



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

Volume 34, Number 4

December 2000

Inside

- ◆ *Beads!*: 1, 27-35.
- ◆ *President's Message*: 3.
- ◆ *Committee Reports*: 4-14.
- ◆ *Executive Board Minutes*: 13-14.
- ◆ *Reports and Announcements*: 15-24.
- ◆ *Annual Meeting Update*: 5.
- ◆ *Membership Report*: 20-22.
- ◆ *Federal Report*: 25-27.
- ◆ *New Publications*: 24.
- ◆ *Calendar of Events*: 39.

Substrate

Newsletter 25(3):15 (May 1991):

A Few Words at the Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the SCA

"The Society was established in the mid-1960s, not without some diversity of opinion on a variety of ideas and subjects, but it did begin to function. You must remember that this was in the 1960s and a state program in archaeology was not exempt from the social unrest of the times. At that time the SCA membership had a significant segment of young people who were anti-establishment, and some of the support we had hoped for from the SCA for our state program was confrontational."

- Francis A. Riddell

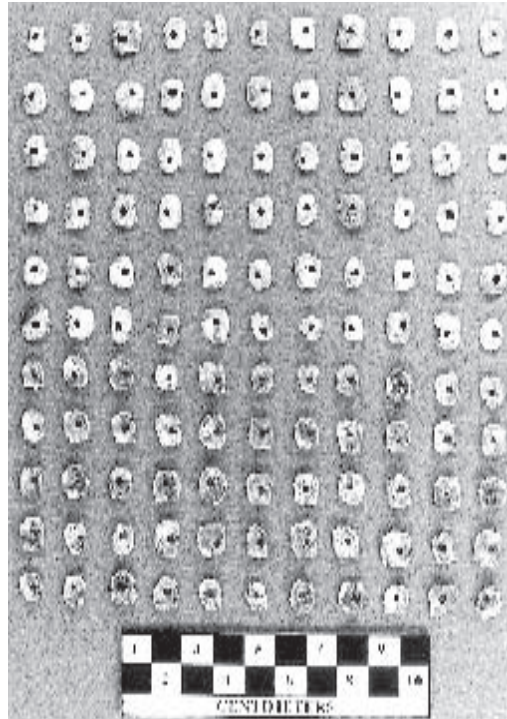


Figure 1: Unusual Large L3 Ovoid Thick Rectangles Found Associated with Burial 14, CA-CCO-637.



Beads!

A Middle Holocene Olivella Wall-Bead Assemblage from Central California—Jeff Rosenthal and Jack Meyer

Notes on Two Tubatulabal Strands of Glass Beads—Mark Q. Sutton

A Survey of Glass Trade Bead Distribution in Yosemite National Park—Kathleen L. Hull

Recent Investigations of Historic-Era Bead Industries on Santa Cruz Island—Jeanne E. Arnold

Investigation Of A Siskiyou County Bead Collection—Richard C. Jenkins

A Middle Holocene *Olivella* Wall-Bead Assemblage from Central California

Jeff Rosenthal and Jack Meyer

As part of the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Project, recently completed in eastern Contra Costa County, over 200 prehistoric human burials were removed from two sites within the footprint of the newly-built dam and spillway settling basin. Although the vast majority of the burials were found at site CA-CCO-696, 25 graves were exposed at site CA-CCO-637 situated on an alluvial fan immediately north of the dam. Geoarchaeological studies of the site revealed three stratified components within the fan sediments dating to the early, middle and late Holocene (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997; 1998). CA-CCO-637 also contained one of the oldest human burials (Burial 21) yet identified in central California, which produced a radiocarbon date of 7800 ± 50 or 8530 cal BP (Beta-108327) on charcoal recovered from the burial matrix (see Figure 1).

Among the 10 Middle Holocene-age burials — radiocarbon dated between approximately 6000 and 4000 BP — one impressive grave included over 1,000 *Olivella*, spire-ground and cut wall-beads. The skeleton (Burial 14) was found in a tightly flexed position lying on (continued page 27)



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

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

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

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Newsletter Deadlines

<i>For Issue</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
March	February 20
June	May 20
September	August 20
December	November 20

Calendar Submissions

position open: temporarily send submissions
 to gwhite@csuchico.edu

Advertising Rates

1/4 page	\$70
1/2 page	\$100
Full page	\$175

Ads that run three or more consecutive issues receive a 15% discount.

Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Volume 34, Number 4, December 2000

Regular Features

From the President

Ken Wilson 3

SCA Business and Activities

Native American Programs 4
 2001 Annual Meeting 5
 Bennyhoff Memorial Fund 5
 Avocational Committee 6
 Candidate Statements 7
 Info Center Liason 9
 Site Stewardship Program 10
 TF King Award 10
 Executive Board Minutes 13

Reports and Announcements

Announcements 15
 Meetings 17
 The SCA Community 20
 New Publications 24

Articles

Federal Report

Russell Kaldenberg 25

A Middle Holocene *Olivella* Wall-Bead Assemblage from Central California

Jeff Rosenthal and Jack Meyer 1, 27

Notes on Two Tubatulabal Strands of Glass Beads

Mark Q. Sutton 28

A Survey of Glass Trade Bead Distribution in Yosemite National Park

Kathleen L. Hull 31

Recent Investigations of Historic-Era Bead Industries on Santa Cruz Island

Jeanne E. Arnold 33

Investigation of a Siskiyou County Bead Collection

Richard C. Jenkins 33

Membership Information

Advertisements

. 26

Calendar of Events

Donna Day/Alex DeGeorgey 30

It has really been a busy year for me. Everybody I talk to has been just as busy. It was a welcome break to attend our Data-Sharing Meetings. The turnout for the meetings was outstanding, approximately 160 members and students. I attended the Southern California Meetings held in San Diego on October 28 and want to thank our Southern Vice-President, Richard Carrico and Carol Serr for arranging the meetings and putting together a great diversity of papers. The Northern Data-Sharing Meetings on November 4 at the Presidio in San Francisco were extremely successful. I was very impressed by the facilities, quality of papers, and number of students attending the meetings. Numerous individuals remarked on the quality of the meetings. I thank Greg Greenway and Sannie Osborn for arranging the meetings. I would also like to thank Leo Barker, the National Park Service and the Presidio Trust for hosting the meetings and our Executive Board on November 3.

Prior to our Board Meeting I visited an old friend and fellow California archaeologist at Laguna Honda Hospital in San Francisco. Don Miller has resided at Laguna Honda for approximately four years. Don was the second President of SCA and a very active California archaeologist. Don is very ill; but still interested in hearing from colleagues and friends. You can send letters, reports, etc., to:

Donald S. Miller
Laguna Honda Hospital
375 Laguna Honda Blvd. – Ward 07
San Francisco, CA 94116

In this issue you will find the position statements for those candidates running for SCA office,

President–Elect, Southern Vice-President, and Treasurer. Ballots for the election will arrive shortly. It will be extremely difficult to vote as I know that each candidate would be an outstanding addition to our Executive Board. I personally would like to thank each candidate for volunteering to run for office. I encourage all members to consider running for an Executive Board position in the future. It is your opportunity to provide a service to our profession. I ran for office because it was an opportunity for me to give something back to my profession—a profession that has given so much to me.

Also in this issue you will find an announcement for our Student Paper competition. The Executive Board decided to implement this competition as an opportunity to increase student involvement in our organization and Annual Meeting.

At our previous Executive Board Meeting during June, a decision was made to provide specialized training opportunities to our membership in association with our Annual Meetings. The first such training will be offered in Modesto on Thursday, March 22nd, a day before our meetings begin. The first workshop is entitled “Distinguishing Human from Non-Human Osteological Remains.” The announcement for this workshop is included in this issue of our *Newsletter*.

Finally, I encourage all members to attend our Annual Meetings in Modesto, scheduled for Friday through Sunday, March 23rd – 25th. Kristina Roper, John Pryor, Shelly Davis-King, and Roger Lajeunesse are extremely busy preparing for the meetings. See you in Modesto!

- Ken Wilson

SCA Executive Board 2000-2001

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Beth Padon; bpadon@discoveryworks.com

Tom King Award

Russ Kaldenberg (916) 978-4635;
Russell_Kaldenberg@ca.blm.gov

Committee Reports

SCA Native American Programs Committee Update

Janet P. Eidsness, Chairperson

Updated Sourcebook

The 3rd edition (September 2000) of NAPC's Sourcebook on Cultural Resources Management, Archaeology, and Cultural Heritage Values (300+ pages) is a basic reference providing summaries of key Federal and State laws and regulations governing the management of heritage resources, guidelines and training curriculum useful to Native American monitors and consultants, official contacts at Federal and State agencies, and sources for further information. A \$2500.00 grant from the California Office of Historic Preservation and National Park Service allowed us to run off the first 196 copies, which have been distributed to California Indians who have expressed interest in NAPC, the SCA Board, NAPC members, several university research labs, various agency representatives, and others. Forty copies were donated for use at a cultural resources workshop organized by and presented to Native Americans at DQ-U near Davis in October. Those who've received copies are encouraged to reproduce them, possibly with support of their respective employers, agencies or universities, and to pass copies on to others. Our objective is to make the updated Sourcebook available to all interested persons. A donation of \$22.50 for reproduction and shipping/handling is suggested for those who can afford it, otherwise copies will be distributed free of charge as our funding allows. If you are interested in obtaining a copy, please contact Janet Eidsness at 152 Storm Lane, Felton, CA 95018 (831/335-4692).

