantly changing environment. My research was structured as an inquiry into the interaction of hunter-gatherers within a highly variable, semi-arid environment. Two data sets were investigated: the archaeological record reconstituted as a distribution of artifacts and features across the landscape, and the paleoenvironmental record contained in plant macrofossils recovered from ancient packrat (Neotoma spp.) middens.

Natural Context of the Study Area

Elevations in the study area range from 1,128 to 3,392 m amsl. Perennial springs flow down the eastern escarpment, and there are springs throughout the central range. Annual precipitation at the National Weather Service's weather station in the Owens Valley at Bishop averages 12.5 cm. The rate of precipitation can be estimated at 1.8 to 6.35 cm per 3.04 m rise in elevation (Powell and Kleiforth 1991).

The pinyon-juniper zone of the central White-Inyo Range, found between 1,981 and 2,986 m in elevation, is dominated by pinyon pine (Continued on page 3)
I have just returned from Yosemite National Park, where I attended the SCA Board Meeting and Northern California Data Sharing meetings. About 100 people participated in a full day of data sharing, inter-mingled with field trips and followed by a lively reception where more information flowed (along with the beer). I also attended the Southern California Data Sharing meeting a few weeks ago in Riverside, which were equally successful and well attended throughout the day, followed by a gathering in a local establishment. On behalf of the SCA, I want to thank Joan Schneider and Jane Caputo for organizing excellent meetings with a full and varied group of papers and activities.

You may notice a change in this Newsletter with the addition of an "Opinion" page. With the initiation of this new feature, we welcome articles that address issues in California archaeology. It is the hope of the SCA Board and the Newsletter editorial staff that we can initiate a professional dialogue on important topics and provide an opportunity for SCA members to express their views relevant to California archaeology. The editorial staff will still reserve the right to make changes as they see necessary, and of course the views expressed in the "Opinion" section do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Editor or the Society for California Archaeology.

As a reminder, the upcoming 1998 Annual SCA Meeting in San Diego will be a meeting not to miss. Preparations continue, with all kinds of exciting events and symposia planned. I have recently organized the Plenary session for Thursday, April 10, entitled "Out of the Past, Into the Future: Directions for California Archaeology in the New Millennium. The following presenters, who have been active in California archaeology for over twenty years, have been selected to present in this important session: Bob Bettinger, Dave Fredrickson, Michael Glasgow, Chester King, Joanne Mack, Patricia Martz, Michael Moratto, and Claude Warren, with Kent Lightfoot as the discussant. Time is scheduled throughout the session for dialogue. This should prove to be a stimulating and dynamic Plenary Session that will provide a perspective on past and guidance for future research in California archaeology. Many other symposia have been organized, as well as a plethora of social events that will provide plenty of opportunity for networking and having a fine time.

On a more serious note, one of the more important issues that has been brought to the Board's attention recently is a possible change in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Last year the Yurok Tribe was recognized as a Tribal Historic Protection Office by the National Park Service, and are therefore qualified to assume the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officer for their tribal lands. Since then, Cherilyn Widell, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Bill Seidel, the Coordinator of CHRIS, have approached the Yurok Tribe with the possibility of becoming an Information Center under CHRIS. As part of this process, it has been discussed that the tribe might receive Information Center records from two counties, Humboldt and Del Norte, which are currently housed at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University. If the Yurok Tribe is interested in becoming an Information Center, they will then prepare a proposal that will be reviewed by a representative of the Northwest Information Center, the Coordinator of CHRIS, the SHPO, a representative of the State Historic Resources Commission, and the Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee. If the proposal is viable, the State Historic Resources Commission will review it in a public hearing. At our last Board meeting, Bill Seidel and Leigh Jordan (Coordinator of the Northwest Information Center), presented the possible changes in the Information Center system. The SCA Board will be looking at this issue carefully, and is in support of the review process as outlined. Any questions about these changes should be directed to Bill Seidel.

Finally, the California Resources Agency is asking for comments on proposed CEQA changes. Appendix K has been completely removed and in its place there is a new section 15064.5. "Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources." For more information on these changes you can take a look at the following web site: http://cesca.ca.gov/planning-ceqa/index.html. Comments on these changes are due by December 6 and can be submitted to Douglas P. Wheeler, Secretary of the Resources Agency, 1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311, Sacramento, CA 95814; FAX-(916) 653-8102; public phone (916) 653-5659.

In closing, I plan to keep the membership informed about key issues affecting California archaeology, but right now suggest reserving space at the Hyatt Islandia for the Annual meetings from April 8-11 to get the great room rate of $76. Good luck with El Nino.
Pinyon-Juniper Woodland (Continued from page 1)

*pinus monophylla* and Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*), with mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*) also present. Where trees are absent, shrubs form the dominant cover: sagebrush (*Artemisia nova* and *A. tridentata*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata* and *P. glandulosa*), green ephedra (*Ephedra viridis*), and curly rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*; Spira 1991).

Fauna include a variety of arthropods, amphibians, and reptiles (Spilley and Guilliani 1991), a rich variety of birds (Johnsen and Cicero 1991), and approximately 60 species of mammals (Casey and Wehausen 1991). Historically, big game species include mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), Range, and mountain sheep are found only in the most inaccessible places. Mule deer still winter in the study area along the crest between Badger, Papoose, and Squaw Flats (Denise Facine, California Department of Fish and Game, personal communication, 1990).

The Data Base

The archaeological record was investigated at two levels of analysis: general survey data from Owens Valley, and intensive surface recording and excavation at Papoose Flat. The first came from the Enfield collection. In the 1960s, Bishop educators Rollin and Grace Enfield began an intuitively-derived archaeological survey program in the Owens Valley region, producing over 1,200 prehistoric site records, with surface collections from the majority of sites. Of the 213 Enfield records from the study area, 167 contained sufficient information to be of use for study. These data provided a coarse filter of the general landscape consisting as they do of individual site records unsupported by systematic survey or data collection methods.

Papoose Flat, a 304-hectare, sagebrush-covered valley ringed by the pinyon-juniper woodland and lying at an average elevation of 2,600 m, was chosen for finer-grained analysis. "Isolates" as well as "sites" were considered. Twenty-five sites had been recorded on the Flat prior to 1991, 21 by the Enfields and four by Bettinger (1975). Additional fieldwork was undertaken by the Inyo National Forest (Reynolds et al. 1993) between 1991 and 1993, in consultation with the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley. Work included survey, intensive surface recording, and excavation of rock ring features. An additional nine sites were found, previous site boundaries were considerably expanded, and a number of "isolates" were recorded.

In addition, a number of ancient packrat middens were found on the southern rim of Papoose Flat and in the center on granitic inselbergs. Four of these were collected and their contents analyzed. From midden # PF091894L3(1), in the north-central portion of the Flat, pinyon pine needles and shell fragments were recovered that yielded a calibrated AMS radiocarbon date of 7880 ± 60 B.P. (BETA-86098), placing pinyon pine at Papoose Flat at the beginning of human occupation there. This was not unexpected, with previous dates for pinyon in the northern White Mountains at 8790 ± 110 B.P. (Jennings and Elliot-Fisk 1993), and at Haystack Mountain in southern Owens Valley between 23,000 and 14,500 B.P. (Koehler and Anderson 1994).

A wide variety of flaked stone tools and massive quantities of obsidian were found on sites at Papoose Flat, the vast majority made from obsidian. Milling equipment, found across all modern vegetation zones, included one bedrock mortar, a wooden mortar, a number of handstones and neither stones, and unmodified scoria fragments used to process pine nuts (Bertha Moos, Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley, personal communication, 1992). Other artifacts included incised stones, pettrey, beads, worked quartz crystals, a pinyon hook, and a cane whistle. Several features also were found, primarily rock rings of various sizes, ranging from less than a meter to 4.5 m in diameter; two were filled in with rocks. All visible features occurred within the encircling woodland.

Diagnostic Points and Temporal Phases

Typeable projectile points (n = 203) included two Silver Lake, 38 Pinto, 46 Elko, 20 Humboldt, 58 Rosegate, and 39 Desert series. Silver Lake points (Armsden 1937) date prior to 7500 B.P. Bettinger and Taylor (1974) place the Pinto series in eastern California at 3450-3150 B.P., during the Little Lake phase. However, more "robust" Pinto forms, similar to those from Papoose Flat, appear as early as 7500 B.P. (Bassgall 1993; Bassgall and Hall 1993; Jenkins 1987; Jenkins and Warren 1984). The Elko series marks the Newberry phase, 3150-1350 B.P. (Bettinger and Taylor 1974). In the Owens Valley region, Humboldt series points are generally accepted as marking this phase as well (Bassgall and Giambastiani 1995). The Rosegate series includes Eastgate and Rose Spring points (Thomas 1981) and marks the Haiwee phase, between 1350 and 600 B.P. The Desert Series includes Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood points (Thomas 1981) and represents the Marana phase (post-600 B.P.).

Ninety six percent (96%) of the points were made of obsidian. A sample of 101 was sent for XRF analysis, with nine sources identified. Three sources, Fish Springs, Truman/Queen, and Coso, were used throughout the middle and late Holocene. The Queen Imposter source was used in Newberry through Marana times, Casa Diablo was associated with the Little Lake through Haiwee phases, Unknown Source A with the Little Lake and Elko phases, and Unknown Source B and Saline Valley sources only with the Little Lake phase. One Cottonwood point was made of glass from the Moapa Range in Nevada. Diminution of the number of sources used through time reflects a pattern noted across the region (e.g., Basgall 1989; Delacorte et al. 1995); seven sources were found among the Pinto points, six among the Elko points, and five among the Rosegate and Desert series points.

