



# Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

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June 1998

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## Substrate

*Newsletter 7( 4, 5):1-2 (October 1973):*

### *From the President*

"The SCA has been at least peripherally involved with the establishment of an archaeological position with the State Department of Transportation (D.O.T. - previously Highways). Roger Cook, a recent anthropology master's graduate from Sacramento State University, who was working for one of the Highway Districts as a right-of-way agent, has taken the position."

- Chester King

## Highlights of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting, San Diego

*Lynn Gamble with contributions by Russell Kaldenberg*

### SCA Lifetime Achievement Award to Jay von Werlhof

The SCA Lifetime Achievement Award is given for cumulative contributions to California archaeology over a lifetime. This year the award was presented by Russell Kaldenberg to Jay von Werlhof for his outstanding contributions to California archaeology over the many decades that he has worked in the state. Jay was born in Sacramento, California on September 13, 1923 and grew up in Red Bluff, California. On weekends Jay explored the countryside and first became interested in archaeology. Jay attended U.C. Berkeley where he received a B.A. and M.A. in history and later attended graduate school at UCLA. Jay's teaching record is remarkable in its breadth and depth, including courses in high schools and colleges all over California. He has taught at the College of the

*(continued page 12)*



*Jay von Werlhof Receiving his SCA Lifetime Achievement Award from Lynn Gamble, 1998 SCA Annual Meeting, San Diego, California*



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

<gwhite@faculty.csuchico.edu>

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

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#### Newsletter Deadlines

<i>For Issue</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
March	February 1
June	May 1
September	August 1
December	November 1

#### Calendar Submissions

Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, P.O. Box 6003,  
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1/2 to full page	\$125

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# Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

## Volume 32, Number 2, June 1998

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## From the President

I am very pleased and honored to be stepping in as President of the SCA. I wish to thank all of you for having faith in me to accomplish this endeavor, and I promise to work hard at my duties and obligations as President.

It is my pleasure to welcome the following individuals onto the SCA Executive Board: Tom Origer, President-Elect, Mark Basgall, Northern Vice President, Steve Horne, Southern Vice President, and Rebecca Apple, Secretary. Of course, Lynn Gamble and Kathy Dowdall stay on the Board as Immediate Past President and Treasurer, respectively. I am looking forward to working with all of these wonderful people in the upcoming business year. The SCA owes a special debt of gratitude to outgoing President Breck Parkman; he has unselfishly given considerable time, as well as thoughtful advice and actions, to our organization. I also want to publicly acknowledge the huge work load carried by our committee chairs and members: thank you all for your efforts.

Please note that the *SCA Newsletter* has a new Editor, Greg White. It is my understanding that Greg will be assisted by Rose White and students from CSU, Chico. They plan to perform all editorial duties as well as

layout and production. I look forward to enjoying the innovations and new energy Greg, Rose, and the CSU, Chico students will bring to the *Newsletter*. I wish to thank Sharon Waechter on behalf of the SCA membership for her stellar and exemplary work as Editor of the *Newsletter* and the staff at Far Western Anthropological Research Group for their assistance and support to Sharon. It was always a pleasure for me to work with Sharon in preparing news items for the *Newsletter*. I know others feel the same way I do about Sharon's thoughtful interactions with contributors to the *Newsletter*. I also thank Doug Bryce and his wife for the production work they so skillfully performed for many, many years.

The Annual Meetings in San Diego are a memory now, but I am hearing from members that all went well. I feel very strongly that production of the Annual Meeting and the Data-Sharing Meetings are the most important functions performed by this organization. The meetings represent an important service to all of you, the SCA Membership. So, the reports that all functions at the 1998 meeting were successful in terms of attendance, content, and organization means the SCA has done its job! The 1998 Annual Meeting was only successful due to the extraordinary efforts of many wonderful volunteers, including, Myra Herrmann, Ron & Dale May, Christy Dolan, Mick Calarco, and so many more. The Hyatt Islandia staff, too, were very gracious to us. Please look for news of the 1999 Annual Meeting, scheduled for the Red Lion Inn of Sacramento, in *Newsletter* issues and the SCA web site. Bill Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire are serving as Local Arrangements Chairs, while Kathleen Hull is Program Chair. It is not too early now to be planning a symposium, a workshop, a poster, or a paper for the 1999 meeting, or to make hotel reservations.

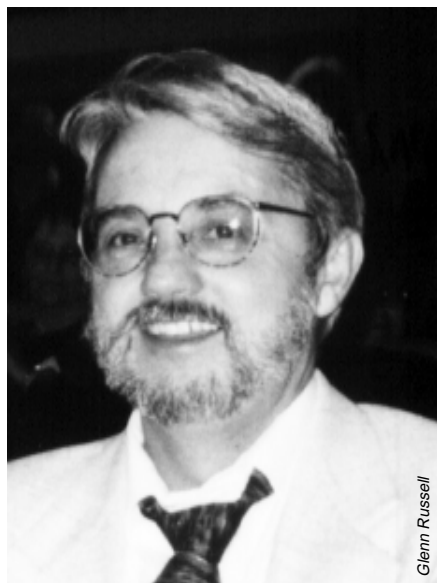
Although, it may not be known to many of our members, the SCA is a

respected member of California's historic preservation community. It is my foremost goal to use the SCA's status to further initiatives that are important to California Archaeology and its practitioners. The current SCA Executive Board plans to use our membership in the Planning and Conservation League (PCL) more fruitfully in lobbying for archaeology and history issues before the State Legislature. Through the efforts of the SCA Legislation Committee and PCL, our organization's stances on issues are now being more effectively presented to state legislators and other governmental officials. Legislative initiatives are even being carried by legislators on behalf of the SCA. That is being proactive to effect positive changes!

I plan to continue our good working relationship with Cheryl Widdell and the staff of the Office of Historic Preservation. They have been very open to recommendations on historic preservation issues presented by SCA. I look forward to working with Cheryl and OHP staff on such issues as CEQA review, encouraging site preservation at the local government level, the Information Centers, and other initiatives, such as supporting OHP staff in their work.

The SCA is actively involved in many other areas, including, public education, outreach to the Native American Community, the promotion of professional standards, California Archaeology Week, facilitation of communication among Archaeologists in the state, site preservation, and others. These issues are all outlined in the SCA Strategic Plan. I will discuss these topics in future *Newsletter* issues. I encourage the SCA membership to contact me about issues of concern. I also encourage everyone to consider getting involved in the SCA, as our organization can only be effective to the degree to which members commit their efforts.

— Michael Sampson



Glenn Russell

## SCA Business and Activities

### Committee Reports

## Avocational Society News

Larry Weigel

The Avocational Society working lunch forum at the SCA meetings identified some problems to work on that included the liability insurance issue and more communication through sharing society newsletters and using the SCA *Newsletter*. In order to make the position of Avocational Society Coordinator more responsive, Myra Herrmann has offered to take on the organizations in the southern half of the state and I will continue with those in the northern half. We have yet to draw the line but we will keep you informed of our progress. In the meantime, feel free to send notices of events or your newsletters to Larry Weigel, 2930 Spruce Way, West Sacramento CA. 95691.

We should all take notice that avocational societies played a big role this last May in promoting California Archaeology Week to the general public. Some examples from around the state are listed below. If you are interested in attending a future event or in volunteering your help to promote public awareness of archaeology, call your nearest avocational society. Most are listed on the SCA web page <<http://www.scanet.org>>.

The *Coachella Valley Archaeological Society* hosted their Second Annual Symposium: "Archaeology of the Coachella Valley and Adjacent Areas," on May 16th.

The *Friends of Sierra Rock Art* in cooperation with the Nevada County Arts Council and the Tahoe National Forest sponsored a number of Art Exhibits from May 1st to June 6th and a slide show "Rock Art of the Mojave" on May 15.

The *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society* met May 14th and featured a program on Archaeoastronomy by Virginia Wolf.

The *Sacramento Archaeological Society* sponsored a presentation, "Kennewick Man and the Peopling of the Americas" by Dr. James C. Chatters, on May 30th.

The *Southern Sierra Archaeological Society* had a guest speaker at their May 15th meeting. Dr. Joan Schneider lectured on the Easter Island Statue Quarries.

The *Ventura County Archaeological Society* hosted two lectures on May, 10th: "Recent Discoveries at Mission San Buenaventura: New Information to Enlighten our Understanding of the Past" by Dr. John Johnson and Dr. Gary Stickel with an illustrated lecture on the most recent discoveries at the mission quadrangle.



## Native American Programs Committee Report

Philip de Barros, Chair

The committee sponsored two major activities in March and April. The first was a 3-day workshop at the Coyote Valley Indian Reservation, near Ukiah, in Mendocino County, and the second was a 1-day workshop

during the annual SCA meeting in San Diego. Both went extremely well.