March 24, 2001

NAPC Workshop in Modesto

Plans are underway to present a workshop on Saturday, March 24, 2001 at the SCA Annual Meeting in Modesto, concerning the fact that in the past, museums commonly treated objects with various pesticides and toxins designed to combat insects, rodents and mold, and the growing awareness that handling these collections poses a serious health risk. The NAPC workshop will be a follow-up to the 3-day working conference presented September 29-October 1, 2000 at San Francisco State University (SFSU), attended by Tribal peoples,



scientists, occupational health specialists, anthropologists, museum workers, agency representatives and others from the U.S., Canada, Australia and Europe. In consultation with Hoopa Tribal Museum staff, SFSU has established an artifact analysis laboratory to test objects being repatriated under NAGPRA for a range of contaminants. We have invited this collaborative team to share their experiences at our March Workshop, along with others who can help us understand the health risks, how museums operated in the past, which contaminants can or cannot be removed and the reliability of testing, and help us move forward collectively to address the issues of funding for contaminant testing and treatment, establishing standards for testing laboratories, etc. This issue is of

SCA Business and Activities

particular concern to members and staff of federally recognized Tribes who are identifying, examining, bringing home, displaying and/or wearing in ceremony the revered ancestral objects being repatriated under NAGPRA. The NAGPRA Review Committee will hold its Spring 2001 meeting in California (Konocti Harbor Resort, Clear Lake) on May 30 through June 2, and needs to hear from us what we recommend be done about this issue! Handling of contaminated cultural materials housed in museums and private collections also poses a potentially serious health risk to anthropology and archaeology students and researchers, technicians and other museum workers, the visiting public and the public at large. Next issue of the *Newsletter* look for "Safety Guidelines for Handling Museum Collections" reprinted with permission of the authors and SFSU Conference organizers. Note that SFSU has established a website to facilitate sharing of information by people of various disciplines and backgrounds worldwide who are interested in the subject (<http://bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/arttest>). Those interested in participating in the March NAPC workshop are encouraged to contact the co-organizers, Yolanda Chavez (707/462-6233) or Janet Eidsness (831/335-4692).

We Appreciate and Rely on Your Support

Many thanks to Pacific Legacy, Inc. and to Dr. Norm Mellor for their generous financial donations to the NAPC this past year. Without their help, plus the funding set aside for our Committee by the SCA Board (which is dependent on proceeds from membership dues and annual meeting profits), plus the FY2000 grant from OHP-NPS, we could not have reached out to so many. To name a few, our accomplishments this past year include: mailings to nearly 300 Native American tribes, groups, organizations and individuals about NAPC activities; a special session in April at Riverside

honoring "The Life and Works of Katherine Siva Saubel"; poster-sized reproductions of photos from the Siva family collection, displayed in Riverside and then donated to the Malki Museum; granting of honorariums for Indian people to participate in SCA and other events that promote communication and mutual respect among Native Peoples and archaeologists; updating and initiating dispersal of our popular Sourcebook; supporting the recent California Indian workshop held at DQ-U; responding to the many calls, letters and requests for information about cultural resources management issues of concern to all of us; and more.



We need to raise a minimum of \$2500 in donations to help bring together our targeted speakers from around the state and country at the March 24, 2001 workshop in Modesto. Please help us continue meeting our goals by sending a check ear-marked for the NAPC to the Society for California Archaeology! Your donations are tax-deductible!

Janet tells me she's logged nearly 300 hours as NAPC Chair in year 2000!—editor

Update on 2001 Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting

The 35th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology

will be held Friday, 23 March through Sunday, 25 March, 2001, at the Doubletree Hotel in Modesto, California.

The Annual Meeting Planning Committee is working to make the 2001 Annual Meeting both entertaining and stimulating. The ever-popular Silent Auction will be held during a Friday evening reception at the McHenry Mansion. It's never too early to start thinking about donations for the Auction! A theatre performance is in the planning for the Annual Awards Dinner.

Registration materials will be mailed out to members in January 2001. Meanwhile, please check SCAnet (www.scanet.org) for late-breaking news and announcements regarding the upcoming meeting.

For additional information, please contact C. Kristina Roper, Department of Anthropology, CSU Fresno, 5245 N. Backer Ave., MS PB16, Fresno, CA 93740-8001, (559) 561-6011, kroper@ix.netcom.com.

Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Committee

Students should think about putting together their application for the James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award for the year 2000. The award consists of \$800, 100 free obsidian hydration readings, and 50 free obsidian source readings in support of original research on California and Great Basin prehistory. Special consideration will be given to the following types of research:

- Studies which focus on the development, significant refinement, and/or modification of time-sensitive artifact typologies.
- Studies which relate primary data to enhancement, revision or replacement of existing cultural-historical taxonomic frameworks.