Changes in Projectile Point Distribution

Distribution of the various projectile point series across the Papoose Flat landscape is rather striking and, in combination with paleoenvironmental findings, most illuminating. Most of the early points (the two Silver Lake points and 34 of the Pintos) were found at one location in the open center of the Flat. Two other Pintos were found along the ecotone between the sagebrush and the woodland, and two within the woodland (Table 1). During the middleHolocene, which coincides with the Little Lake phase, summer temperatures of the Owens Valley region were considerably warmer than today, by as much as 5% to 7% C (Feng and Epstein 1994). The upper treeline of the pinyon-juniper woodland reached into what is today the alpine zone (Jennings and Elliot-Fisk 1993). Papoose Flat at that time would have been in the central portion of the pinyon-juniper zone, rather than at its upward reach, and what is today open sagebrush would have been more park-like, with pinyon possibly dominant over juniper, due to increased summer rainfall.

Of the 66 Middle-period (Newberry) Elko and Humboldt series points found, 32 were located in the modern sagebrush, 16 along the ecotone, and 18 within the woodland. As Papoose Flat packrat middens date to an earlier period, reconstruction of the environment during the Newberry phase must depend on other analyses, which indicate an increase in precipitation, a decrease in temperature, and a lowering of the treelines (Jennings and Elliot-Fisk 1993; LaMarche 1973, 1974). At least it can be said that the (Continued on page 4)
woodland in the study area remained, with a vertical distribution similar to today.

The distribution of projectile points shifts again after 1350 B.P., with only 10 of the 58 Rosegate forms found in the open flat, 18 along the modern ecotone, and 30 within the modern woodland. Late Holocene packrat middens from the White Mountains (Jennings and Elliot-Fisk 1993) indicate little difference in plant communities from that time to the present. It can be assumed that the vegetation distribution at Papoose Flat was also similar to the present, with a sagebrush-covered center ringed by the pinyon-juniper woodland. It is apparent that site location was following the treeline.

During the latest prehistoric phase, the woodland appears to have retreated further from the center of the flat, with only one of the Desert series points found in the open sagebrush, six along the ecotone, and 32 within the modern woodland.

Discussion

At this point, we must reconsider the original regional settlement category as a taxonomy of functional site types derived from site constituents and site location (Bettinger 1975, 1982), with the location of vegetation zones static through time. The shifting location of diagnostic projectile points across Papoose Flat, from sagebrush to woodland, could be taken to support a regional subsistence/settlement system where the sagebrush environment was used as a hunting territory prior to 1350 B.P., with the inception of intensive pine nut procurement in the woodland thereafter. Paleoenvironmental data, however, locate pinyon pine at Papoose Flat ca. 8000 B.P., and show a middle Holocene rise in summer temperature, with concomitant upward movement of the pinyon-juniper zone, followed by a decrease in temperature and depression of the treeline. It appears, therefore, that rather than sites being located in different vegetation zones through time according to the economic focus (i.e., big game vs. pine nut procurement), sites at all times were within or adjacent to the treeline, following its movement across the flat through the middle and late Holocene.

For any of the Archaic phases throughout the central portion of the White-Inyo Range, well over half of the projectile points (53% of Pinto series, 68% of Elko and Huraboldt series, and over 90% of Rosegate and Desert series) are found on sites with domestic facilities—rock rings and milling equipment—considered to be indicative of pine nut procurement (Bettinger 1975; Delacorte 1990). These associations have been interpreted as indicative of different economic foci at the same place through time. Alternatively, they can be seen as an earlier use of the uplands for pine nut procurement—perhaps during the Newberry phase, when 88% of the projectile points are associated with domestic facilities.

Support for this alternative is found in the relationship between mobility, storage, and effective temperature (ET), a concept introduced to archaeology by Binford (1980):

ET is a measure of both the length of the growing season and the intensity of solar radiation available during the growing season...we can expect a general relationship to obtain between ET values and global patterns of biotic activity and hence production (Binford 1980:13).

Effective temperature has proven in this and a subsequent analysis (Binford 1990) to be a predictive variable in the study of hunter-gatherers, demonstrating a "clear curvilinear relationship between increased dependence upon storage and decreased ET values, and that storage can be predicted only where ET values are 15 or less" (Binford 1980:4).

The concept was applied diachronically to the Owens Valley region by Reynolds and Woolfenden (1996), using a deuterium/hydrogen isotope time series derived from bristlecone pine (Pinus longaeva) tree rings from the White Mountains, which indicate a continuous cooling by 5 in °C over the past 6,800 years (Feng and Epstein 1994). Effective temperature for Owens Valley, centered on Big Pine, were calculated at selected points in time.

Effective temperature drops below 15 at several intervals prior to 3500 B.P.; however, the intervals involved probably did not have sufficient duration to affect subsistence/settlement practices. With the sustained decrease after 3500 B.P., however, sufficient time would have occurred for vegetation to respond. Resulting environmental conditions would require less expenditure of energy by human populations to procure food in bulk and store it, than to seek food during the winter months. The timing of the ET rubicon in the Owens Valley region is coeval with the associations presented above.

The last consideration is the limited presence of pinyon remains in pre-1350 B.P. sites on the Owens Valley floor. This has been used to support the notion that pinyon was not intensively used anywhere until that time (e.g., Bettinger 1989; Delacorte et al. 1995). It is suggested here that the high degree of residential mobility indicated for early Holocene times and the Little Lake and Newberry phases (e.g., Basgall 1989; Bettinger 1989; Delacorte et al. 1995) requires us to look for evidence of the exploitation of any given resource where the resource was once located. It is to be expected that residentially mobile people will make use of what is available within a site catchment, moving on when the vicinities are exhausted (Binford 1980). The increase of pinyon pine remains in Valley floor sites after 1350 B.P. is an indication of a more logically organized subsistence/settlement pattern, and not necessarily an increase in the use of pine nuts in the diet (Reynolds 1996b).

Summary

People and pinyon have coexisted in the White-Inyo Mountain Range throughout the Holocene. The archaeological record of an entire landscape needs to be analyzed in the context of diachronic vegetation zone shifts, rather than as individual sites located within an environmentally static matrix. The coeval shifts of both treeline and site locations through time indicate a long relationship between the two, requiring a reassessment of the regional culture history model, which has intensive use of pinyon pine occurring only in the late Archaic. Climatic conditions favoring storage began in the late Holocene, when we also see an increase in the association of time-sensitive projectile points with domestic facilities indicative of pine nut exploitation. This evidence is found in the pinyon-juniper zone, as would be expected in the remains of residentially mobile populations.

The final point regards the use of modern resources in the vicinity of a site to determine its function. The correlation of site constituents and environments is not under question, and the use of modern vegetation zones may be warranted in some cases, at Papoose Flat, however, it clearly is not. In the future, vegetation shifts as well as other environmental variables must be seen as the dynamic variables they are, and changes need to be factored into functional determinations accordingly.

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Society Business & Activities

Summary of Minutes of The January 25, 1997 Executive Board Meeting
by Gerrit L. Fenenga

The SCA Executive Board Meeting was held at the offices of PAR Environmental Services in Sacramento on Saturday, January 25, after a day of revising the SCA Strategic Plan. It was attended by Breck Parkman, Mary Maniery, Lynn Gamble, Ken Wilson, Lynne Christsen, Constance Cameron, Gerrit Fenenga, and Kristina Roper. Approval of the minutes of the June and November 1996 Board Meetings were deferred until the March Board Meeting, to be held at Rohnert Park.

Kristina Roper presented the Business Office Report and the move to CSU Fresno. She wondered about logistical issues that might arise with the Business account and suggested perhaps we should consider changing to a statewide bank. A decision was made to revisit this topic in March after the results of the election were in. Maniery brought up the status of revisions in the SCA Procedures Manual. Updates are needed for the Annual Meetings and Data Sharing Meetings sections, but there are problems with the original computer disk. Parkman noted that we also need to integrate the WWW into the Procedure Manual, especially the relationship of the Webpage and Webmaster to the Business Office. Roper said she would have Steve Dondero do this. Gamble noted that the SCA Webpage was the "best one she had seen."

Cameron presented the Treasurer's Report. She said that things were on track, but we have less cash than this time last year, due primarily to Archaeology Week funding sources. The Board reviewed her budget report. Cameron reminded us that the monies the SCA receives are simply pooled into a common bank account. Maniery asked if we had invoiced the US Forest Service (USFS), because we have a signed contract which levies a penalty fee if we have not been paid within 30 days of a due date. Wilson recommended we send a letter to the Forest Service, including a copy of the purchase order and an invoice. Cameron said she would prepare an accounting sheet that specifically tracks incoming and outgoing monies for Archaeology Week and send it to the Board members.

Updates on the Annual Meetings were discussed next. Parkman reported that the Rohnert Park Meetings would have more than 200 papers in 22 symposia, plus several roundtable discussions, a short plenary session, and an open "public" session with presentations by Kent Lightfoot, Julia Costello, David Hearst Thomas, and Donald Johanson. There was short discussion of restricted paper lengths and how to contend with multiple presenters. Parkman mentioned the Silent Auction and noted we need to add a section on this to the Procedures Manual. Fenenga asked about the possibility of using the public session to raise funds, either through a nominal admission charge or with a prominently displayed "donations" container. Parkman said he would run this idea by the Program Committee.