On March 13-15, a workshop was jointly sponsored by the NAPC and the Mendocino County Intertribal Repatriation Project, headed by attorney Polly Girvin, and assisted by several Pomo tribal elders, including the Chairperson of the Coyote Valley Reservation, Priscilla Hunter. Other individuals who were especially instrumental in the success of the workshop include NAPC committee member Michael Jablonowski and Madeline Solomon and Seana Gause of the Sonoma State Anthropological Studies Center. Committee member Janet Eidness also made important contributions. SCA Past-President, Breck Parkman, also contributed to the workshop. The workshop covered a wide range of issues relating to archaeology, cultural resource management (CRM) and the law, including discussions about traditional cultural properties. A Sourcebook was especially prepared for this workshop as was done for the Salinan workshop in 1996. Speakers at the workshop included the following: Polly Girvin; Larry Myers, Executive Secretary of the Native American Heritage Commission; Dwight Dutschke from the SHPO's office; archaeologist Mark Gary from the California Department of Forestry; Tom Gates, Yurok Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO); Glen Moore, Yurok tribal elder and Board Member of the Keepers of the Treasures; Reba Fuller, NAGPRA Coordinator of the Sierra Miwok; Denise MacLemore, Esq., Forest Archaeologist and Tribal Programs Manager for the Eldorado National Forest; Gary Pedroni and Yolanda Chavez (also a NAPC member) of the Mendocino County Archaeological Planning Commission; Marlene Greenway, BLM Archaeologist, and several additional tribal elders. The workshop had over 50 participants. Participants included representatives from several Pomo rancherias as well as individuals from the Coastal and Inland Miwok, the Yurok, and Tolowa groups.

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## *SCA Business and Activities*

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On Sunday, a group of about 25 individuals, including tribal elders, visited the Apple Tree Site at the Old Hopland Rancheria located on private land now owned by a winery. Based on conversations with various individuals and a recent phone call from Polly Girvin, it appears that the workshop was very successful and gave many people ideas about how to protect their cultural heritage, including traditional cultural properties. There is a strong desire for a follow-up workshop focused on networking within the planning process and evaluation of cultural resource management documents.

The SCA workshop on April 11 was an experiment. This was the first time that a workshop focused on CRM for Native Americans was being offered in the context of an SCA annual meeting. It succeeded beyond expectations. Over 120 people attended the session, including representatives from the Chumash, Juaneno, Gabrielino, Cahuilla, Luiseno, Ipai-Tipai, and Fort Yuma Quechon. After a blessing given by Carmen Lucas of the Laguna Band, the morning session focused on archaeology, CRM, and the law. I provided a brief history of the focus of archaeology, presented basic elements of archaeology (sites, features, artifacts) via a slide show, and discussed site significance in the context of National Register criteria as presented in a National Park Service video. Janet Eidsness presented information on traditional cultural properties. Tom Gates gave a wonderful presentation on working relationships between archaeologists and Indians (from the Indian perspective) and discussed the Yurok THPO and how smaller reservations could form a coalition to create a THPO. BLM representative, Bruce Crespín (Juaneno), discussed sacred sites, primarily through the presentation of a video that he produced for the BLM. The morning session ended with a brief presentation on how stone tools are made accompanied by a practical demonstration through the lunch hour by Rob Jackson of Pacific

Legacy. After lunch, Rob Edwards from Cabrillo College, presented an interesting slide lecture on topographic map reading. This was followed by a brief discussion of the difference between how CRM is conducted under state vs. federal laws as summarized in a handout.

The remainder of the afternoon session focused on monitoring issues with a panel consisting of the following individuals: Lori Chachora from Fort Yuma Quechon; Clarence Brown from Viejas; Mona Sespe from Pala; Gregg Castro, Chair of the Salinan Nation; Donna Haro, Salinan Tribal Spokesperson; Jerry Schaefer from ASM and Associates; Tim Gross from Affinis; Jamie Cleland from KEA Environmental; Danielle Huey from the Navy Facilities Engineering Command; Stan Berryman from Camp Pendleton; Dan McCarthy from the San Bernardino National Forest, and; Tina Biorn from Caltrans, Sacramento. Many important issues were discussed and specific monitoring scenarios were also addressed. The discussion went 30 minutes beyond the scheduled time for the close of the event. A Mini Sourcebook (180 pages) containing documents relating to the various topics presented was given to all participants, which included students from San Diego State, University of San Diego, Cal State San Marcos, and Palomar College, as well as a number of southern California archaeologists. Lowell Bean also attended part of the session, and Tom King and his wife, Patricia Parker, were also in attendance for most of the day. Tom addressed the group several times to make salient points, especially about the definition of cultural resources and traditional cultural properties, including related boundary issues.

In addition, on Friday, April 10, the Native American Programs committee met and had a very active session. Those in attendance included NAPC committee members Janet Eidsness, David Earle, John Johnson, Gregg Castro and Donna Haro

(Salinan Nation), and myself, along with the following guests: Tom Gates (Yurok THPO), Mark Gary (CDF), David Belardes (Juaneno Band of Mission Indians), Bruce Love (CRM Tech), Stephen O'Neil (Cal State Fullerton), Shelly Davis King (Davis-King and Associates), and Robert McConnell (Yurok Tribe, Cultural Resources Office). Interesting topics of discussion included preparing a workshop that would be certified for college credit through a local community college as Reba Fuller has done in the Tuolumne Miwok area; making a videotape from materials Mark Gary has filmed at the symposia in Asilomar, Rohnert Park, and Eureka; the need for a workshop which involves both archaeologists and Native Americans as participants, as Native Americans believe that they have much to contribute to archaeologist's understanding of their past; the idea that the NAPC-SCA could act as a clearinghouse for training and be involved in the production of a number of training modules that could be put together in various combinations to meet particular needs at particular levels, and; the use of Native American instructors at NAPC workshops.

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### *Secretary's Report*

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## **Summary of Minutes of the April 11, 1998 SCA Executive Board Meeting 5/1/98**

*Rebecca Apple*

The SCA Executive Board Meeting was held at the Hyatt Islandia Hotel in San Diego on Saturday, April 11, 1998. The meeting was called to order by President Michael Sampson. Others attending the meeting were Immediate Past President Lynn Gamble, Past President Breck Parkman, President Elect Tom Origer, Treasurer Kathy

## SCA Business and Activities

Dowdall, Northern Vice President Mark Basgall, Southern Vice President Steve Horne, Webmaster/Business Office Manager Kristina Roper, and Secretary Rebecca Apple. Also providing presentations to the Board were Anne Duffield-Stoll, Mary Gorden, Myra Herrmann, Nancy Fox, and Kerstine Johnson.

Sampson reviewed the responsibilities of the incoming Board Members. This included a discussion of individual responsibilities associated with each office being filled by a new Board Member, and broader duties concerning SCA goals and the Strategic Plan. Sampson recommended that the Vice Presidents attend meetings such as those held by the State Historic Resources Commission in order to increase SCA's visibility.

A discussion of potential sites for future SCA Annual Meetings included suggestions of Modesto or Chico for the 2001 sessions. Roper stated that Shelly Davis-King had mentioned that there was a new conference center opening in Sonora. Sampson pointed out that it is the responsibility of the Southern Vice President to be thinking about the 2002 annual meetings. He also said that he had talked to the Hyatt about having the meetings here again. Horne mentioned that the Fess Parker Resort in Santa Barbara had a new convention center and good rates in March, although the airport is small. Sampson noted that popular destinations need to be scheduled at least three years ahead. A more general discussion followed regarding separating the future dates of the SCA annual meetings from potential conflicts with other events such as the SAA meetings, Easter, and Passover.

Dates for the Northern and Southern Data-Sharing Meetings were discussed. Origer stated he would prefer to hold the Northern meeting in November to minimize conflicts with field classes. Northern Vice President Basgall said he is looking no earlier than late October

for the Northern meeting. Roper suggested the Vice Presidents watch for the deadlines to make sure the announcements get into the *Newsletter*.

As Local Arrangements Co-Chair, Sampson reported that the final count was not in, but that over 500 people attended the 1998 Annual Meetings. During the week there had also been over 2000 hits on the SCA web page.

Education Committee Co-Chairs Anne Duffield-Stoll and Mary Gorden presented an educational training game based on work provided by Vera-Mae Fredrickson. The Education Committee is asking the Board to consider if SCA wants to offer the game as an educational tool. Duffield-Stoll also asked if the Board wanted to support an expanded emphasis on education and teachers at the Annual Meetings. This would involve getting more space for the education workshop and education sessions. She will bring a written proposal and costs to the June Board meeting. June 6, 1998 at 9:00 a.m. was date and time set for the next Executive Board meeting, which will be held at the State Parks offices in Mission Valley in San Diego.

Local Arrangements Co-Chair Myra Herrmann reported that it was estimated that over 600 people attended the meetings this year. A total of 800 programs had been printed and she anticipated that all of these would be gone by the end of Saturday. Herrmann said the volunteers had done a great job and had gotten a lot of people to sign up as members. She will pass the membership material on to Roper. Gamble commented that everything had gone smoothly at this year's meetings. Herrmann said she would provide Sampson with a report for the June Board meeting.

Sampson raised the issue of the essay winners not receiving their awards. How to handle this oversight was discussed. Roper's suggestion that SCA put their picture and essays

on the web site was well received by all present.