SCA Business and Activities

Award funds may be used for any purpose directly related to a study or its publication. To compete for the Bennyhoff Award, a student or independent researcher should send a letter of application by February 1, 2000 to:

Chair, Bennyhoff Memorial Fund
Award Committee
302 East 14th Street
Davis, California 95616

Avocational Committee

Southern

Myra Herrmann

Plans for the annual avocational society roundtable are underway. The purpose of the roundtable is to address issues that affect societies and how they operate. We plan to continue our discussions from last year regarding; annual meeting rate for avocational members; interaction with local, state and federal agencies, other preservation groups and CRM consultants for joint projects; public outreach/education, and Archaeology Month programs. We also plan to resume discussions on publicity and fund raising, with the hopes of making some headway toward a sales cooperative with the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society for those great rock art stamps that are so popular in the Book Room each year. Jerry and I hope that societies statewide will participate annually in these roundtable discussions and we encourage you to provide input, generate new ideas, and show the SCA board that their support can result in our continued attendance and involvement at the SCA meetings.

The March 2001 lunch/roundtable will be held at the Doubletree Hotel in Modesto and will include a catered lunch for two avocational representatives from each group. All avocational members are welcome to attend the workshop. However, those wishing to join the luncheon over the two in attendance can pay for their way

or bring a bag lunch. Additional details will follow in the coming months on costs, time and location. What we need right now is a rough estimate of how many plan to attend the luncheon. We plan to do either sandwiches or pizza. A lot depends on what the hotel will allow.

Avocational groups must RSVP the names of the two representatives by January 15th to assure a luncheon space. RSVP to Myra Herrmann at: 4456 Cape May Avenue, San Diego, CA 92107 or via email to the address below. If you have questions feel free to contact me at work :619.446.5372 or via email at: mjh@sdcity.sannet.gov. We look forward to seeing you in Modesto!!



Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievement

Deadline for the Helen C. Smith Avocational Award nominations are fast approaching - February 1, 2001 to be exact. Please take some time to submit a nomination form for your group. All that's required is a description of the significant contributions made by your group during 2000. If you have questions about the nomination form or process, feel free to contact either myself or Jerry Dudley. We'll be happy to answer any questions, but don't wait too long. Show the rest of the SCA membership how important avocational societies are, and what great contributions have been made through the efforts of volunteers statewide!!

Please keep us informed of your monthly activities by sending newsletters to your avocational representative. The only way that the SCA general membership knows what the avocational groups are doing is through our announcements in the *Newsletter* and on the website. If you have an important event to announce, let Jerry or I know in advance of the event. We can arrange for a posting on the website and in the *Newsletter*. If you're not sure who you rep is, please contact either one of us for the information.

Northern

Jerry Dudley

We are in the process of obtaining information about any volunteer project that may occur within the State of California next year, probably in the summer or fall. This information will be published in the brochure that is distributed for Archaeology Month and will contain: dates; location; a brief description of the project; a contact person; and phone number or e-mail address.

The type of project of course can include any area in which a volunteer would be of some assistance to a current or on-going project in any aspect of Archaeology. Please call Jerry Dudley or Myra Herrmann with the information and the deadline for submission will be February 15, 2001.

Those organizations in the state who are involved with archaeology that offer scholarships must be commended for the help and assistance that is offered to students in this field. We would like to recognize those societies who offer scholarships, so please send that information to us. Most societies are non-profit organizations, so any donations could be tax deductible.

The Northern California Data-Sharing meeting was very informative and I encourage all those members of the avocational societies to attend in

Candidate Position Statements



In an effort to conduct elections for the Society for California Archaeology in a timely and efficient manner, the SCA Executive Board has instructed the Business Manager to provide candidate position statements for publication in the December 2000 SCA Newsletter. Please review the candidates' qualifications and position statements. This information is also available on SCAnet (www.scanet.org).

Ballots for the Society for California Archaeology 2001 Election will be mailed to all members whose dues for 2000 have been paid. These ballots should arrive within one week following receipt of this Newsletter. Candidate position statements will not be included in the ballot mailing. If you believe you are an eligible SCA member but have not received your ballot within the time indicated above, please contact C. Kristina Roper, SCA Business Manager at (559) 561-6011 or email her at kroper@ix.netcom.com.