There was no news about the San Diego meetings. For the 1999 meetings in the East Bay area, Gamble is still negotiating reducing costs with the Marriott Hotel in Oakland, but said we need to sign a contract early to get lower rates. Maniery raised the issue of Easter versus Palm Sunday weekends. The Procedure Manual specifies Palm Sunday as the official date for the Annual Meetings, but often we choose Easter for the lower rates. Maniery said she would investigate to see if we needed to change SCA by-laws. The Board briefly discussed the rising costs of facilities and services for meetings and the problem of being a large organization. There was nothing to report on the year 2000 meetings in Riverside.

The Newsletter and Proceedings were next on the agenda. Parkman discussed some problems that have arisen with costs of publication of the Proceedings, especially layout and printing. Judith Reed has told him she can now do the layout, which will save the SCA some money. Next we discussed publication of the Bennyhoff Plenary session of 1995 as an Occasional Paper, and publication of Volume 10 of the Proceedings as a ten-year index. As chair of the Publication Committee, Reed will do box of these. Maniery brought up the sharp rise in printing costs and lamented the fact that the SCA did not negotiate a long-term contract with th

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Minutes Continued

San Diego printer we have used in the past. Lynne Christenson said she would speak to Greg Greenway and Marty Rosen about doing this now. In regard to the Newsletter, Parkman said that Sharon would stay on for one more year as editor, but that we should start to look for a replacement for her.

Committee updates were next. Parkman noted that the Membership Committee was inactive, since there was no chair. He proposed Tom Wheeler as a possibility, and asked that the Board come up with some other names. Cameron said the Business Office should look over old membership lists and pursue renewals. Someone indicated we should emphasize new members. Christenson proposed we have co-chairs for northern and southern California to be more effective. Maniery reminded us of Tom Layton's $250 donation to sponsor new student memberships and said we need to track those who accepted these, since the condition was that they rejoin the following year. She also said that not all the money was spent, and that Tom should be informed of the outcome of his offer.

Maniery next reported for the Legislation Committee; it has been a quiet year and there was nothing specific to discuss. She reminded us that Lynn Dunbar only covers legislative activity within the state, and we need someone to monitor developments at the federal level. Parkman reported for the Avocational Society Committee. He had a recent update from Larry Weigel, stating that there were four nominations for the Helen Smith Award, and the Committee would decide on their choice later this week. This information will go to Paul Chace, who arranges to have an actual award designed and made. He also said they need to update their mailing list, since several Societies have disappeared. In regards to the Publicity Committee, Parkman said he has had no luck contacting Kerstine Johnson. The suggestion was made that a replacement be found, and Wilson suggested Dick Markley. Parkman said that Georgie Waugh has resigned from the Curation Committee due to time constraints. Andy Yatsko will stay on, and perhaps a co-chair can be found.

Nominations were discussed next. Parkman went through the list of candidates for each office. Maniery asked about how the Nominations Committee was to work with the Executive Board and said we need to look at the Procedures Manual. She was particularly concerned that some individuals might join the SCA just to run for office. Parkman asked about limits on the number of candidates running for a given office and about the appropriateness of incumbents being asked to run again. Fencenga suggested that Secretary should be a two-year appointment (like Treasurer), due to the learning curve involved with this position and the importance of having people with some memory of past Board decisions. Maniery suggested we invite newly elected Board Members to the last meeting of the year to observe the proceedings.

Gamble reported for the Development Committee. She said her goals were to publish the names of donors (unless there were problems with appropriateness) in the Newsletter and to acknowledge them at the Annual Meetings. Maniery said that the Easement Committee had been idle due to winter weather, but that she would coordinate with Trudy Vaughn to see that there was a report by the time of the June Board Meeting. Archaeology Week and Native American Programs Committee reports were postponed, since both would involve some lengthy discussion.

Representative reports were next. Maniery said that nothing specific was being tracked, but there were a few issues to mention. First was a legal battle in which the Society For Historical Archaeology was contesting the salvage of a shipwreck, the Brother Jonathan, that had been removed from the National Register. She said this was setting an unfortunate precedent and that the SCA should consider becoming involved, perhaps through letters of support as a "friend of the court" in the legal proceedings. She said she would talk to Glenn Ferris to get more information. Second was an upcoming meeting at the OHP concerning a Task Force on Resource Banking. Cheryl Widell (California SHPO) had suggested the SCA sponsor lunch for this event, although we are not represented. Maniery said that Jim Woodward will go and provide us with a report. She also suggested that Dana McGowan and Patti Johnson might be good choices to be involved in this. Finally, she mentioned the intention of the Information Centers to hold regional Focus Groups and suggested that the SCA should be represented at these. Individuals proposed for this were Jamie Cleland and Rebecca Apple. Christenson pointed out that the IC's were holding their annual meeting the following week and this issue was still being discussed.

Archaeology week was discussed next. Parkman showed the Board a mock-up of this year's poster, drawn by Susan Walter. He said Thad Van Buren has proposed a design for 1998, which raises the issue of single sourcing versus having a competition as was originally conceived by the Board. For various reasons, competition has not worked out the last several years. This year the specifications were too rigid and not "artist-friendly"; these will be revised in the future. Someone pointed out that in regard to Thad's proposal, the Archaeology Week theme is decided at the Annual Meetings when the planning committee meets. The poster design should follow, not precede this. Volunteered funding for Archaeology Week and the placement of sponsors names/logos on the posters were discussed. Maniery moved that we have a $1,000 minimum donation limit to have sponsors names and/or logo on the 1997 poster. Gamble seconded, motion passed unanimously.

Wilson said that he would call Judy Rose of the USFS to get a financial commitment for the 1997 poster. Maniery indicated that the BLM (Kalenberg) has set aside $6,000 for Archaeology Week, but they may put conditions on this. In particular, the SCA may need to show more support from other agencies and other contributors. Parkman stated that he and John Foster will attempt to get support from State Parks. Gamble suggested using matching funds as a stimulus for support. Wilson pointed out there is a fundamental problem in that our budget does not provide enough dollars to support all of our goals, and we may need to consider prioritizing our agenda with Archaeology Week.

The next topic involved recent developments with the Native American Programs Committee and its attempt to sponsor a workshop in Bakersfield in December. Fencenga presented a short history of events, and Gamble supplemented this. It was noted that the SCA Board voted to postpone, but not cancel, any future workshop, and that the overall goal was to foster positive relationships between Indians and archaeologists. Gamble noted that while we need to take the lead in this, we don't want to get involved in any controversy. Someone said we need to be very sensitive and try to mend fences, but that we should not now hold a workshop. We should, however, have involved parties engage in discussions to try to determine what will work. Wilson noted that there has been a recent empowerment of tribal governments, and a reemergence of political issues involving traditional competition for power. Maniery discussed the issue of the Salinan workshop and ownership of the materials used in that workshop. Gamble suggested Phil de Barros and Janet Eidness work with the Salinans to identify who owns what. After further discussion it was decided to hold a special closed discussion session at Rohnert Park to consider what to do next.

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Minutes Continued
Regarding the BLM Legacy project, Maniery recently met with Russell Kaldenberg and Meg Heath to discuss the SCA’s concerns. They could not answer a lot of her questions, but the overall problems seemed to center around a series of communications. The bottom line, she said, was that we are continuing to work with the BLM, although there are some logistical issues that may arise in facilitating the workshops, etc. Maniery summarized by stating that the Board must try to get more funds and must work more closely with the BLM. Russell has suggested we get a critique of the SCA grant proposal submitted to the SAA to find out exactly why we did not get it, and to see how we can strengthen our proposal.

The next topic was Gamble’s concern with the CEQA review process for cultural resources and the notion of standards in archaeological reporting. She said she was pleased with developments with the SCA Strategic Plan and then outlined several steps she would like to proceed with. These included meeting with the SHPO, reviewing the Heritage Task Force Subcommittee report, considering the establishment of an SCA committee to deal with this subject, and coordinating with the Information Centers. Christenson said that currently about ten CEQA reviews are being done each month and mentioned there was an upcoming proposal to change Appendix K. Discussion followed regarding ideological and other shifts at the SHPO and consequences of these. Gamble then brought up the other main issue, that of archaeologists and practices of under-bidding contracts, etc., and the need for regular standards. Wilson and Gamble both stated that we need to set up a committee on professional standards; Gamble said she would make arrangements to do this.

A series of miscellaneous issues were covered next. Cameron reported on the "diploma mills" problem. The Board determined that SOPA should police this, but suggested that the future Professional Standards Committee also monitor it. Next was the subject of sensitive data in our published literature and sees no problems. The SCA Newsletter 31 (4)

Summary of Minutes of the
March 26, 1997
Executive Board Meeting
by Gerrit L. Fenenga

The March 1997 Executive Board Meeting was held in the Redwood Board Room of the Doubletree Hotel in Rohnert Park. The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m. In attendance were Breck Parkman, Mary Maniery, Lynn Gamble, Ken Wilson, Lynne Christenson, Constance Cameron, Katherine Dowdall, Michael Sampson, Gerrit Fenenga, and Kristina Roper. Visitors included Andy Yatsko, Laurie Warner, Lynn Dunbar, Russell Kaldenberg, Thad Van Buren, Adrian Praetzellis, and Glen Caruso. Minutes from the November 15, 1996 and January 24, 1997 Executive Board Meetings were approved with corrections. Minutes from the June 15, 1996 meeting were again deferred.