The Board discussed the need to review the *Newsletter* and get back to *Newsletter* Editor Greg White with any corrections or spelling changes. The new editorial page was also discussed. Gamble stated that sites under threat can be included in the editorial section. Sampson encouraged members to contribute to the editorial page.

Gamble raised the issue of printing costs for a portion of the Mini-Source Books. She stated that the Board had asked Phil de Barros for 100 copies to sell at cost. Gamble moved that \$500 be used to cover printing costs for 100 Mini-Source Books. Origer seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

Origer suggested that a letter be sent to Michael Moratto, last year's Nominations Committee Chair, thanking him and his committee for their good job. The need to fill the committee chairs was discussed, and Sampson said he would be contacting people regarding the positions.

Archaeology Week Coordinator Nancy Fox announced the theme for next year: "Preserving California's Golden Heritage." She also reported that there were 25 people at the Archaeology Week committee meeting. She doubts if it will be possible to have them all meet again, but she will coordinate individually or in smaller groups. Debra Tibetts has agreed to be the Archaeology Week Poster Coordinator. Sampson stated that the Board wants to look at the poster concepts. Fox hopes that the submissions will be available in the fall. Fox reported that past Archaeology Week Chair Beth Padon had stated that the State Historic Preservation Office provided a substantial contribution to help cover the cost of printing the Archaeology Week booklets. Records show that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service (USFS) have also been slated for support of

## SCA Business and Activities

Archaeology Week. Horne will follow up on the USFS participation and Sampson already has a commitment from Russ Kaldenberg regarding BLM participation. Fox stated that she was also interested in "in kind" donations. Horne suggested she make a list of the types of things she needed. Roper suggested that the web site was a good place to post this information.

The next report was by Publicity Chair Kerstine Johnson. Although the meetings received some media attention, competition had limited the coverage. Some of this competition included the pandas and Easter. On a positive note Johnson said the local NBC affiliate had covered Susan Hector's Los Peñasquitos trip, and the CBS and ABC affiliates were scheduled for today. Whitley's paper had also been written up in the Union-Tribune. Horne asked if there had been press releases. Johnson replied that she had sent out 60 press releases. Johnson asked what the Board wanted to focus on regarding publicity. A discussion of ideas for increased publicity included better use of the web page and creating a press contacts data base and expert list. Gamble noted that Joan Schneider had drafted an expert list. Gamble will interview Jay Von Werlhof for the *Newsletter* in honor of his Lifetime Achievement Award. Johnson reiterated her request for direction, and Sampson said he would put the item on the agenda for the next couple of Board Meetings. Johnson agreed to stay on as Publicity Chair. Breck Parkman and Herb Dallas have also agreed to serve on the committee.

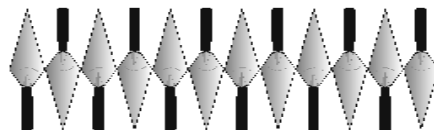
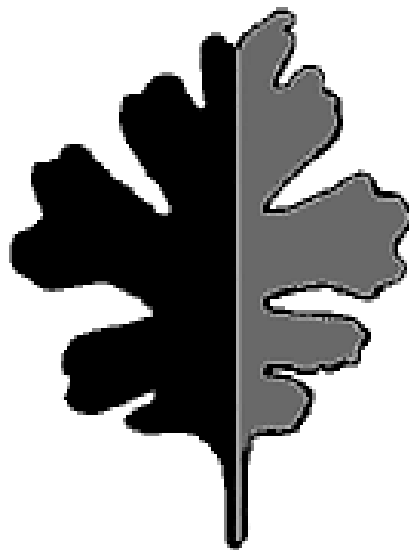
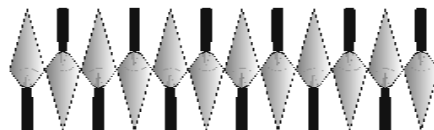
The final topic of discussion was the location and timing of future Executive Board Meetings. If the Southern California Data-Sharing Meetings in Santa Barbara can be scheduled on November 7, then the fall Board Meeting will be on November 6, at the USFS offices in the Santa Ynez Mountains. Horne will check on the dates and arrangements. The January meeting will be a two-day

session, tentatively scheduled for January 15 and 16, 1999. Origer and Basgall agreed to coordinate on finding a place for the January meeting.

### Silent Auction Winners

*Christy Dolan*

The silent auction at the San Diego conference was a huge success. We appreciate the generosity of both the donors and the bidders. There were some items, however, that people have neglected to collect. If you are one of these people, most likely you left before the bidding process was done and don't even know you are a winner. Since Ed McMahon doesn't visit your house to



announce these things, we would like to announce it here in the *Newsletter*. If you see your name listed below, please call Christy Dolan at (619) 233-1454 to find out how you can collect your goodies! I apologize for any misspellings as some of the names are hard to read.

Tom Layton

Donna Traycik

Rob Edwards

Eleanor Wirt

Mark Basgall

Faith Duncan

Kathleen Ungrarsky

Pat Dunning

Heather Saunders

K.D. Tyree

### Upcoming Meetings

## Looking Ahead to the 1999 Annual Meeting

*Kathleen L. Hull*

Although the ink is barely dry on the programs from the recent Annual Meeting in San Diego, planning is already underway for next year's meeting to be held Friday April 23 through Sunday April 25, 1999 at the Red Lion's Sacramento Inn, 1401 Arden Way. Local Arrangements Co-Chairs are Bill Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire, who can be reached at (530) 756-3941; Program Chair is Kathleen Hull, phone (510) 465-4962, FAX (510) 465-1138, or email [hull@qal.berkeley.edu](mailto:hull@qal.berkeley.edu).

As this year's meeting attests, our membership continues to grow and diversify, and we have much to share with each other in a very short 3-day

## SCA Business and Activities

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..... Lynne Christenson (619) 594-2305  
..... Andy Yatsko (619) 545-1131

span. That is why I am starting now to encourage potential session organizers to submit abstracts to me even before the official call for papers, which will appear in the September *Newsletter*. Space is limited and deadlines for submissions will be strictly adhered to, so planning ahead will ensure that your voice is heard! In fact, several symposia, forums, and workshops are already in the planning stages. One session, being organized by President-Elect Tom Origer and cosponsored by the International Association for Obsidian Studies, will bring together researchers studying the affects of fire on obsidian. The Central California Archaeological Foundation is also developing a public session on Gold Rush archaeology, in recognition of the 150th anniversary of that event. Other sessions include both topical and regional research in diverse areas of the State. If you have a possible session in mind, please send your name, session format and title, 100 word abstract, and participant list to me via the email listed above, or via regular mail to Dames & Moore, 60 Declaration Drive, Suite B, Chico, CA 95973. Paper titles and abstracts can be submitted after the official call for papers, while the preferred paper length can also be specified at that time. Remember that scheduling conflicts necessitate limiting all meeting participants to just two papers and/or discussion presentations, so anticipate and plan your participation carefully. I would also like to remind everyone to keep abreast of the latest information about the 1999 Annual Meeting on the SCA web page. Similar to this year's meeting, participant email submission forms and requirements will be available via the Web. Likewise, information on sessions, speakers, and pertinent background materials can be found there on the Web. The deadline for symposia, forum, or workshop submissions will be October 15, 1998, while symposia papers and contributed paper submissions will be due December 31, 1998. With your help, I look forward to putting together a program that you find both

stimulating and useful. See you in Sacramento!

### Southern California Data-Sharing Meeting

The Southern California Data-Sharing Meeting is scheduled for October 10, 1998 (Saturday), 9 am-4 pm at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History's Fleischmann Auditorium. All SCA Members please join us! If you are interested in presenting a paper, please submit your paper title, your name and affiliation, and an abstract of no more than three sentences to Program Chair Steve Horne. Deadline for written submittals is September 28, late submittals will be considered on a space-available basis. Papers are limited to 15 minutes. A carousel slide projector will be available. Contact the Program Chair for other audiovisual needs.

Abstracts should be sent to Steve Horne, Heritage Center, Los Padres National Forest, HC58 Paradise Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, Phone: (805) 683-1421 Fax: (805) 967-7312. Directions and maps to the meeting site will appear in the September issue of the *Newsletter*.

### Northern California Data-Sharing Meeting

The Northern California Data-Sharing Meeting is scheduled for October 24, 1998 (Saturday), on the campus of Sacramento State University. A meeting site, directions, maps, and a tentative schedule will appear in the September issue of the *Newsletter*. For further information, or if you are planning to present a paper, please contact Mark Basgall, Department of Anthropology, Sacramento State University, 6000 J St. 95819-06106, phone (916) 278-5330, FAX (916) 278-4854, or email mbasgall@saclink.csus.edu.



## Reports and Announcements

### Editor's Note

You'll notice a few changes in the *Newsletter*, and we hope to integrate more new features in the September issue:

- ◆ An **Opinion and Comment** page. The *Newsletter* of the past proved itself the perfect forum for discussion of current events, professional ethics, and the goals, policies, and actions of a Society for California Archaeology. As noted in the President's Message and also the Board Minutes appearing this issue the SCA leadership is convinced that the members will benefit from a revitalization of this dimension of the *Newsletter*. Strong and challenging opinions and comments are welcome, and your contributions—along with rejoinders and ongoing debates—will be published each issue.