Biographical Information and Position Statements, Candidates for the Executive Board, Society For California Archaeology, 2001 Election

Candidates for President-Elect

v **DENNIS R. GALLEGOS**, *Education:* B.A. Anthropology; B.S. Business, California State University Northridge. *Professional Background:* Over 30 years experience in archaeology and cultural resources management while serving with California Department of Parks and Recreation (1969-1975); BLM Desert Planning Staff (1975 to 1978); and Cultural Resource Management (1978 to Present). As President of Gallegos & Associates, my role over the past 10 years has included running a cultural resource business while overseeing employees, consultants and a diverse range of cultural resource studies. Having degrees in both Anthropology and Business has provided me with a unique perspective on project management and an informed awareness of agency compliance, applicable guidelines and laws, typical and atypical budgets, expediency in timing, and selection of staff to achieve the overall goals of a quality project. The past 30 years has also provided me the opportunity to work with archaeologists in Northern and Southern California, historians, specialists in various fields, museum personnel, agency archaeologists, Native Americans, educators, politicians and landowners. *Research Interests:* Chronology, paleoenvironment, regional overviews, and management plans.

Position Statement: If elected, I look forward to working with each and every SCA member. I look forward to problem solving and working with Native Americans to rebuild the trust and to lessen the hurt caused by overt actions and misinformation. In this information age, I look forward to implementing new ways to present our findings, to communicate with each other and the public, and to push for presentations in new formats, which are more visual and communicative to a broader audience. My goals will be to ensure long-term funding for SCA; to reach out to the public, the educators, policy makers, agency staff, and Native Americans to ask for their support for the SCA programs of education, preservation and research. I can think of no other field that brings together a more diverse group of individuals with such a unique range of talent, and as President, my goal will be to focus this talent to address the many and varied SCA issues.

v **LEIGH JORDAN**. *Education:* M.A. in CRM, Sonoma State University; B.A. in Anthropology, San Francisco State University. *Professional Background:* worked at Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System for seventeen years, the last six years as Coordinator. Served as the SCA Nomination Committee for 2000, and as the Northern IC representative on the Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee for six years. *Research Interests:* Petroglyphs, ethnohistory, Native American involvement in archaeology and regulatory process.

Position Statement: While working at the Northwest IC in various capacities, I have found that public outreach and education are fundamental components to our discipline and integral to the broad ranged support necessary to site preservation efforts and research programs. If elected, I would pursue opportunities to enhance existing SCA public outreach efforts, in particular, those inherent in the Archaeology Week program. In addition, given the large GIS undertaking by the Information Center system, I would like to see more SCA involvement in that process. Since maintaining and disseminating information in digital format has far reaching implications for site confidentiality and preservation, I believe that discussions and solutions need to be found in a larger forum than the IC system alone. If elected, I will work toward these goals, as well as those that have already been established.

Candidate Position Statements

v **DANA MCGOWAN.** *Education:* M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento, 1990; B.A. Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento, 1984. *Professional Background:* Senior archaeologist and cultural resources program manager for Jones & Stokes Associates. Nearly 20 years of experience in the practice of archaeology and cultural resources management. Board member for the last five years of the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), and past vice-president for government affairs of ACRA. *Research Interests:* the archaeology of central California; groundstone analysis; historic archaeology; the use of multi-disciplinary approaches to solving archaeological problems; engaging and educating the public on the value of archaeology; and the merging of traditional archaeological methodology with emerging technologies.

Position Statement: I believe that one of the most valuable roles that the SCA can fill is in educating its members on what state and national issues might effect the future practice of archaeology in California. In my five years as a board member for a national organization with a penchant for advocacy, I gained considerable understanding how our industry might be affected by events in our capital and in Washington. I would like to help the SCA and its membership monitor and understand how these events might play out here in California. I would also like to continue the current board's commitment to increasing public education on the value of archaeology. Expanding the constituency of California archaeology to as wide a group as possible would be my goal if elected president of SCA. Finally, I would work closely with other preservation-oriented organizations, such as the California Preservation Foundation and the California Committee for the Promotion of History, and to forge close relationships with these critical allies of the SCA.

Candidate for Southern Vice-president*

v **THOMAS WHEELER.** *Education:* B.A., Sacramento State College 1969; M.A. in progress CSU Sacramento 1998-00. *Professional Background:* thirty-one years experience as an archaeologist in California, California Department of Parks and Recreation Archaeologist 1981-1999. Caltrans Associate Environmental Planner- Archaeologist 1999 to present. *Membership in the Following Organizations:* SCA- founding member, California Mission Studies Association, Friends of the Adobes, Friends of the San Luis Obispo Botanical Garden, San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, Society for Historic Archaeology, *Positions in Professional Organizations:* City of San Luis Obispo Cultural Heritage Committee-Member, Society for California Archaeology- Membership Chairman, Heritage Shared- Board Member. *Research Interests:* Prehistoric Archaeology- Status differentiation among hunter-gatherer groups, Paleo-botany and resource procurement, DNA mapping of California Native Populations. Historic Archaeology- Spanish Colonial Period, Industrial Archaeology.