Kristina Roper reported on the Business Office. Her main issue involved the use of bulk mail versus regular mail for sending out election ballots. Bulk mailings result in major differences between when different members receive their ballots, and consequently when they return them. Parkman said we need to revisit the entire election, suggesting an earlier establishment of a Nomination Committee to streamline the process and using the web site and 1st-class mail for ballots. Roper also updated the Board on some outstanding invoices, and Maniery reported the status of the Procedures Manual, which needs updating and refinements to the section on annual meetings. Cameron presented the Treasurer’s report. The major topics were an accounting of the budget, and unpaid monies associated with Archaeology Week.

The Annual Meetings were discussed next. Sampson had brochures for the San Diego Hyatt Islandia placed in the Rohnert Park registration packets and suggested rooms be reserved early, since we have a low room block commitment. He also said many ideas were being considered at local planning meetings, including various tours and workshops and the
Minutes Continued

The A vocational Committee continues to express concern over a lack of field work. There was no news from the Legislation Committee.

Gamble reported on options for the 1999 meetings in the Oakland/Emeryville area. Laurie Wilkie and John Holson have agreed to be Local Arrangements Chairs. Gamble summarized the advantages and disadvantages of different locations, and the Board gave a tentative go-ahead to finalizing a contract with the Marriott Hotel in Oakland. Christianson is working with the Mission Inn in Riverside regarding the meetings in 2000. The SCA has not received a sample contract, and a number of details have still to be worked out. She also suggested we might try something different, like a mystery theater during the awards dinner.

Committee updates were next. Tom Wheeler has agreed to serve as Membership Committee Chair. Maniery reminded the Board that some money still remained from Tom Layton’s offer last year to match first-time student membership fees. She said about 25 memberships were left, and she would announce this at the opening of the Annual Meetings tomorrow. It was also noted that there were some problems arising from the recent change in membership dues, since some people were still using old application forms. There was no news from the Legislation Committee. The Avocational Committee continues to express concern over a lack of opportunities to participate in archaeological projects. One of the problems involves liability issues and the use of volunteers in archaeological fieldwork.

Parkman announced that the Fort Gujjaros Museum Foundation will receive the Helen C. Smith Award. The Publicity Committee has been relatively inactive since Kerstine Johnson has been on the East Coast. She is back now and we expect her to become very involved with the 1998 meetings. Sampson suggested we increase the size of this committee, and Ken Wilson agreed to serve in this capacity.

Phil de Barros will continue as Chair of the Native American Programs Committee for another year and hopes to organize at least one more workshop. There was discussion over the Bakersfield workshop that was canceled. This subject was deferred to a separate meeting to be held with Native Americans on Friday. Karen Nissen asked Parkman if the SCA could provide financial support for Native Americans to attend workshops. After some discussion, it was decided we need more information to consider this thoroughly.

Christenson updated the Board on the upcoming Coachella Valley Archaeological Symposium to be held during Archaeology Week. Roper noted that SCANET has received a considerable increase in use, attributing this to the Annual Meetings and especially to the posted interview with David Hears Thomas. Parkman said the Global Village launched its website this week and that it was linked to SCANET. The subject of an SCA brochure was raised by Roper and Wilson. They have been investigating this and think we need to start at the beginning with this project. Wilson recommended a two-color format with some good photos and defined focus. It was decided that a draft brochure would be prepared by the time of the Fall meeting. Gamble reported that nothing was happening with Development Committee and that this responsibility passes to Sampson as President-elect. An informal discussion followed concerning possible reorganization of the Development Committee; it was suggested that past presidents might be more effective heading this committee, since they better understand the workings of the SCA.

There was discussion about the transition of the Business Office, advice to the incoming Treasurer from Cameron, and new bank accounts in Fresno. Cameron said that when all outstanding bills are in, she will close the Business Office account in Fullerton. Parkman reported on the status of the Newsletter. Sharon Waechter took on the editorship with a two-year commitment and has agreed to a third year, but it is not too early to think about a possible replacement. There also was discussion about editorial policy when potentially controversial articles were submitted for publication. Parkman said we need a standard editorial disclaimer statement; others disagreed, feeling that the Newsletter should exist as an open forum and that the SCA should not adopt any position on articles. Instead it could be stated that opposing viewpoints are encouraged. Finally, Waechter has asked the Board for input on the SCA’s ad policy for the Newsletter. Essentially she wanted to know if some clients would be considered inappropriate and how we should evaluate these. The Board concluded that ads were archaeology-related and in good taste, we should accept them.

Archaeology Week was the next topic. Maniery has asked PG&E if they would donate funds. They have a Contribution Department, but require a mini-grant application stating how much money is needed, what it is to be used for, etc., and she found that they have specific deadlines, so they release funds for single years. Someone pointed out that we need to have an itemized breakdown covering how Archaeology Week monies are spent that could be provided to all potential contributors. An idea that has been brought up in the past is that the SCA allow major contributors to put their business logo on the Archaeology Week poster. Beth Padon has stated that schools do not want advertising on these if they are to be posted in public schools. She suggested these instead be put into the Archaeology Week booklets. Gamble asked if we should set standards and screen contributors to insure they are environmentally friendly and non-controversial. Christenson said that the logo issue is important, because we need to find means for raising money that are simple and easy. She believes that public schools are not as important in this respect, since we give the posters to them for free. She also stated that coordination of Archaeology Week should be integrated with the Development Committee. Maniery noted that we had a significant response to the bookmark competition, with some 365 entries. She said we need to thank Eric Ritter for this.

Maniery reported on Easements, stating that Trudy Vaugn has sent a report with suggestions the SCA should take. First, we need to track these at the various County Recorder’s offices, and second, we need to record and evaluate most of these sites, since they were recorded so long ago. This will entail contacting some landowners and other steps. It was suggested that the best of these sites might be offered to the Archaeological Conservancy.

Representative updates were presented next. Maniery said that the SCA had no representation at the recent State Historic Resources Commission Meeting, partly because we are not on their mailing list. She also said that the California Register is coming back to life, and we need to be involved if actions are taken to better integrate Appendix K of CEQA with the Register. She thinks we should ask Dana McGowan to stay on in this role, as she is knowledgeable and effective. Maniery next brought up the Information center Advisory Group Meeting and said that she did not go because she was only one day’s notice. Apparently only three people attended and the meeting was exclusively about the Mojave Initiative. The SCA Board had recognized a number of problems within the Information Center system that we should have in place (such as the backlog in site record processing, standards in record keeping, referral lists, site record forms, etc.), but the SCA is not being invited to these meetings by the OHP. Some recommendations that came up were that the J.C. Advisory group meetings be held quarterly, and that they be conducted with some

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(Continued from page 9)

Minutes Continued

specific goal in mind. Maniery said she would stay on as SCA representative and try to implement these ideas.

There was little news on TEA except it is up for reauthorization. Parkman reported for the new Task Force on Resource Banking. He has asked Jim Woodward to formally represent the SCA. Woodward went to two of the three meetings and has produced a report on his findings. He sees a lot of promise in this concept. The Board discussed the notion of banking cultural resources, and many expressed skepticism. This is a subject which needs more investigation and consideration before it can be integrated into CRM.

Maniery reported on the BLM Legacy Project. She said that everyone is now enthused and that a mini-grant application sent from SHPO was being prepared to offset printing costs. It was anticipated that the Northwestern California volume would be finished by September. Archaeology has been officially added to the state textbook plan, so the SCA will not have to lobby for this. Parkman and Gamble applauded Maniery for her efforts with the Legacy Project and asked her to stay on. Parkman presented information on the Brother Jonathan shipwreck issue, which involves the private salvage of a nineteenth-century wreck off the coast of northern California. There are major, precedent-setting concerns here and the SCA is being asked to join the SAA and the SHA as "Friends of the Court" in a suit before the U.S. Supreme Court. After some discussion, the Board agreed to do this.

Information Center "Focus Group" meetings were next on the agenda. These involve the electronic future of the OHP and client use of the CHRIS. There are a number of concerns about how this transition will affect the Information Centers, including potential loss of revenue, restrictions in the various roles they play in different communities, information security, etc. Gamble and Fenenga said that it is important that the SCA be involved in any decision making, presumably through the I.C. Advisory Committee.

Andy Yatsko, along with Christenson and Sampson, updated the board on Curation. Christenson has been asked to co-chair this committee, and she has agreed. The San Diego Repository Corporation has been formed, and its Archaeological Center is on the verge of opening for business. They have an 80,000 square-foot facility in the old Navy Training Facility building and will charge $600 per cubic foot for storage. Yatsko pointed out this is a unique entity, since it is not a museum or university. The non-profit, community-based partnership structure will serve both to preserve collections and to disseminate information. He said that the SCA Curation Committee can serve to provide advice and expertise. Christenson brought up larger issues such as deaccessioning standards and the idea of resource banking.

Thad Van Buren talked about Archaeology Week posters, including selection of artists, promotion of the poster project, expanding poster sales, and creating other Archaeology Week promotional items such as tee-shirts and coffee mugs. Other issues brought up were reducing printing costs and archiving Archaeology Week materials. After some discussion, it was decided we should return to a strict competition and offer a $1,500 prize, rather than sole-source the work, and revise the submission requirements to make them more "artist-friendly." The Board agreed to consider other promotional offerings and asked Van Buren to get some bids on these.