- ◆ A new column, **Methods and Technologies** to report on current ideas, methods, and technologies useful to field and lab archaeologists. Contributions are welcome.

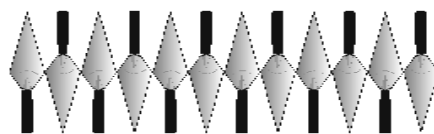
- ◆ A new column, **Publications Alert** providing brief updates on new anthropological, archaeological, and historical publications pertinent to the state. This will be a single column list of bibliographic references with limited descriptive annotations. About six publications will be listed in each column. There are lots of good things going on out there right now!

- ◆ Revise the "Grey Literature Reviews" to a more traditional **News From the Field** format. Contributing regional editors will be asked to send the *Newsletter* one report every other year on a set schedule. If we identify 8 regions (e.g., Northwest, Modoc/Cascade, Sierra, Central Valley, Central Coast, Southern, Mojave/Salton, Basin and Ranges), one report can appear in each issue.

- ◆ Promote and solicit reader contributions to a **Field Work and Job Opportunities** pages. At one time,

the *Newsletter* carried regular items about ongoing field opportunities geared to workers and students. Each issue, our staff will call academic, agency, and private concerns to ask about field opportunities, including potential volunteer efforts and job advertisements.

What is the rationale for these changes? If you make a study of the *Newsletter*, you might find that in the 1980s it changed from a "member as student/field researcher" orientation to a "member as agency/academic archaeologist" orientation, clearly tracking all of our careers. Immediate past editors Val Levulett and Sharon Waechter deserve a great deal of recognition and credit for their efforts to balance this out, especially the maintenance of a regular, challenging cover article (the editorial staff has already begun a new round of solicitations for cover articles). As conceived, the proposed changes aim to further nudge the *Newsletter* back toward the "member as student/field researcher" orientation. In fact, many of the changes are not new, but revive ideas that appeared in the old *Newsletter*.



### National Scene

## Dave Fredrickson Receives SAA Award For Excellence In CRM

At the 1998 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Seattle, David Fredrickson was given the Society's award for excellence in CRM by president Vin Steponitis. Established in 1992 to recognize outstanding contributions by CRM practitioners, public officials,

administrators, and/or educators, the excellence for CRM award is given to a single individual annually. In making the presentation, Dr. Steponitis acknowledged Dave's innumerable major if not seminal contributions to the establishment of CRM in California. Among these were the founding of the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University, development of one of the first and most successful graduate programs in CRM in the country, successful completion of large, significant public archaeology projects, including Warm Springs Dam in northern Sonoma County, early and innovative solicitation of Native American input into CRM projects, integration of CRM into the broader arena of Historic Preservation through participation in numerous public archaeology panels, committees, and symposia at the local, state, and national level. Dr. Steponitis further acknowledged that Dave Fredrickson served for many years as a conduit between the burgeoning California CRM community and the National Society. Dave's contributions to development of CRM in South Africa were also recognized.

## NAGPRA's Evolving Legacy: Heritage Resources Management Course, at the 1998 SAA Meetings

*Seana L. S. Gause*

After the recent Society for American Archaeology conference in Seattle, Washington, the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) offered a three day course on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). These courses have been offered before, however, this course has been updated to keep pace with the continuing evolution of NAGPRA compliance. Having to comply with NAGPRA has not

## Reports and Announcements

changed, but the problems encountered and the solutions advanced have become more and more complex as museums and universities complete their inventories.

The course is taught by the honorable Judge Sherry Hutt, and C. Timothy McKeown, Ph.D. Both instructors are capable and intimately involved with the legislation set forth in NAGPRA. They ground the course in legal background and legislative history, and then take course participants on a step-by-step walk through of the Act and its regulations. Also included are real situations being considered by the National Park Service or the Review Committee, proposed as problems which the class must try to resolve based on the information provided during the course. All topics pertain to problems that course participants face in trying to comply with the Act, whether it be Section 3, Accidental Discovery on federal or tribal land, or Section 7, inventories of museum and federal agency collections. Class participants include Native Americans, federal and state agency officials, and university and museum personnel.

Being in a position to use the information presented in this course on a daily basis, I found this course to be well presented, and very useful. The instructors are knowledgeable, effective, and friendly, making the information easy to understand and ultimately useful. The course topics were current and effective as teaching aids. I would recommend this class to anyone involved in compliance with NAGPRA. The course is \$495.00, and takes three days to complete. It is offered in different areas, usually in conjunction with a professional conference. The course is also offered for one optional graduate credit (for an additional fee).

For information on upcoming NAGPRA and other courses offered by UNR Heritage Resources Management Program call (702) 784-4064.

### Publications

## Contributions Sought for a Publication on Historical Archaeology

*Roberta Greenwood*

Publications Unit—UCLA Institute of Archaeology (A210 Fowler, Box 951510, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1510) seeks contributors for a volume on historical archaeology in the arid West. Authors will write on historical periods and subtopics within an established outline. CRM practitioners are encouraged to contribute.

### International News

## Brazil Establishes an Information Center System

*Robert L. Hoover*

Readers of the SCA Newsletter might be interested in this example of history repeating itself. Brazil, a nation of 3,200,000 square miles and a population of 160 million is establishing an information center system based on our California model. This should sound familiar to people like Rob Edwards and Bill Seidell. For you current I.C. Coordinators, be thankful that you don't have to endure this selection process or handle such large territories.

"Dear Colleague: It is with great satisfaction that the Brazilian Archaeological Society (SAB) announces that the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Patrimony (IPHAN) will be contracting soon for eleven archaeologists as different Regional

Coordinators throughout Brazil. This is to deal with an united enterprise without precedent that unquestionably will satisfy the goals of the organization for better vigilance and safeguarding of the national archaeological patrimony. We call attention to the fact that the number of vacancies is greater than the existing technical structure of the institution, consisting of seven archaeologists, found in the central administration and in three existing regional districts (Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro).

To them will be added the following regional districts: 1) Amazonas, Acre, Roraima; 2) Para Amapa; 3) Maranhao, Piaui; 4) Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte; 5) Pernambuco, Pariaba; 7) Bahia; 8) Alagoas, Sergipe; 10) Parana; 12) Rio Grande do Sul; 13) Minas Gerais; 14) Federal District, Goias, Rondonia, Tocantins, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul.

To advertise for these positions, the SAB will reveal to its members the contractual conditions that, by virtue of the current restrictions of access to federal public service, will make them temporary in nature. It will not take place by competition, but by selection. Salary is 1,200,000 reis.

Those interested in the job should send directly to the district coordinatorship of their choice a curriculum vita indicating all possible previous experience in the field of preservation and a proposal of intention to work in the area of preservation of archaeological patrimony on not more than one sheet. This proposal will be analyzed from two perspectives -- a) its content, which ought to demonstrate that the candidate is aware of the duties relative to protection rather than the research which will thus eventually occur, b) aspects of editorship, the articulation of ideas, capacity for dealing with the topic, etc.

After this initial selection, the candidates will submit to a test, taking place in each region respectively,

## Reports and Announcements

which consists of topics related to the specific mission of IPHAN, and the protection and preservation of the archaeological patrimony. This is to determine the final group of candidates.

(bibliography of 13 basic laws to be distributed listed here)

As students, the eleven final candidates participate in a basic course to be given in Brasilia by the staff of IPHAN and professors gathered from different areas. In this way, we attempt to teach to the new professionals the widest vision possible on the mission of IPHAN in the various areas of protection and the Brazilian cultural patrimony, seeking to integrate them into a multidisciplinary effort.

IPHAN will inform us briefly of the progress of the selective process.

In the certainty of dealing with an historical method which marks a new stage in the relations of the State with its archaeological patrimony, the SAB expresses its strongest pledge to a harmonious relationship between the two institutions, based on what has been done until now, aiming at the common objectives of preserving the remains of our past."

### Help Send The Kids To Siberia

*E. Breck Parkman*

In mid-June, 1998, a unique delegation of kids and adults will be departing Fort Ross bound for the city of Irkutsk, in Siberia, but they need your help getting there. The Fort Ross Expedition is an offshoot of the UNESCO-sponsored Fort Ross Global Village (FRGV) program, the Internet project that is connecting school kids in California, Alaska, and Russia in an online investigation of Fort Ross history and archaeology. FRGV has a number of organizational participants, including the Society for

California Archaeology, University of California at Berkeley, Mendocino Community Network, and California State Parks.

Several months ago, Dr. Vadim Shakherov, Director of the Museum of the History of Irkutsk, and President of the Irkutsk-Fort Ross Club, invited me to visit Irkutsk, and to bring a delegation of students to participate alongside the Russian kids in an archaeological excavation scheduled for summer 1998. The Fort Ross Club was founded a little over a year ago by teachers and scientists in Irkutsk as a way of supporting the FRGV project. The Club includes many school kids from local Schools 24 and 44. In summer 1997, the Club's student members participated alongside professional archaeologists in an archaeological study of the 17th century Voznesensky Monastery located in Irkutsk. This summer, the California students will join their Russian peers in the second season of fieldwork at the Monastery.