Position Statement: The SCA Southern California Vice President serves as a member of the Executive Board, arranges the annual data sharing meeting, and assists in preparations for Archaeology Week. The SCA plays an important role in providing an exchange of ideas, methods, and new multidisciplinary approaches to the study of human adaptive experiences. Students, professionals, and Native American communities need a forum for determining the potential of these tools to increase our understanding of human prehistory and history. I would enlist greater participation at the Data Sharing meetings on the part of those carrying out multidisciplinary studies. The SHPO and Information Centers are under funded and under staffed. As part of the Executive Board, I would encourage a more active role in seeking the support of legislative and public agencies for programs that develop and maintain enhanced electronic access to the SHPO and Information centers. Developing and maintaining professional standards in archaeology in California is an ongoing process. I would also like to continue working with the SCA Professional Standards committee to review, maintain, and apply these standards.

Candidates for Treasurer

v **TRISH FERNANDEZ.** *Education:* B.A., California State University, Sacramento, 1995. Master's Candidate, California State University, Sacramento. *Professional Background:* Archaeologist, Jones & Stokes (1995-present); Archaeological Technician, Eldorado National Forest (1995). Vice-Chair of the El Dorado County Cultural Resources Preservation Commission (1998-1999). Member of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Society for Industrial Archaeology. *Research Interests:* Archaeology of the historic period, specifically of under-documented groups, mining and transportation. Increasing public awareness of archaeology and historic preservation through participation at the local government level and through K-12 education.

Position Statement: The Treasurer is responsible for the administration of all finances of the SCA, including preparing budgets, annual reports, tax returns, and accounting for all incoming and outgoing funds. While working toward my B.A., I worked for 10 years as a secretary and ran my own small business. Both of these work situations required the same types

Candidate Position Statements

of fiscal responsibilities as those required by the office of the SCA Treasurer. As a result, I feel confident in my abilities to carry out those duties effectively and efficiently. As a member of the Executive Board, the Treasurer also participates in Executive Board deliberations. I am honored by this nomination and look forward to the opportunity to serve in this capacity and work to achieving the goals of the SCA.

v **JANINE LOYD.** *Education:* B.A. in Anthropology, Sonoma State University 1996. *Professional Background:* Tom Origer & Associates (1991-present), Sonoma State University, Anthropological Studies Center (1990- present). *Research Interests:* Faunal exploitation, exchange/transportation of resources.

Position Statement: For the past year I have served as assistant to the current SCA Treasurer. I am familiar with the duties of the SCA Treasurer, including reporting to the Executive Board and membership, keeping budget and contract information, and making sure that bills and government paperwork get filed in a timely manner. I am prepared to step up and fulfill the responsibilities of the office.

* *Note: Only one candidate for Southern Vice-President is included in this statement.*

the future. Your membership in SCA will become even more enriched by attendance and participation in the data-sharing and annual meetings.

SCA Information Center Liaison's Report

Lynn Compas

An Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee meeting was held in September. Each information master plan development sub-committee gave a progress report.

Access Issues/Confidentiality

This sub-committee is in the process of defining information center user groups and determining what types of access they need or would like to have. The information is being used to refine the current access policy and establishing access parameters.

User Groups-Needs Assessment

Chair not present; therefore no update was given.

Organization/Goals Committee

This sub-committee is exploring two alternative methods for managing the information centers. One is to consolidate management under the Historic Resources Information Centers of California (HRICC). The other alternative is to have full funding and support provided by OHP. It was agreed that regardless of the chosen alternative the information centers need to move away from the institutional host relationships. Maintaining a structure where the responsibility of administering funds, facilities, and personnel management is centralized will result in more consistent operations and fee structures.

Funding Committee

This sub-committee is in the process of identifying current and potential sources of funding for the information centers. They are also assessing the costs to continue operating the system as well as developing and maintaining the electronic data base.

Electronification/Data Management Committee

This sub-committee is working with the funding sub-committee to

assess the cost of developing and maintaining the electronic data base. This information will be used to assess the feasibility of converting the current paper data base to an electronic one.

Native American Issues Committee

This sub-committee is in the process of identifying issues that the Native American community may have with the information centers. The main issue is that of access to the electronic data base. Other issues are the need for a better access policy for Native American Tribes and individuals and misperceptions within the Native American community about the CHRIS system. In the future they will be developing strategies for dispelling misinformation and getting effective input from the Native American community. In addition, they plan to make a presentation at the December NAHC meeting, schedule a meeting with the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, and recruit more Native Americans to be on the ICPAC Native American Sub-committee.