Russell Kaldenberg arrived with a proposal that the SCA create a new award in CRM named in honor of Thomas F. King. After some discussion, Wilson made a motion that the SCA approve in concept an award in honor of King and his contributions to California Archaeology. Christenson seconded, and the motion passed. Lynn Dunbar and Laurie Warner arrived next with a proposal for establishing a Local and Regional Planning Committee in the SCA. They pointed out that this dimension was left out of the Strategic Plan on Historic Preservation and is much needed. The Board decided to defer this subject until the Saturday Board Meeting in order to devote more time to its consideration. After all guests had departed, the Board discussed upcoming awards and commendations, and the meeting adjourned at 5:24 p.m.

ARTIST WANTED by Thad Van Bueren

The SCA is seeking proposals for a poster that will publicize the seventh annual Archaeology Week event, scheduled for May 10-17, 1998. Selection of an artist is based on creative interpretation of the annual theme, originality, artistic merit, and cost. The chosen artist will be responsible for preparing a camera-ready piece of original artwork, while the SCA will handle typesetting and final production of the posters. Payment is made upon receipt of the final artwork. The funding ceiling for this year is $1,500.

The theme for the 1998 event is "Piecing Together California's Past." The poster will be produced in full color on heavy 18 x 24-inch stock. Any two-dimensional medium may be used. The original artwork should be created at a scale no smaller than that used for production, with allowances made for margins and typesetting. Once the printing process is complete, the artwork will be returned to the artist. The SCA will retain the right to reproduce the artwork from photographic film in the future.

Interested artists should submit a concept sketch (or several) outlining your idea(s) for the poster to Thad Van Buren, P.O. Box 326, Westport, CA 95488. Submissions should also include an example of previous work, a firm cost quotation, and information about how to contact you. Previous artwork should be sent in the form of a color slide, color photograph, or color photocopy. Please do not send original artwork! All entries received by January 10, 1998 will be evaluated by the SCA Executive Board. Artists who submit concepts for consideration will be notified on or about January 20, 1998. Final artwork is due by March 1, 1998. If you have any questions about this request, please contact me at (916) 653-1427.

Committee Reports

Native American Programs Committee Update
by Philip de Barros, Chair

Since the successful symposium at the last annual SCA meeting in Rohnert Park [SCA Newsletter 31(2):11-13], the committee has begun preparations for three projected CRM workshops for Native American groups that will take place in the late winter or spring of 1998. Committee member Michael Jablonowski will be working with the Mendocino
Committee Reports
(Continued from page 10)

County Tribal Chairpersons Association and their attorney Pauline Girvin, who also works with the Mendocino County Intertribal Repatriation Project. Preliminary discussions have already taken place for a 3-4 day workshop on cultural resource protection laws and archaeological site monitoring. They are interested in following the same general format that was used for the Salinan Workshop in May 1996.

Committee Members Karen Nissen and Lorrie Planas are working with the Santa Rosa Rancheria in LeMoore (San Joaquin Valley), with the goal of having a 1-2 day workshop. Finally, Committee Chair Philip de Barros is working with the American Indian Studies Department at Palomar College on a CRM workshop that will be integrated into college course offerings next spring. In addition, there is the possibility of a joint workshop with the Six Rivers National Forest this coming year, with Ken Wilson serving as regional committee member.

This Fall, the committee will soon be sending a letter to Native American groups in California, asking them if they would be interested in receiving a bound packet of materials relating to the management and protection of cultural resources. If interested, the Native American groups can mail a return card requesting the materials. These will include a number of the items provided in the Sourcebook compiled for use in the Salinan Workshop and will be about 140 pages in length.

Finally, the committee is also considering the organization of a Native American symposium/roundtable for the SCA annual meeting in San Diego next April.

SCA Archaeology Week 1997
Essay Winners

Congratulations to the winners of the SCA Archaeology Week 1997 essay contest, to their teachers, and to the many other students that entered SCA's Archaeology Week contest. I am pleased to publish the winning essays.

First Place: Johnny Anzalone, Teacher: Miss Jane Lesah, Tropico Middle School, Rosamond, California

"What We Can Learn from California Archaeological Sites"

From archaeological sites in California we can learn about our ancestors and how they survived; how they treated the earth and their surroundings. An archaeological site is a place where there are material remains of people who once lived there or worked there. Some ways to recognize sites are to look for chipped stones, a source of water, evidence of midden and pecked or painted rock art. Pecked art is called petroglyphs. Painted art is called pictographs.

I have visited an archaeological site in my area and it is important because it has a deep, dark, large midden area. This shows that the area was occupied by a large group of people over a long time. Learned how they ate and made food. They made weapons out of rocks, bones and wood. They used mortars in their kitchen and lived next to a water source. They tried not to waste food. I saw the rock art artists had painted on rock walls. I learned that we can learn about their religious beliefs from their art. Students need to be told about California's archaeological sites and

SCA 1998 Poster Session

The SCA 1998 Poster Session will follow on the heels of the SCA conference theme: "Public Archaeology: Footsteps Toward the New Millennium." Presenters are encouraged to develop posters that follow the conference theme to the best of their abilities, but no poster will be excluded. Presenters must send a completed application including a title and a 100-word abstract to Ron May (e-Mail: SCA1998@aol.com) by December 15, 1997. The application form can be found on the SCA web page <http://www.scanet.org>. If you are planning to participate, need a hard copy of the application, or have any other questions regarding the poster session, please contact Myra Herrmann as soon as possible.

eMail: mjh@proc2000.sannet.gov
phone: (619) 236-6827

Los Penasquitos Historic and Archaeological District Tour
1998 Annual Meetings

Nestled in the 3,000 acre Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, just 15 minutes north of downtown San Diego, is the Los Peñasquitos Historic and Archaeological National Register District. The district includes the Los Peñasquitos adobe, the first residence in San Diego County, built in 1824 by Captain Francisco Marie Ruiz, as well as the 3,000 year old prehistoric site situated beneath the adobe's floor. Share the story of the prehistoric occupants, the history of the rancho, as well as the site's recent restoration by San Diego County.

The four-hour tour is scheduled for Saturday, April 11, 1998, between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., and will include 1) Round-trip motor coach transportation from the hotel; 2) a guided tour from departure to return by Dr. Susan Hector, Chief of Special Operations at the San Diego County Parks and Recreation Department, of the adobe ranch house, other historic out-buildings, and the prehistoric sites in the same location; 3) a box lunch at the park (provided).

Price per person is $35.00. If you would like a souvenir totebag with a replica of the Los Peñasquitos Ranch brand, add $10 per person. Reservations are required with pre-registration for the SCA meetings. A minimum of 20 people will be required for the tour. For additional information call (619) 694-3049. Your participation supports the maintenance of the adobe.
Essay Winners, Continued

why they are important. Students can help protect archaeological sites by knowing how to recognize a site and how to handle sites properly. Archaeologists need to be careful when they dig. Students need to leave it alone or do it with the supervision of an archaeologist. It would be a good idea to have all schools participate in California Archaeology Week.

Second Place: Candice Larson, Teacher: Mrs. Zoe Burke

"Archaeology"

If you want to be an archaeologist then I am sure that you would want to know what an archaeological site is. An archaeological site is a place where records of the past lay buried or on the surface. Examples of archaeological records are bones, tools, pottery, ancient cities, jewelry, coins, and bits of cloth. What you might find depends on how old the site is and how well preserved it is. When a site is found and thought to have archaeological interest, archaeologists grid the surface of their site. Then they keep a record of what they found in that square and how deep it was.

You can learn many things by investigating sites such as the past, old and ancient. You can also learn to tell an ancient bone from a regular rock. Also it is possible for you to look at a bone and tell who or what it was from. We can learn about ancient Indians from California coastal sites. We can also learn about extinct animals like the ones found in the La Brea tar pits.

People can protect archaeological sites in many ways. One way is if when people find old bones or relics on their property they notify the local government and university officials to investigate the importance of the find. Property owners can place fencing around the sensitive archaeological sites. If fencing would cost too much perhaps signs could be used. So if you would like to be an archaeologist, then by reading this you are on your way to being a good archaeologist. Good Luck!

Third Place: Kyle Payne, Teacher: Ms. Elizabeth Mertias, Matlos School, Fremont, California

"Messages from the Past"

Archaeology will always be important so we can study our past.

An archaeology site is a place where old ruins, artifacts, or fossils have been found. Some archaeological sites, are easy to find, because they lie above ground but most sites have been hidden below the surface by the weather and by years of neglect. These sites are often exposed by a flooding lake or a big drought. People discover sites sometimes when they are plowing, digging foundations, or making roads.

We can learn many things from investigating archaeological sites in California. We can learn about past civilizations and how they lived. We learn what foods they ate. Maybe they had some kind of cure for a disease, or illness that we don't know. If they did, it must have been written down somewhere. Also, maybe we could find evidence of some kind of natural disaster that happened a long time ago. Because someday history may find a way of repeating itself.

Students can protect archaeological sights [sic] in many ways. A couple of ways are that they can respect the land where the sites are and leave the digging to the experts. Another way is they can write letters to different places, asking for funding for some California sites.