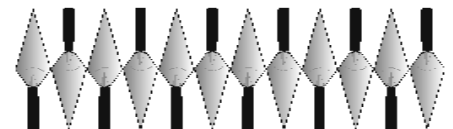
On June 24, a delegation of six students, three parent-chaperons, and I will depart for Irkutsk. We will fly to Khabarovsk, Siberia, via Anchorage, Alaska. Following a visit with the mayor of Khabarovsk, we will transfer to the Trans-Siberian Railroad for a 2-day journey to Irkutsk. We will return approximately one month later. While in Irkutsk, we will stay in the homes of our Russian hosts.

At the conclusion of the excavation, we will travel with our hosts to Lake Baikal, where we will have a chance to study firsthand the ecology of this immense and precious lake. Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world, holding 22% of the planet's freshwater supply. One of the more interesting things about the lake is that it is home to the Nerpa, the only freshwater seal in existence.

The students going to Irkutsk are: Jeremy Gould-Ginesi, Lucas Wellman, Rebecca Guinther, Jaime Barlow, Elaina Ramos, and Lisa Hudson. They range in age from 13-

17. The parent-chaperons are Sarah Gould-Ginesi, Linda Hudson, and Suzanna Barlow. You can read more about the delegates and the expedition by visiting the FRGV web site (<http://www.mcn.org/ed/ross/gv.htm>), and going to "Updates," and then "Fort Ross Expedition."

Currently, the students and parent-chaperons are busy raising the necessary funds for the trip to Irkutsk. To date, they have participated in fund-raising events ranging from tree plantings to fire-truck washes. While some money has been raised, we are a long way from having the necessary funds. A bank account has been set up to accept donations for the Fort Ross Expedition. If anyone is willing to help by donating to this worthwhile cause, please send a check made out to "Fort Ross Expedition" to: Fort Ross Expedition, 1460 Big Barn Rd., Cazadero, CA 95421. Any help will be greatly appreciated by our Fort Ross citizen ambassadors and junior archaeologists. For more information, contact Sarah Gould-Ginesi, Coordinator of the Fort Ross Expedition at 707/847-3337, or Robin Joy at 707/847-4777, or contact me at 707/938-1519 or 5263.3037@compuserve.com.



*Send your SCA Newsletter submissions as email or attachments to:  
gwhite@faculitypo.csuchico.edu*



## Articles

### Highlights of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting, San Diego

(cont'd from Page 1)

Sequoias, California School of Fine Arts (now the San Francisco Art Institute), Grossmont College, Chico State College, California State Polytechnic College (now University), Cuesta College, San Diego State University (Imperial Campus), and Imperial Valley College. Jay has published monographs and in a wide range of journals, including the *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, *Pacific Discovery*, *International Journal of Geoarchaeology*, and the *San Diego Museum of Man Rock Art Proceedings*.

Jay has a long-standing interest in rock art and California Indian shamanism and is author of the book *Spirits of the Earth*. Jay's field experience is considerable, having worked in every county in California. Moreover, his enthusiasm for archaeology and history and has deeply affected people throughout the State of California where he has been

instrumental in creating active archaeological programs. Jay, along with the many people that he has trained, is responsible for recording hundreds, if not thousands of sites in California. Rumor has it that he has recorded sites in every county in California.

His commitment to museums is rooted in his early days in Red Bluff when he helped Judge Gans put together Tehama County's first museum. In the early sixties, Jay worked at the Lowie Museum of Anthropology at U.C. Berkeley and was involved in restoring the Hollister Adobe as a museum. Later, Jay developed an exhibit plan for Imperial Valley College Museum and more recently Jay successfully lobbied congress for 25 acres of surplus BLM land for the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum. The Archaeological Research Center is now in operation on this land and a 10,000 square foot museum building is planned for construction in October 1998.

Jay has a long history of working with American Indians and the public and has made a tremendous contribution in bringing the significance of archaeology to agencies,



Trudy Haversat and  
Gary S. Breschini

Sylvia Brakke Vane, President of Ballena Press, Receives Congratulations from Claude Warren for her Martin A Baumhoff Special Achievement Award at the 1998 SCA Annual Meeting.

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avocationalists, and the public. Jay is actively involved in the field of historic preservation, and attends public hearings to testify on the significance of cultural resources. Moreover, Jay is the Coordinator of the Information Center in Imperial County. In addition to all of these accomplishments, Jay received the SCA Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology in 1982 and served as President of the SCA from 1984 through 1985. This is just a partial and very limited list of Jay's accomplishments, however, it is clear that Jay fully deserves the Lifetime Achievement Award.

### SCA Awards

The Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology recognizes contributions in preservation, public archaeology, and stewardship of cultural resources in California. This year the award was presented to Russ Kaldenberg with the Bureau of Land Management. Russ has worked relentlessly for many years promoting California archaeology and has a long history of preserving cultural resources in California, supporting Native American programs, public outreach and education. Russ is an active supporter of Archaeology Week and other public education programs.

This year the Martin A Baumhoff Special Achievement Award was given to Sylvia Brakke Vane, President of Ballena Press, for her distinct and noteworthy effort in publication. For over fifteen years Sylvia has insured that there is a wide range of publications on California anthropology, including significant books with a fairly narrow focus. Moreover, Sylvia has guaranteed that the voices of Native Americans are published. She has served as President of Ballena Press since 1981 and has focused the publications on archaeological and anthropological subjects. Sylvia is an accomplished author herself with many articles and books on California anthropology. Although Sylvia is approaching her eightieth year of life, she has not slowed down a bit and excellent books continue to emerge from Ballena Press on California Anthropology.

Each year, the SCA Avocational Society representatives decide on whom to confer the Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Award. This year, the Seventh Annual Award was given to the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California for their major achievement in the Youth Field School Program administered through the University of La Verne. By the end of the 1997-1998 school year, over 1400 students will have participated in the field program. The Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California is in its fiftieth year as an archaeological association, a feat in its own right.

A new award was initiated this year at the SCA meetings as a result of suggestions from Russ Kaldenberg. The Society, through the establishment of the Thomas F. King

Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management, is honored to recognize Dr. King as an individual who shows outstanding leadership in the field of cultural resource management. Tom is recognized as a founding father of cultural resources management, not only in this state but throughout the United States. His personal commitment to the preservation of the past, as well as his personal sacrifices, has made cultural resource management a significant player in the overall world of environmental studies.

*Tom is recognized as a founding father of cultural resources management, not only in this state but throughout the United States.*



Trudy Haversat and  
Gary S. Breschini

*Tom King Receives the First Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management at the 1998 SCA Annual Meeting.*

## Articles



Since the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969 and the California Environmental Quality Act in 1970, hundreds of young men and women have made their livelihoods through identifying, managing, and resolving conflicts about cultural resources. Without Tom's vision, dedication, and sacrifice, many of us would not have the opportunity for careers in this field; a field that is still growing and, we hope, involving people who have chosen it because they want to make a difference and because of lessons learned from Tom's national leadership.

Criteria developed for this award include the following:

- ◆ 1. Be a member in good standing of the Society for California Archaeology;
- ◆ 2. Be nominated by a peer who is also a member in good standing;
- ◆ 3. Have conducted outstanding work in the field of Cultural Resources Management, either as a career or in the form of an individual accomplishment;
- ◆ 4. Examples include (but are not limited to):
  - ◆ Meaningful involvement of indigenous and other minority communities in cultural resources management;
  - ◆ Mediation of conflicts between modern land use and preservation of culturally important places or traditions;
  - ◆ Excellent applied interdisciplinary work, involving not only archaeology but such fields as planning, ethnography, architectural history, and sociology;
  - ◆ Development of innovative approaches to resource identification, protection, or management;
  - ◆ Development of a creative, effective, academic, community or private sector cultural resource management program;
  - ◆ Creation of a major piece of intellectual property dealing with resource management;
  - ◆ Have been innovative in an approach to data recovery, data management;
  - ◆ Have been instrumental in decisions to preserve important resources for their cultural values, especially those at risk of loss, over a period of time;
  - ◆ and/or have developed a specific program to enhance the preservation of California's heritage.



It seemed appropriate to give this award for the first time to the most fitting candidate, Tom King himself. Tom is a founding member of the Society for California Archaeology and served as President and Vice President of the Society. He left teaching and private consulting in California to

## Articles

coordinate archaeological contract work for the New York Archaeological Council. He then moved to Washington, D. C. with the National Park Service, and then to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) where he was Chief of Staff to the "State" Historic Preservation Officer. Returning to the United States in 1979, he served with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the tumultuous decade of the 1980s. With his wife, cultural anthropologist Patricia Parker, he was largely responsible for defining "traditional cultural properties" as a particular kind of historic place that must be dealt with in planning. Early on, he saw the worthiness of working with Indian tribes and individuals to develop a partnership, which has become the accepted way of doing cultural resource management in the United States. Rick Henks presented the award to Tom this year.

This award honors him as a stalwart of his time, as a living legend, a founding father, and a spiritual inspiration for all of us in the field of cultural resource management.