The next ICPAC Committee meeting will be held in December.

editor's email:
gwhite@csuchico.edu

SCA Business and Activities

New Site Stewardship Teams Planned

Beth and Chris Padon

The SCA's California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) will be working with the Bureau of Land Management, California State Office (BLM) to initiate nine new teams of volunteer site stewards over the next two years. Training sessions are planned for Alturas/Cedarville, Arcata, Barstow/Needles, Eagle Lake, Hollister, Palm Springs, Redding, Ridgecrest, and Ukiah.

These training sessions will actively recruit volunteers from the Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) community to work with archaeologists, Native Americans, and BLM staff to monitor known cultural resources on public lands. The new CASSP teams will be trained and organized in the same manner as the existing teams. The first day of training covers local archaeology, Native American concerns, CRM laws, and CASSP; the second day consists of trips to some of the actual archaeology sites that will be monitored. Each team is led by a coordinating archaeologist, who participates in the training and is responsible for supporting the efforts of the volunteer site stewards. Several follow-up sessions are planned to evaluate training effectiveness and make recommendations.

The OHV community offers an important source of potential volunteers. Many OHV recreation users have visited these areas many times and know them well. They want to share their enjoyment with others, including future generations.

Funding and material support will be provided by the BLM, with a matching grant from the State Off-Highway Vehicle Grant program (also known as the Green Sticker program). Since 1971, Green Sticker vehicle registration fees paid by OHV

recreation users have funded over \$275 million in grants for supporting OHV recreation on local, state, and federal lands. More than thirty percent of the money is used for natural resources management and conservation. Grants are administered through the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division of the California State Parks.

BLM State Archaeologist Russell Kaldenberg wrote the grant application. He and Beth Padon attended the November 17 meeting of the OHMVR Commission in Sacramento, when the final decision for this grant was made. In addition to site stewardship, Mr. Kaldenberg also wrote successful grant applications for the Yuha Geoglyph Planning Study and for Geoglyph Cultural Sites Protection.

Organizing nine new teams of volunteer site stewards will give SCA members exciting opportunities to reach out and form new partners and constituencies with OHV recreation users. By learning about the archaeology on the lands that they visit, the volunteers will gain more enjoyment of the outdoors, and help give better preservation to the irreplaceable cultural resources that belong to all of us.

SCA's CASSP committee includes the following members: Janine MacFarland (Los Padres National Forest), Stephen Horne (Los Padres National Forest), Richard Carrico (Brian F. Mooney & Associates), Mike Sampson (California State Parks and Recreation), Judyth Reed (Bureau of Land Management), Duane Christian (Bureau of Land Management), Russ Kaldenberg (Bureau of Land Management), Kirk Halford (Bureau of Land Management), Jay and Sherilee von Werlhof (Imperial Valley College Desert Museum), George and Anne Stoll (Statistical Research, Inc.), Mary and Jim Gorden (Southern Sierra Archaeological Society), and Beth and Chris Padon (Discovery Works, Inc.). If you are interested in volunteering with

this committee, please contact one of the committee members or Beth Padon at bpadon@discoveryworks.com or at (949) 733-1915.

The Thomas F. King Award For Excellence In Cultural Resource Management

Russell L. Kaldenberg, Chair

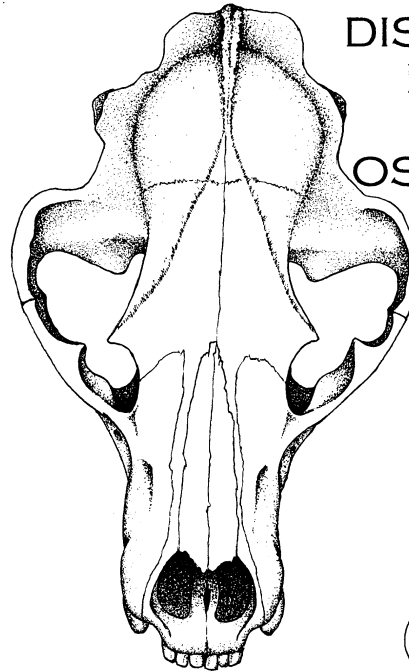
Dr. Michael J. Moratto Year 2000 Recipient!

The overwhelming choice for the Thomas F. King Award in 2000 was Dr. Michael J. Moratto. Unfortunately, Mike was feeling poorly and was unable to accept the award in person. The presenter, Tom King, himself, described his first hearing about Mike as a young man in the Marin County area who was interested in archaeology. Unlike himself, who simply dug holes, Mike dug square holes and was working hard at learning about the local Indian history.