In this essay I told you what an Archaeological site is, what we can learn from investigating archaeological sites in California, and how students can protect archaeological sites in California. I hope you found this as interesting as I did.

Honorable Mention: Nandito Patel, Teacher: Ms. Ludlo, Teach School, San Luis Obispo

Archaeological Essay

Locating sites is the first job of the archaeologists. The sites may be located anywhere underground, above ground, or underwater. Some large sites are located easily because they are clearly visible or can be traced from descriptions in ancient stories or other historical records. These sites are used to find pieces of glass, clay, or rocks. After these artifacts are found they are separated by color and put together to their normal form. Many of these forms are pots or statues from the past.

By investigating these sites we can learn about the past and history and what went on in the past. Like, what gods ruled, the way they lived, what went on then, any customs and many other things about history.

For students to help protect archaeological sites they could call their district congress representative and ask them to put up signs that say "No Trespassing." Only archaeologists should be able to enter the sites. If other people enter the sites they should be fined. I think they should do this because I think archaeological sites are very important for history.

Avocational Society Roundtable

The Avocational Society Roundtable will be Thursday, April 9, 1998, at the SCA meetings. The purpose of the San Diego County Archaeological Society (SDCAS) sponsored Avocational Society Roundtable is to address issues that affect archaeological societies and how they operate. Several current issues that would be discussed include liability insurance, which is limited to the general membership for field trips and excavations; interaction with local, state and federal agencies, other preservation groups and CRM consultants for joint projects; public outreach/education, and Archaeology Week programs. SDCAS hopes that societies statewide will participate in this roundtable and open up discussions on other issues that the SCA board has not yet addressed. SDCAS would like to invite society members to provide input at this roundtable in hopes that it will generate new ideas and evolve into an annual gathering at SCA meetings. If anyone is interested in being a panel discussant, please contact Myra Hermann, eMail: <mjh@proc2000.sanmet.gov>.
 Archaeology Week

A meeting on Archaeology Week will be held on Friday, April 10, 1998 at the SCA Conference in San Diego. This will be a lunchtime meeting like last year, so plan to bring a bag lunch (no food will be provided) and all your ideas. If you would like additional information about participating in Archaeology Week activities, please contact Beth Padon (714-440-7020).

Committee Reports
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Call for Proposals,
James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award

The Society for California Archaeology invites interested undergraduate and graduate student SCA members to submit research proposals for support by the James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund. The award is intended to support original research on the prehistory of California and the Great Basin. Special consideration will be given to projects consistent with the scholarly interests of Dr. Bennyhoff in California and Great Basin prehistory, specifically those emphasizing analyses of artifacts in existing museum collections or in regional repositories, and/or those reported in inventories and reports which focus on: 1) the development, significant refinement, and/or modification of time-sensitive typologies, or seriation studies useful in identifying prehistoric spatial or temporal units, or 2) relating primary data to revision of existing cultural-historical taxonomic frameworks.

Projects may involve more than one subdiscipline of anthropology and may have objectives beyond those of culture history; nonetheless, a significant portion of the study must involve direct work with artifacts or other primary source data (e.g., mission registers, historical/archival documents), and must show promise to enhance the scientific understanding of California or Great Basin prehistory. Research projects must be designed to culminate in a formal research product, such as a thesis, dissertation, or formal refereed publication. In the case of a thesis or dissertation, a formal report describing results of the funded research and its contribution to the broader study will be required. It should be understood by the applicant that the proposed research and report must be completed within one calendar year of the receipt of the award.

Funds from the award may be used by the recipient for any purpose directly related to the study: e.g., travel for the purpose of studying collections, photography, illustrations, graphics, radionucler or other analyses. In addition to the monetary award, supplemental support is available for obsidian hydration readings, courtesy of the Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, Sonoma State University, and source analysis of obsidian specimens, through Geochemical Research Laboratory. This year’s award includes up to $500.00 cash, up to 100 obsidian hydration readings, and up to 50 obsidian source readings. Applicants can propose any combination of cash and analyses within these limits.

A letter of application for the Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award should include a concise statement of the research problem to be addressed, detailed budget request, and a timetable for the completion of the different phases of the project. The application letter should be accompanied by a copy of the student’s resume, and a letter of recommendation from the student’s major professor or other knowledgeable project sponsor, and mailed to:

Chair, Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award Committee
530 3rd St.
Woodland, CA 95695

Any questions about the award should be directed in writing to the above address. All required materials must be received by the SCA (at the address above) no later than February 1, 1998. If a Memorial Fund Award recipient is selected, the project title and abstract will be announced during the banquet awards ceremony of the 1998 Annual Meeting of the SCA in San Diego.

Probation Granted in Chumash Graves Case
by Chuck Schultz, Staff Writer
Santa Barbara News-Press
(Reprinted by permission)

Despite pleas from authorities to make his punishment "match the crime," Brian Krantz will serve no jail time for felony desecration of an ancient Chumash grave on Santa Cruz Island, a Superior Court judge decided Monday. Krantz, 34, who lives and works in Ventura, was placed on probation for three years and ordered to perform 250 hours of unsupervised community-service work. Judge Ronald C. Stevens declined, however, to impose any time behind bars for Krantz, who was convicted by a jury of one felony count and two misdemeanors. Under state law, Krantz could have been sentenced to as much as three years in state prison. However, there's no known Santa Barbara County case where a defendant has been sentenced to jail or prison for an archaeological crime.

The National Park Service and the District Attorney's Office both requested a one-year jail term, arguing that a strong message needed to be sent regarding such callous disregard for the sanctity of a Chumash burial site. The county Probation Department had recommended Krantz be slapped with a six-month jail sentence. Defense Attorney Steve Balash, and numerous friends and relatives who wrote letters on Krantz's behalf, insisted that "custody is unnecessary." Judge Stevens agreed. "I do not believe that this offense calls for any time in custody as a condition of probation," Stevens remarked from the bench. "I haven't made my decision lightly."

The judge added that "the defendant clearly deliberately and intentionally invaded and desecrated a grave and abused human remains. There must be some penalty for that. [But] I feel, given the way the case was handled from the outset — the experience of him being arrested, going through a trial and having a felony conviction on his record — constitutes an appropriate punishment."

On the felony count, Krantz was convicted of knowingly possessing or obtaining Chumash remains from a grave near the island's airfield last year. At the time, he was working as a hunting guide and cook for Island Adventures, which operated commercial enterprises there until the Park Service took full ownership of the east end of Santa Cruz Island in February. On Oct. 1, 1996, two Park Service rangers, working undercover by posing as wealthy hunters, witnessed Krantz unearth the remains of a Chumash woman believed to have been buried about 1,800 years ago. One of the investigators secretly tape-recorded about an hour of conversation with Krantz as he dug numerous bones out of the grave site with his hands.

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Chumash Graves Case  
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"It could be a burial ground," Krantz acknowledged at one point during the grave digging. "All of which is like, I mean, major, major bad karma — the Indians folks get all out by it."

Krantz's arrest in late January culminated a two-year investigation by the Park Service that began with a tip from an informant who was a Chumash descendant, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie of Ojai. She was in the courtroom Tuesday when Krantz was sentenced and was disappointed with the outcome. "It's not nearly enough" punishment to impose probation and community work service, but no jail term, Tumamait-Stenslie said. "I don't know what he will learn" from the sentence, she added. "I feel he's going to learn absolutely nothing."

Tumamait-Stenslie had expressed the view that he should "do at least a year [in jail] with five years probation" during pre-sentencing remarks to Deputy Probation Officer Patricia Davis-Orr. "Brian Krantz has absolutely no respect for human life," she told the probation officer, according to Orr's written report. "He's disgraced the [Chumash] culture, the people. He's made a mockery of us by his actions."

Jack Fitzgerald, Chief Ranger of the Channel Islands National Park, urged that "the sentence match the crime," according to the probation report. "There are people who don't see this as a crime...Sentencing needs to show the public and Brian [Krantz] that this is serious. A slap on the wrist is detrimental."

Krantz, a native of Peoria, III., graduated from UCSB with a bachelor of arts degree in 1986. His only prior criminal record was state Vehicle Code violation for speeding in 1995. He was silent throughout the court proceedings Monday and declined to talk to a reporter afterward. Prior to sentencing, Balash unsuccessfully argued that Krantz deserved a new trial because jurors were not given instructions regarding entrapment. He contended that the undercover officers had unduly pressured Krantz into going to the gravesite by repeatedly mentioning they would dig the grave. He urged that Krantz be sent to the grave digging.

To date, six historical sites have been the focus of intensive archaeological investigation. These include the Vasco Adobe, four tenant farmsteads, and an isolated livestock shelter. The Vasco Adobe was the headquarters of mid-19th-century ranch activities at Los Vaqueros, built by a partnership of four Basque cattle ranchers who had come to California via Argentina. Archaeological excavations uncovered the well-preserved remains of the two-room structure with an attached bread oven and an enormous stone fireplace that was probably used to smoke meat. A refuse-filled pit provided a rich material record of life on the Vasco. In all, analysis of the architecture, site patterning, and deposits of household refuse reflect a unique blending of tradition, modernity, and innovation at the site in the late 1860s and early 1870s. [Editor's note: for more information on the Vasco Adobe, see the Lead Article in the June 1996 issue of the Newsletter.]