*Moments from the Annual Meetings 1998, San Diego, California. Clockwise from Lower Left: Ron and Dale May; Gerritt Fenenga and Chester King; Tom Wake, Kent Lightfoot, and Frank Bayham; Lynne Goldstein, Editor of American Antiquity, delivers the Keynote Address; the Book Room.*



## Articles

# Resource Abundance and Social Change in Early Northern California II: The Clear Lake Evidence

Greg White

### Archaeological Record

The majority of intensive archaeological sampling in Clear Lake basin has taken place in the eastern arms, where—through six decades of archaeological field work—a total of 44 trace and well defined components have been documented. The key sites—Borax Lake (LAK-36), Creager (LAK-510), and Anderson Ranch (LAK-72)—are multicomponent, each representing a landscape well suited to occupation which throughout the Holocene acquired an aggregate of cultural materials and a medium of soils and sediments of considerable magnitude and variety. Two sites lying just outside but within a few miles of the east lake area have been added to the sample, LAK-261 (Houx site) and LAK-380/381 (Mostin site). In the interest of moderating the reference materials attached to this contribution, the site reports providing primary data are not cited below.

The investigations combined have generated 2,804 obsidian hydration specimens, and 37 radiocarbon dates. The following describes and interprets the portion of this sample represented by 17 well-defined component samples spanning the Archaic Period, dating between 1200-8500 B.P. As yet, no reliable late prehistoric component samples have been identified. Component-level <sup>14</sup>C/obsidian hydration associations occur in 13 of the 17 components, providing data for a Borax Lake obsidian hydration rate curve (Figure 1). Notably, the fluted points from Borax Lake—which are not yet represented by <sup>14</sup>C dates—produced Borax Lake obsidian hydration rims averaging approximately 9.0 microns (Fredrickson and White 1988), estimated at 12,500-13,000 years old based on this curve.

The North Coast Range's three Archaic patterns are represented (Berkeley, Mendocino, and Borax Lake). Borax Lake is the basement complex, dating between 7,000-9,500 years old. The Mostin assemblage (component LAK-380A) has been assigned to the Berkeley Pattern following White and King (1993), and is understood to represent a transitional phase between the Borax Lake and Berkeley. Obsidian hydration and geoarchaeological observations indicate that the current crop of reliable Mostin <sup>14</sup>C dates are basal dates, and the component may span well into the Middle Archaic, up to 3,500 B.P. LAK-510C3 produced a terminal date of 2871 B.P., and probably spanned up to 3,200 B.P., completing the link to a robust Upper Archaic Berkeley Pattern sample. Individual artifact types indicative of the Clear Lake basin Berkeley Pattern tradition (e.g., Houx contracting-stemmed points) have been found in mountains

surrounding the lake, but no Berkeley Pattern residential sites or logistical camps have been documented.

The Mendocino Pattern predominated in the mountains around Clear Lake through the Middle to Upper Archaic (Fredrickson 1984). The Clear Lake basin Mendocino Pattern components concur with this span, although obsidian hydration, <sup>14</sup>C, and stratigraphic evidence all suggest that they occurred in a more limited time slot, between 2,000-5,000 B.P. In the interest of describing the considerable evidence for long term Borax Lake-Berkeley Pattern development in the basin, the Mendocino Pattern components will be set aside for the moment.

### Mobility

There has been insufficient sampling to document Borax Lake Pattern residential features. The deposits sampled to date have been strictly non-midden, with sparse artifact densities and assemblages characterized by low typological variability. The high frequency of non-obsidian wide-stemmed points and blade reworking at Borax Lake and other localities nearby would argue for near-quarry "retooling" by residentially mobile groups.

In all but one case, the Berkeley Pattern components sampled to date have been dark middens. The exception (LAK-881B) was a buried alluvial deposit representing a probable creek side camp positioned on an old natural levee or sandbar. The Berkeley Pattern middens contain daunting quantities of cultural materials, with densities ranging between 3,000-10,000 obsidian flakes per m<sup>3</sup> (1/4" screen), and artifact frequencies following suit (e.g., up to 125 bifaces and fragments per m<sup>3</sup>). Burials were encountered in all deposits sampled to date, although human remains occurred most often as individual, fragmentary bones.

Lower Berkeley (7,000-2,800 B.P.) residential features were discovered by area exposure at LAK-380A (1 example) and LAK-510C3 (2 examples). Area exposure at the latter found a living surface marked by a mosaic of fire-affected rock heaps and chipped stone and ground stone tools intersticed by cleared paths and larger, flattened open spaces, the latter probably representing roughly circular domiciles measuring approximately 3 m. in diameter. More recent Berkeley components (2,800-1,300 B.P.) have produced numerous house floors and other residential features. The earliest is dated 2832±90 (CAL) B.P. The floors are marked by dish-shaped, highly compacted beds of white ash and clay representing the most heavily traveled portion of the floor, apparently at or near its center and base. The house floor beds are also often quite thick (±10-20 cm.) and the ash beds are finely laminated, indicating they were the product of persistent use. No complete floors have been identified, although curvature of the floor fragments suggests the domiciles may have been 4-5 m. in diameter. Possible post molds measuring 8 to 15 cm. across have been



found in the center sections. A thick millingstone was found inset into one floor dated  $2340 \pm 70$  (CAL) B.P. One floor had a pile of large, fire-affected rocks which may have been a tumbled hearth feature.

### Subsistence

Borax Lake Pattern deposits have produced limited organic remains, with bone strictly in the form of small, calcined fragments. Flotation results have been variable, with some showing a high proportion of acorn (by weight) of all large seeds. Borax Lake Pattern assemblages feature dart points ranging from small reworked stem nubs (25.0 mm. long), to large square-stemmed or long-stemmed variants. Bladelet flakes, shaped manos, and thin, shaped millingstones have also been encountered.

In contrast, the Berkeley Pattern deposits have generated good faunal and floral results. Even the earliest (380A and 881B) produced quantities of mammal bone, floral macrofossils, friable shell, cyprinid bone, and even fish scales (found in the flotation samples). Figure 2A summarizes the flotation results (non-feature “profile” samples only), showing that the proportion of acorns of all identified large seeds (by weight) increased from a baseline of 20.0% 7,000 years ago, to 40.0% 2,800 years ago, and stayed about the same after that. Similarly, the proportion (by count) of large seeds in the assemblage increased up to 2,800 years ago and stayed high (+90.0%) after that. Manos and millingstones still represented more than 50.0% of the Berkeley Pattern tool kit 2,300-2,800 B.P., and a sharp increase in the proportion of mortars and pestles did occur after 2,300 B.P. (Figure 2A).

Berkeley Pattern faunal samples were anchored by 5,004 condylar and axial elements, with samples ranging between 71 to 3465 specimens per phase. The most remarkable properties of this sequence arise in comparison to Bay Area and Sacramento Valley sequences described by Broughton (cited in Part I). First, in contrast to the Bay Area, Clear Lake Archaic assemblages produced no evidence for carnivore intensification. Carnivores were represented by a total of just 15 condylar and axial elements overall, between 0.2% to 1.4% per phase, and only four taxa (canids, black bear, raccoon, gray fox) had more than one element each. The dominant “small game” in Clear Lake basin were Pacific pond turtle, black-tailed jackrabbit, and anatids, in only one component comprising more than 20.0% of the total assemblage. Second, in contrast to the Sacramento Valley, fishing appears to have declined in proportion to artiodactyl hunting from the Lower to Upper Archaic (Figure 2B). Cyprinidae (“slow water fishes”) constituted over 90.0% of each phase’s fish assemblage with small cyprinids (hitch, blackfish, splittail, and hardhead) heading the list. Large cyprinids (i.e., squawfish) were more than 1.0% of the assemblage in only the earliest phase (where they represented 20.8%).

### Production and Exchange

Gifford-Gonzalez reminds us that zooarchaeological analysis must seek an understanding of the connection between animal acquisition and the productive and reproductive forces driving it in the village and household economy (Gifford-Gonzalez 1993). To study these links, the Clear Lake investigations integrated the zooarchaeological and worked bone and antler analyses, attempting taxonomic identification of elements represented by each worked

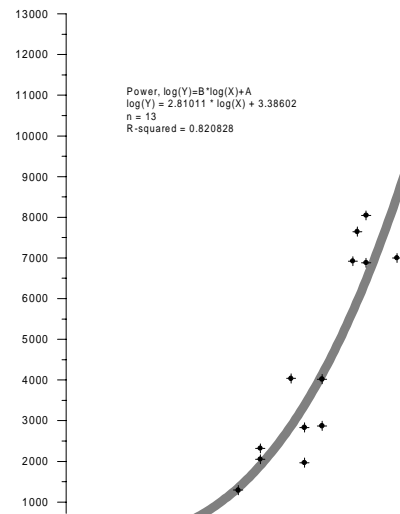
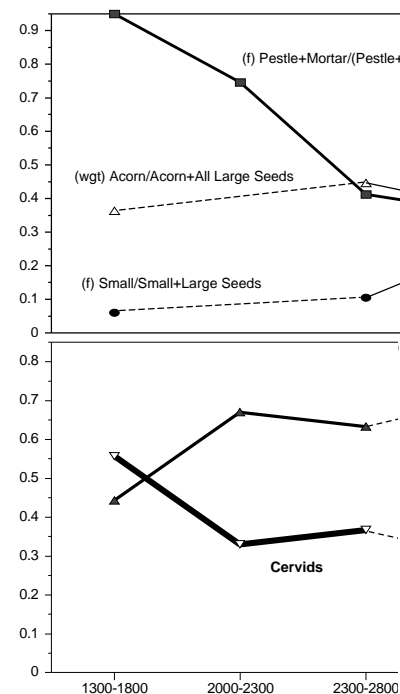


Figure 1 (above): Borax Lake Obsidian Hydration Curve for the Eastern Clear Lake Basin. Figure 2 (below): Berkeley Pattern Economic Change (A) Density of Small vs. Large Seeds and Groundstone Types Over Time, (B) Proportion of Fish to Cervid Bone Over Time.