The four farmsteads and the livestock shelter investigated at Los Vaqueros represent a later period in the history of the watershed, when the rancho was transferred into the hands of railroad baron Charles McLaughlin (in 1881) and his heir Mary Crocker (a few years later), and much of the land was divided into medium-sized tenant farms. The architectural and artifactual remains of these five sites offer a unique opportunity to examine the effects of various social processes on material culture, since all of them were in use around the turn of the 19th Century and were occupied by people of much the same socioeconomic class. Tenants at Los Vaqueros came from many different ethnic backgrounds, however, and the occupants of the five sites investigated thus far were Portuguese, Italian, Irish, and French. In all, data reveal a striking similarity in consumer goods, building traditions, levels of technological innovation, and disposal patterns among the sites, suggesting a material world shaped more by a shared status as tenant farmers than by ethnic background.

Archaeological testing of prehistoric sites within the watershed was undertaken from 1994 through 1996. To date, the ASC has excavated eight sites and recovered approximately 200 burials. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the valley was inhabited as early as 9,800 B.P. The report of the Los Vaqueros prehistoric investigations is currently in progress, and is planned for distribution in the fall of 1997. [Editor's Note: See the March 1996 issue of the Newsletter for a summary of the prehistoric archaeological excavations, written by Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal.]

Project reports include both technical documentation and popular reports; all are currently available as the Los Vaqueros Project Final Report Series, prepared by the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University Academic Foundation, Inc., Rohnert Park, California. The series was prepared for Contra Costa Water District, Concord, California.

Limited copies of these volumes are available from the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Ave., Bldg. 29, Rohnert Park, California 94928. Please request by title and/or series number.

1. Praetzellis, Mary, Suzanne B. Stewart, and Grace H. Ziesing  
1997 The Los Vaqueros Watershed: A Working History. 204 pages; 3 appendices; illus.; spiral bound. $15.00.

(Continued on page 15)
Los Vaqueros Project
(Continued from page 14)

Largely intended as a management document, this volume was developed to aid in the implementation of a phased treatment program for cultural resources within the Los Vaqueros Project area. The report synthesizes the results of archival and oral-history research undertaken to date for the historical archaeology component of the project, and draws on some of the insights gained from the first stages of data-recovery investigations.


This volume summarizes ethnohistoric research conducted for the Los Vaqueros Project and includes chapters contributed by scholars Randall Milliken, Catherine A. Callaghan, Beverly R. Ortiz, Jeffrey B. Fentress, Lee Davis, and Susan Lobo. The volume is divided into an introductory statement and four substantive parts.

“Regional Ethnography” includes an ethnogeography of the region, in which Milliken locates the boundaries of Mount Diablo-Brushy Peak area tribes based on mission marriage records and an analysis of personal-named suffix distribution. Milliken also offers a chapter on the social, economic, and religious life of the local people during the Contact Period. In the next chapter, Callaghan takes a linguistic approach to seeking the approximate boundary between language groups in the pre-contact project area, examining correspondences between personal names, gender, and language-group affiliations.

“The Sacred World” presents chapters by Ortiz and Fentress. Ortiz analyzes the sacred geography of the Los Vaqueros region, documenting the important place that specific features of the area's landscape hold in the native oral tradition. Fentress conducted detailed recording of the rock art of the Vasco Caves, along with an extensive comparative analysis of pictograph sites throughout central California.

“Native American History” includes four chapters that cover the period from 1776 through 1996. Milliken, who writes on the years from 1776 through 1845, relies heavily on mission record research, the results of which are thoroughly documented in a series of tables included in his chapters.

“The Miwok of Ione,” the last part of the volume, includes just one chapter contributed by Lobo. Lobo conducted a focused ethnographic study with members of this community, who have direct ancestral ties to the Los Vaqueros region.


These technical reports present the results of a phased treatment program undertaken at four historic archaeological sites within the proposed Los Vaqueros reservoir pool. In addition to the detailed findings of the site investigations, the report includes a thorough research design that incorporates a regional and project-specific historical overview; a discussion of field and laboratory methods; site-specific histories; and a concluding chapter that summarizes site interpretations, offers comparisons to other sites investigated at Los Vaqueros, and relates the results back to questions posed in the research design.

5. Praetzellis, Adrian, Grace H. Ziesing, and Mary Praetzellis 1997 Tales of the Vasco. 37 pages; illus.; spine stapled.

The subtitle of this volume thoroughly summarizes its contents: "Being the Stories of a Rancher from France, an Abandoned Wife who took to the Law, a Cowboy who got on the Wrong Side of the Law, a Much Loved Ranch Woman, and an Archaeologist, all Reconstructed from the Authentic Sources." The five tales presented here are told in the grand old tradition of the storyteller, and are characterized by the authors as “fact-based works of fiction.” The volume is well illustrated and is suitable for a general audience.


This volume synthesizes for a wide audience the archival, oral history, and archaeological research that has been conducted for the Los Vaqueros Project over the past decade and a half. The text is heavily illustrated and is divided into four chapters, arranged more-or-less chronologically. Each chapter includes a straightforward narrative overview of the period, followed by a series of essays focused on topics relevant to that time period. Each of the essays can stand alone, but each is more meaningful in the context of the volume overview. By the same token, a reader could get a capsule history of the Los Vaqueros watershed just by reading the overview.

“An Introduction to Los Vaqueros” presents the particulars of the project and includes essays on historic preservation laws, cultural resources management, the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods at Los Vaqueros, and the methods of historical archaeology. “Disputed Range: Ranching a Mexican Land Grant Under U.S. Rule, 1844-1880” focuses on the early years of the Los Vaqueros land grant and includes essays on Spanish and Basque cattle ranchers, long-term legal disputes, and the archaeology of the Vasco Adobe. “Parcelling the Land: Family Farms on Public Lands and Tenanted Leasesholds, 1870-1935” documents the changing land use and growth of population as much of the Los Vaqueros watershed was divided into medium-sized farms. Focused essays in this chapter cover such topics as rural architecture, railroad and railroads, the career of Charles McLaughlin and his heir Mary Crocker, folklore and ethnicity, and the archaeology of several farmsteads. The last chapter, “Full Circle: Los Vaqueros from 1929 to the Present,” describes the reconsolidation of much of the watershed and its return to use as grazing land.

SCA Newsletter 31 (4) 15 December 1997
Opinion Page

Can the Stewardship of Cultural Resources be Trusted to the DPR?
Opinion by John Parker, Ph.D.

The Evidence

Project #1 In 1993, I looked on helplessly as a trenching machine destroyed 41 cubic meters of a recorded archaeological site at Hearst State Beach; broken metate's and mortars flew out of the trench. A few weeks before, I had seen the project paperwork, which clearly stated that survey, testing, and data recovery was to be done before trenching began. None of the required work had been conducted.

The State Park archaeologist assigned to the project had orders to "halt" construction if artifacts were encountered. Though he saw the artifacts, he gave no such orders. No Native American representatives were contacted to monitor the work.

A public request to the chief ranger for an investigation of the incident was met with several letters from Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) officials indicating that, although the law was broken, no investigation would be undertaken. Citizen complaints filed against the DPR individuals who had lied to the press and refused to investigate were dismissed as "frivolous" by the department and were not investigated.

Furthermore, a request to SHPO (the ultimate watchdog for state agency compliance) was met with closed ears, as SHPO operates under the umbrella of DPR.

Project #2 In August of 1997, a backhoe trenched through human remains at Morro Bay State Park. The DPR CEQA paperwork specified that "All trenching must be monitored by a DPR archaeologist."

The work was conducted within 20 feet of a previously recorded archaeological site and no archaeologist or Native American monitor was on hand during the trenching. The private citizen who noticed the human remains in the backdirt pile notified the coroner and Native American community. A written request was made asking the chief ranger to investigate the incident. The ranger's response indicated that he was also unwilling to investigate. Instead, there was talk of charging the citizen who reported the remains with misdemeanor disturbance of archaeological materials.

Analysis

It is true that the above projects occurred in only two districts within DPR and may or may not reflect a system-wide problem. We all think of the State Park System as a steward of public resources. Some of us have even lobbied to have significant sites acquired by DPR for protection.

In the two cases described above, not only did the department ignore state laws protecting cultural resources, but their own law enforcement personnel arbitrarily decided not to enforce the laws, which would have found the department guilty of violations.

The Problems

Based on the actions of the two districts noted above, three very significant system problems surfaced:

1. There is a general lack of concern by field DPR personnel for the preservation of public resources. Ignoring DPR rules and regulations as well as CEQA law is a common practice among park maintenance staff. This basic disrespect for cultural resource protection has been made worse since DPR's recent reorganization. During the change, archaeologists were removed from the field and corralled in centralized service centers (Sacramento and San Diego). The logic of this remains to be explained, since at the same time, DPR resource ecologists were moved from centers o to the field.

2. DPR is predominantly run by law enforcement personnel (yes Virginia, all those guys with cute ranger hats are cops) sworn to uphold the law and protect the public and resources. In fact, until this year, you couldn't be a DPR District Director unless you were a cop. Yet these rangers seem to be very selective about which laws are enforced and what crimes get investigated. They are quick to investigate crimes against people, but they never seem to enforce the laws or investigate crimes against resources, especially if their own department is responsible for those crimes.

3. The political relationship that exists between DPR and SHPO ties the hands of SHPO when it comes to CEQA violations by DPR. Isn't it convenient that one of the agencies that manages, and can potentially destroy, cultural resources is politically immune from the watchful eyes of SHPO?