A

B

## Articles

specimen, and paying heed to the identification and analysis of manufacturing trajectories. Of particular note is a sharp increase in the proportion of identifiable cervid bone post-2,000 B.P. (Figure 2B). Further analysis revealed that this was a function of an overall increase in the proportion of deer bone to other bones, in turn a function of an increase in the proportion of metapodials to other deer elements, especially to upper hind and forelimb bones. Thus, while more deer overall may or may not have been taken, the evidence at least is clear that there was new focus on the harvest of metapodials. How and why might this have been the case?

Concurrent with the increase in cervid bone was a sharp jump in the frequency of bone awls, fragments, and manufacturing debris. The peculiar morphology of these awls contributes to the high numbers of taxonomically identifiable specimens: made primarily from metatarsals, they were split along the medial plane, retaining the landmark sulcus as a central feature (Figure 3C). Manufacturing debris indicates the lateral and medial surfaces were punched in and chipped away with a hammer. Finished specimens were fully ground and heat-treated. Ethnographic evidence provides a number of analogs associating this type of awl with basket manufacture (Barrett 1952; Gifford 1940). Notably, small fragments of baked clay retaining basketry impressions—which have been found in all Clear Lake basin Berkeley Pattern phases except the earliest—provide evidence supporting this connection. According to the clay, baskets predating 1,800 B.P. were strictly univariate in weave, with individual coils measuring a consistent 3.0-4.0 mm. in length and 2.0-3.0 mm. width. However, after 1,800 B.P. many different weaves appeared, ranging from very fine (1.0x1.5 mm.) consistent with small vessels, to very coarse (up to 6.0x8.0 mm.) consistent with storage or burden baskets (Figure 3A). This change took place concurrent with the shift toward harvest of metapodials and a sharp increase in the proportion of metapodial awls among all bone and antler tools (Figure 3B).

It is not difficult to spot the evidence for extensive obsidian production in the Berkeley Pattern sites. The high densities of flaked stone material are described above, with obsidian representing 92.0 % or more of all chipped stone in all components sampled to date. A variety of evidence, including regional lithic analysis and distribution patterns—and evidence from caches—indicates that through much of the Archaic, Borax Lake obsidian was produced for exchange and transported out of the basin in the form of roughouts, or “biface blanks.” The Berkeley Pattern Borax Lake obsidian assemblages were characterized by an unusually high proportion of early stage bifaces beginning around 3,200 B.P., and after 2,800 B.P. there was an increase in the ratio of early to late stage bifaces and an increase in the density of flaking debris per m<sup>3</sup> over time. Large blocks of obsidian occur in deposits postdating 2,800 B.P. Obsidian heaps and flake-filled refuse pits indicative of intensified or more centralized production postdate 1,800 B.P.

The Berkeley Pattern artifact assemblages are marked by a number of traits and traditions distinctive even in the North Coast Ranges, such as the persistence of wide-stemmed and Excelsior non-stemmed points, heavy, lobed serration on points and flake tools, tabular pendants, soapstone disk beads, and the use of “tick marks” and punctate decorations on pendants and bone pins. Other data sets—such as the technological and dietary information provided above—also argue for long-term shifts and gradual trends consistent with in situ development. Indirect evidence for extra-regional interaction comes in the form of “horizon” markers that indicate stylistic changes in Clear Lake were linked to Central California throughout the span of occupation (witness extended burials and wide concave-based points at the Mostin site, White and King 1993). Direct evidence of extra-regional interaction is restricted to the shell bead and ornament assemblage, consisting of marine shell types indicative of the Central California Archaic interaction sphere. The beads and ornaments strictly postdate 3,200 B.P., with *Macoma*, *Haliotis*, and *Mytilus* disks dominating to 2,000 B.P. C-series split and split-bevelled *Olivella* beads also occurred after 2,300 B.P., and G-series rings and saucers, F-series *Olivella* saddles, and narrow *Haliotis* pendants appeared after 1,800 B.P. Samples are quite small, with a total of only 223 beads found to date. The frequency of beads per m<sup>3</sup> was low throughout the sequence. To date, no evidence has been found for Archaic bead production in Clear Lake basin, and no firm dates have been established for the origin and context of the ethnographic clamshell disk bead industry.

### Coaccess

Geoarchaeological, obsidian hydration, and <sup>14</sup>C data clearly indicate contemporaneity or overlap of Mendocino Pattern and Berkeley Pattern use of the basin. For the most part, the Mendocino Pattern and Berkeley Pattern deposits occur exclusive of one another, but where they have been found to superpose, the Mendocino assemblages either predate or postdate Berkeley occupation (e.g., LAK-261, Fredrickson 1973).

The same criteria used to argue for a long tradition of Berkeley Pattern residential sites suggests that Mendocino Pattern use was prosaic and parsimonious throughout, representing part-time visitors to the basin. Mendocino Pattern deposits were strictly non-midden. Features included small (5-20 stone) fire-affected rock clusters, two millstone cairns, one mano cache, and several patches of burned earth and charcoal apparently representing small surface fires. The lack of white ash indicates that they were not tended (i.e., high-investment domestic) hearths. Mendocino Pattern chipped stone assemblages were characterized by a high proportion and variety of non-local materials in the tool kit (but not the flakes), a high frequency of reworking among these tools, and small average flake and core sizes, all indicative of high residential mobility (White 1984). Mendo-

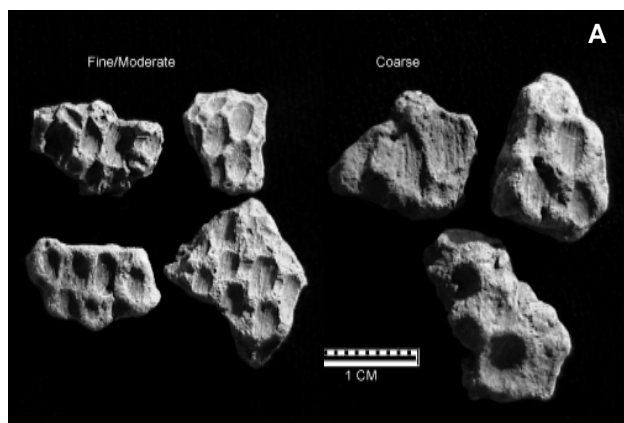
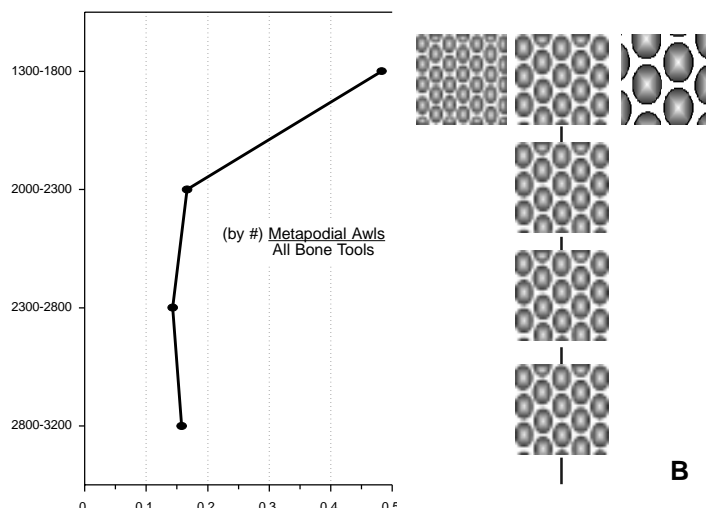


Figure 3: (A) Upper Berkeley Impressed Clay, (B) Increased Production and Use of Metapodial Awls Concurrent With a Change to More Varied Basket Weaves, (C) Sulcus Awls.



cino Pattern deposits have produced only meager organic remains. Bone was represented by small, rounded, calcined fragments only (average, 5 items, 0.5 gm. per m<sup>3</sup>), interpreted as the product of weathering (exposure and solifluction). Notably, flotation results from these deposits show mixed results, with small seeds predominating in some samples, large seeds in others, and manzanita predominating in some of the latter and acorn in others. This variability might be interpreted as a product of variation in density-mediated attrition (exposed versus buried soils), or a more opportunistic foraging pattern. Low artifact density and variability is characteristic of Mendocino Pattern deposits, making the assemblages difficult to read. Dart points, shaped flake tools, manos, and thin millingstones are common to most deposits. The Mendocino Pattern assem-



blages have a high groundstone:projectile point ratio, but this is heavily skewed by the cairns and cached items.