Solutions To Consider

Obviously, the number-one solution which must be considered is immediately moving DPR's cultural resource managers back out into the districts, where they can return to educating and watch-dogging the field maintenance staff.

Although not as easy to accomplish, but just as important, is the need to separate SHPO from DPR politically. As long as SHPO is under the control of DPR, no one can effectively monitor DPR's actions as a state agency.

Although fairly radical, two other solutions should be seriously considered:

1. For years, state parks have been run by police officers (rangers), and the resource protection and interpretive people within parks have been relegated to volunteer positions within park associations. It is perhaps time to turn the equation around; the resource and interpretive people should be paid to run the parks, and let the police volunteer their time in a "State Park Patrol Association."

2. The other, not-so-radical, solution is to take critical resources away from state parks by deeding all state park land containing cultural resources to resource preservation organizations such as the Archaeological Conservancy, Nature Conservancy, or Audubon Society. The legislature should embrace this idea, as it would achieve major cost savings when DPR fires the police who would no longer be needed. They were ignoring the resource protection laws anyway.

Response

by Michael Sampson,
Associate State Archaeologist,
California Department of Parks & Recreation

The following reply to John Parker's opinion article is based upon my own experiences as a long-time State Parks archaeologist. I actually have no first-hand knowledge of the two incidents discussed by John, as I do not work north of Santa Barbara County. I do know that the two incidents were handled by one State Parks archaeologist, who used very pok

(Continued on page 17)
Opinion Continued

Professional judgements in both cases. State Parks archaeologists thought the system are working internally to remedy the situation. Please do not think that the numerous other cultural resource specialists, including archaeologists, historians, curators, and others, employed by California State Parks are poor researchers and resource managers because of what occurred during the two incidents discussed by John Parker. I would encourage SCA members to write the Director of State Parks, Donald Murphy, and/or their legislators, to discuss concerns over these incidents and how they will be remedied. I would caution SCA members, however, that State legislators and State agency heads also need to hear positive support for the State Legislature to resource-oriented agencies and to historic preservation programs is always tenuous.

I strongly disagree with John’s suggestion to deed State Park lands with cultural resources to private environmental organizations. Such organizations do not have the staff or the staff expertise and do not have the infrastructure to appropriately manage archaeological sites and historic properties. Indeed, land managing agencies such as California State Parks often are approached by the Archaeological Conservancy and other organizations to accept lands and manage them in perpetuity.

I would like to note, too, contrary to John’s experiences at two parks, that I have found State Parks staff to show extraordinary care and interest in the cultural and natural values of parks. One must remember that maintenance staff are paid to find the most efficient ways to perform their jobs. It is the job of the Department to provide good training on resource values, while archaeologists and other specialists must work in concert with such staff to effect an program that furthers the preservation goals mandated in State Parks Mission and regulations.

Wanted: Out-of-Provenience Artifacts for a Children’s Archaeology Program

Does your firm, avocational society, college or museum have a box of artifacts of unknown provenience taking up precious storage space? Perhaps you do a bit of flintknapping and would like to get rid of the pile of debitage. Or maybe you know somebody with a shoebox of arrowheads that her grandfather collected who-knows-where? The University of La Verne will gladly take them off your hands! Donate your artifacts to us and we promise to put them to good use in our Youth Archaeology Field School. Our program teaches archaeological methods, ethics, cultural sensitivity and site stewardship to elementary school teachers and kids in Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties through survey, simulated excavation and laboratory exercises. We need artifacts, both prehistoric and historic, that we can use with children to give them genuine, hands-on experience. Just give us a call and we’ll come get them, or drop them by the University at 1950 3rd Street, La Verne and see for yourself how they will be used. Contact Kim Martí at (909) 593-3511 ext 4172, Anne Stoll at (909) 621-7521 or Craig Lesh at (909) 793-4932 for more information.

Calendar by Donna Day

January 7-11, 1998. 31st annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology will be held at the Crown Plaza Ravenna Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. For more information, contact Garrow & Associates at (770) 270-1192, fax 770-270-1392, or by e-Mail garrow@mindspring.com. Web site: <http://www.sha.org>.

February 1998. The California Mission Studies Association will hold their 15th annual meeting in San Juan Capistrano. For more information, contact CMSA at P.O. Box 3152, Mission San Jose, San Jose, California 9559. Web site: <http://www.jrac.cmsa>. 

March 25-29, 1998. 83rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle. For more information contact: Georges A. Pearson, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Kansas, 622 Fraser Hall, Lawrence, KS 66046. Tel. (913) 864-4103, fax (5224) or e-Mail <gtp@eagle.cc.ukans.edu> or David R. Yesner, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Alaska, Anchorage, 3211 Providence Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508. Tel. (907) 766-6845 or e-Mail <afdry@uaa.alaska.edu>. Also visit the SAA web site at <http://www.saa.org>. 

April 8-11, 1998. SCA Annual Meeting at the Hyatt Islandia Hotel, San Diego. Room reservations can be made at 1 (800) 213-1234. For more information contact Michael Sampson, Local Arrangements Chair, or Ron May, Program Chair at <http://www.scanet.org>. Proposals for symposia, workshops, poster presentations or volunteered papers should be submitted to Ron May at 6044 Estelle St., San Diego, CA 92115.

August 23-29, 1998. The 8th International Council for Archaeozoology at the University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Queries and session proposals may be directed to Rebecca Wigen at: <rwigen@uvvm.uvic.ca> or Quentin Mackie at: <qm@uvic.ca> Victoria Information: Map available at: <http://Kafka.uvic.ca/prelatio/ wwwwmap/ map/html> also contact Tourism Victoria, 812 Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C. Canada, V8W 1T3 Fax: (250) 382-6539 Toll free (North America): (800) 663-3883 Victoria Telephone: (250) 953-2033, Web site: <http://travel.bc.ca>.

Announcing the arrival of a new on-line anthropological journal: Internet Journalos Anthropologica Studies. The journal is based at the University of Montana, Department of Anthropology. The IJAS is a student-developed and edited forum for scientific papers dealing with anthropological studies. The IJAS is open to all professional anthropologists, students, graduate associations, and anthropology clubs. Clubs and Associations should send their e-Mail address to the journal so information pertaining to calls for papers and upcoming Journal issues can be posted directly to the group’s address. The IJAS is accepting papers for publication in the December/January issue. Submissions must be received by November 30, 1997, papers received after this date will be considered for later issues. For further information please browse the IJAS homepage at: <http://taylor.anthro.umontana.edu/ijas/ijashome.htm> - keyword CALL FOR PAPERS.

An on-line organization dedicated to protecting cultural sites through letter and e-Mail writing campaigns, called P.A.S.T. (Protecting Archaeological Sites Today), can be found at: <http://home.uleth.ca/geog/jasweb/jasweb.htm>.

Please send calendar listings to Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, P.O. Box 6003, Nevada City, CA 95959-6003 or e-Mail <day@jps.net>.

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SCA Executive Board 1997-98

President: Lynn Gamble
Dept. of Anthropology, SDSU
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-4443
H 619-679-9950
W 619-594-4575
eMail: lgamble@mail.sdsu.edu

Immediate Past President: E. Breck Parkman
2560 Meier Road
Sebastopol, CA 95472
H 707-829-8350
W 707-938-1519
eMail: 75263.3307@compuserve.com

President-Elect: Michael Sampson
California State Parks
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108
H 619-283-5960
W 619-220-5323
Fax: 619-298-6241
eMail: msampson@parks.ca.gov

Southern Vice-President: Joan S. Schneider
Dept. of Anthropology-UC Riverside
Riverside, CA 92521
H 909-780-1332
W 909-787-5521, 909-787-3986
Fax: 909-787-5409
eMail: jschneid@citrus.ucr.edu

Northern Vice-President: Jane Caputo
Redwood National Park
1125 16th Street
Arcata, CA 95521
H 707-464-6101
W 707-822-8904
Fax: (707) 822-8904
eMail: Jane_Caputo@nps.gov

Secretary: Gerrit L. Fenenga
Dept. of Sociology/Anthro, CSUB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099
H (805) 598-8398
W (805) 664-2108
Fax: (805) 665-6909
eMail: gfenenga@csubak.edu

Treasurer: Kathy Dowdall
645 Green Way
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
H (707) 571-7706
eMail: dowdall@sirius.com

SCA Newsletter

Newsletter Editor — Sharon Waechter
Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
P.O. Box 413
Davis, CA 95617
(916) 756-3941 phone
(916) 756-0811 fax
eMail: sharonw@farwestern.com

Newsletter Preparation — Carol Bryce
P.O. Box 292010
Sacramento, CA 95829-2010 (916) 558-3734
FAX (916) 387-1179

Contributing Editors & Editorial Assistance
Avocational Society
Larry Weigel (916) 653-1655

Calendar
Donna Day (916) 478-6214

Federal Agency Arch.
Karen Nissen (209) 488-4024

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Rebecca Allen (916) 563-1800

New Publications
John Johnson (805) 682-4711 x306

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by region; refer to Jan. 1995 issue

Editorial Assistance
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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 6.1 formatting 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 eMail. 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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Ads that run three or more consecutive issues receive a 15% discount. Columns are 3.5". Full page is 7.5" x 9".
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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1998 Annual Meeting program arrangements
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ISTEA Advisory Council Representatives
Paul Chace (714) 540-0800

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