### Summary and Conclusion

The Berkeley Pattern subsistence data is interesting and complicated, but indicates long-term, gradual trends to 2,000 B.P. Acorns were used throughout, but were featured after 2,800 B.P. While this finding is generally consistent with the prevailing model of vegetal resource ranking and change, it was more gradual and culminated at an earlier time depth than current samples suggest for Central California. One of the more curious aspects of these data is the apparent lag time in the emphasis on mortars and pestles. Manos and millingstones still represented more than 50.0% of the Berkeley Pattern tool kit 2,300-2,800 B.P. (Figure 2A). I suspect that the sharp increase in the proportion of mortars and pestles after 2,300 B.P. reflects a change in production, most likely the introduction of leaching. Significant use of acorns in association with manos and millingstones pre-2,300 B.P. has given me a renewed appreciation for Mikkelsen's discovery that California ethnographic data do not support the traditional interpretation of millingtool function (Mikkelsen 1985).

The lack of agreement between Clear Lake and Central California zooarchaeological findings is striking and due more investigation. Assuming that the empirical patterns signal diet breadth parameters, then: (a) the persistent emphasis on cervids and lack of "carnivore intensification" speaks to the original premise that Clear Lake basin was characterized by unusually high resource densities, and (b) the early and persistent emphasis on cyprinids at Clear Lake indicates that Broughton's (cited in Part I) calculation of costs for "slow water" fisheries might miss the mark at Clear Lake. Again, the massive spring stream runs must have provided a surfeit of fat-rich food at a time when stored foods were most depleted and regional resources were most depressed and dispersed.

## Articles

Feature and assemblage evidence indicates significant Berkeley Pattern residential sites appeared post-7,000 B.P. Tentative seasonality data indicate fall through late spring occupation throughout, the latter season presumably enabled by the stream-run cyprinid fisheries. A high level of obsidian production appeared at 3,200 B.P., concurrent with interregional exchange indicated by marine shell beads. Pole frame houses, perhaps characterized by multi-year reuse, appeared after 2,800 B.P. An acorn intensification (such as it was) may have been linked to the introduction of leaching methods post-2300 B.P. If anything, a “deer intensification” may have occurred post-2,000 B.P. (introduction of group deer drives?) associated with intensified village industries. More specialized and intensive production occurred post-2,000 B.P., marked by: (1) a basketry industry consisting of the harvest of metapodials and manufacture of awls used to make varied basketry vessels, and (2) an intensified biface roughout industry marked by masses of flaking debris and bifacing fragments and obsidian-filled refuse pits in the village context.

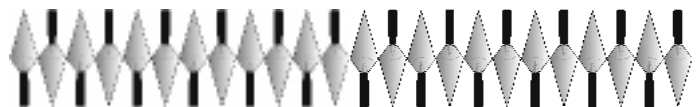
In Part I, alternative models of culture change were offered, both premised on the assumption that competitive relationships played a causal role. One assumed that resource stress was the original instigation for intensification, generating social differentiation as a function of new food acquisition and processing needs. In this model, intergroup exchange is cast as the next order of response to resource stress. The Clear Lake data do not support this model. High ranked foods were used throughout. Multi-season residence and interregional exchange actually preceded technological intensification. In fact, a strong case can be made that the key basketry and bifacing industries that emerged after 2,000 B.P. involved goods figuring in interregional exchange, and were related to food acquisition only in the sense that the dynamics of production and trade may have influenced food capture activities. The specific role or reality of “acorn intensification” is as yet unknown, but the early use of acorns suggests the food was higher ranked than currently credited. Because the level of acorn use stayed about the same, the lag in tool kit change does not appear to signal a shift in diet breadth. If I am correct that it represents leaching (in fact, the traditional interpretation), then the dynamics of production may actually be at issue again. For example, near-exclusive use of the mortar and pestle may reflect a persistent need for fine, leached flour, which may in turn reflect a focus on production of bread loaves.

The Clear Lake data support the notion that resource surplus provided the context for social change. The early Berkeley residential sites can be read as an effort to colonize and control access, an effort that was enabled by localized resource surplus and perhaps an immediate payoff via bartering with those seeking access. Mendocino Pattern access to the springtime surplus of fish+obsidian is proposed as the nexus of Berkeley Pattern change, with political/economic power emerging in the Berkeley Pattern around

individuals who successfully managed the exogenous competitive relationships occasioned by the surplus. The Clear Lake findings further support the notion that social differentiation was a precondition for intensification, and that intensification was linked to interaction and exchange.

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**June 13, 1998.** Gold Rush: The Rape of California. Native Ground, 1808 Del Paso Blvd. Sacramento. Reception, 8:00-11:00 p.m. June 11-15, 1998. Annual meeting of Association for the Study of Marble and Other Stones used in Antiquity (ASMOSIA) will take place in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. For more information contact the Dept. of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Ave. Boston, MA 02115 or email <p.russel@mfa.org>.

**June 16, 1998.** Deeper Than Gold. Marin Museum of the American Indian, 2220 Novato Blvd. Novato. 7:00 pm Brain Bibby will be there to discuss his upcoming book. (415) 897-4064.

**June 20-22, 1998.** The First Lampeter Workshop in Archaeology: Thinking through the Body. Department of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter, Wales U.K. a relatively small and focused workshop/colloquium, in which a number of invited speakers from Britain and the United States will be participating. Further details of the conference and abstracts are available via: <<http://archaeology.lamp.ac.uk/Arch/thinkbody.html>>.

**June 26-28, 1998.** California Indian Basketweavers Gathering. Open to the Public on Saturday & Sunday. For more information call CIBA (530) 292-0141. July 26-29, 1998. Transportation Research Board's Committee on Historic and Archeological Preservation will be holding its summer meeting in San Diego. All CRM practitioners, as well as transportation officials and planners, etc. For more information contact: John Snyder at <[jsnyder@trmx3.dot.ca.gov](mailto:jsnyder@trmx3.dot.ca.gov)>.

**July 3-August 2, 1998.** Green and Gold: California's Environments, Visions and Memories. Conference exploring California's past environments, their transformation and their future. For more information contact Carolyn Merchant, Environmental Science, Policy and Management. 207 Giannini Hall, UC Berkeley, CA 94720 or go to: <<http://berkeley.edu/departments/espm/env-hist/>>.

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**August 13-16, 1998.** Annual Pecos Conference: Concepts of Culture. Pecos National Historic Park, Pecos, New Mexico. For more information contact Judy Reed, Pecos NHP, Box 418 Pecos, NM 87552 or go to: <<http://swanet.org/pecos98/>>.

**August 23-29, 1998.** The 8th International Council for Archaeozoology at the University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia. For information contact Rebecca Wigen at <[rjwigen@uvvm.uvic.ca](mailto:rjwigen@uvvm.uvic.ca)> or Quentin Mackie at <[qxm@uvic.ca](mailto:qxm@uvic.ca)>. Web site: <<http://travel.bc.ca>>.

**October 15-18, 1998.** Society for the History of Technology (SHOT) will meet in Baltimore MA. For information visit their web site: <<http://www.auburn.edu/Academic/societies/SHOT>>.

**November 1998.** 31st Annual Chacmool Conference. Updated information will be available at the University of Calgary's web site: <<http://ucalgary.ca/uofc/arky/chacmool.html>>.

**January 5-10, 1999.** The Society for Historical Archaeology's 1999 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at the Salt Lake Hilton (Tel: 801-532-3344). Conference chair is Michael R. Polk. He may be reached at Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants, 3670 Quincy Avenue - Suite 203, Ogden, UT 84403, USA; Tel: 801-394-0013, Fax: 801-394-0032, email: [sageb@aol.com](mailto:sageb@aol.com). The call for papers is now available on the SHA's web site: <[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)>.

**January, 10-14, 1999.** The World Archaeological Congress will be held at the University of Capetown, South Africa. Symposium on the Archaeology of Colonialism will be organized by Dr. Claire Lyons. For information on the symposium, contact Dr. Lyons at the Getty Research Institute, 1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA 90049-1688 or at <[comparch@getty.edu](mailto:comparch@getty.edu)>. For information on the Congress, contact the Congress Secretariat at Global Conferences, P.O. Box 44503, Claremont, 7735, South Africa. Telephone: +27 (21) 762-8600, Fax: +27 (21) 762-8606 or email: <[wac4@globalconf.co.za](mailto:wac4@globalconf.co.za)>. The conference has a web site: <<http://129.78.16.135/~wac99/>>.

**September 6-12, 1998.** International Rock Art Congress (IRAC), Vila Real, Portugal. A session on Computer and Rock Art is planned, go to: <<http://www.10mb.com/rupestre/cyber.html>>. For more information on the Congress contact: Andrea Arca', Footsteps of Man Piazzale Donatori di Sangue, 1 25040 CERVENO (Bs) - ITALY Fax: 0039.364.434351 or <[aarca@inrete.it](mailto:aarca@inrete.it)>.

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