From those early days Tom and Mike formed a friendship that has lasted a lifetime. Mike was selected not for just an outstanding effort on a specific project, but for outstanding efforts on a lifetime of contributions in the cultural resources management arena. From teaching and instilling the perspective of excellence in his students while at San Francisco State, to practicing outstanding CRM while with the U.S. Forest Service in Idaho to the founding of his two archaeological firms, first INFOTEC, then Earthworks, everything that Mike undertakes reflects the excellence as represented by Tom's dedication to working with the past. Mike's outstanding contribution to the archaeology of California in his California Archaeology was the first attempt by any noted scholar at using gray literature from CRM to assist in building a prehistory of the state. Other than Kroeber's Handbook, it is

SCA Business and Activities

The Society for California Archaeology is sponsoring two half-day workshops for members on Thursday, March 22, 2001, at the DoubleTree Inn in Modesto prior to the start of our Annual Meeting. Dr. Frank Bayham and a training cadre from the Zooarchaeology Laboratory at California State University, Chico will teach "Distinguishing Human from Non-Human Osteological Remains." These workshops will feature both lecture and hands-on sessions with zooarchaeology collections. Similar workshops were held in 1997 and 1998 for the Bureau of Land Management and the US Forest Service and were very successful. The cost of the workshop is \$100 for regular and other members, and \$75 for students. Each workshop is limited to 30 participants. More information about workshop registration will be in the next issue of the *Newsletter* or with Annual Meeting registration packets.

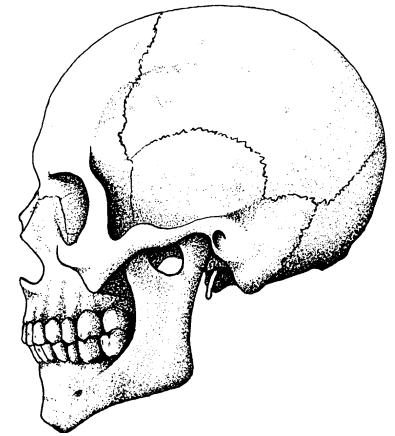


FRANK E. BAYHAM (LEAD INSTRUCTOR)
ZOOARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, CHICO

GRAPHICS BY JASON WIERSEMA

DISTINGUISHING HUMAN FROM NON-HUMAN OSTEOLOGICAL REMAINS

A WORKSHOP SPONSORED BY THE
SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY



probably that Mike's work dominates the reference sections of the majority of CRM works in the state.

Hats off to the committee for choosing such a deserving recipient. Also, a word of thanks to all of the folks who sent in their nomination not only for Mike but for other very deserving candidates.

A Call for Nominees for 2001 Thomas F. King Award!

It is time to start thinking about the nominee for the 2001 award. So, please think about someone in CRM has made a difference this past year and send the committee your recommendations. Even though the nominee may have been nominated before you may still nominate that individual again.

The Society for California Archaeology is honored to recognize Dr. Thomas F. King by the establishment of this award. 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. 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 through or because of Tom's national stature and leadership.

Tom is homegrown; he is a founding member of the Society for California Archaeology and has served as an elected official on the board, including time as the President of the Society. He left teaching and private consulting in California to 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

SCA Business and Activities

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.

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

Nominees for this award must:

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 of such work 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.

The work for which an individual is nominated must show outstanding leadership in the field of cultural resources management, and be work of a kind that would honor the career of Dr. Thomas F. King.

Please send nominations to Russell L. Kaldenberg, Committee Chair, C/O Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825; telephone 916-978-4635; fax 916-978-4657; e-mail rkaldenb@ca.blm.gov or mityfinrus@aol.com. Committee members besides myself include Lynn Dunbar from the Archaeological Conservancy, Dr. Hans Kreutzberg or an eminent member of his staff, and Dr. King himself. Nominations are due to the committee by February 1, 2001.

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting November 3, 2000

The November 3, 2000, Executive Board Meeting for the Society of California Archaeology (SCA) was held at the Presidio of San Francisco.

President Ken Wilson called the meeting to order at 9:50 a.m. In attendance were Sanne Osborn (President-Elect), Richard Carrico (Southern Vice President), Greg Greenway (Northern Vice President), Kathy Dowdall (Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business Office), Kim Tanksley (Secretary).

Due to problems with delivery, the minutes from the June 2, 2000 could not be finalized. The Board will review minutes online and pending corrections, the Minutes will be posted for final Board approval. The motion to handle the Minutes in this fashion, on this one occasion, was passed.

Treasurer Dowdall distributed the Treasurer's Report. There was brief discussion regarding some items. Dowdall reported the SCA Annual Meeting 2000 was successful with a current profit of \$16,000; this is expected to rise to \$20,000 upon return of the "seed money". Membership funds continue to arrive and are meeting projections. SCA's prudent reserve, originally envisioned to hold one year's operating expenses, has a balance of \$26,556.53. The \$3,000 earmarked for fiscal year 2000 has yet to be deposited. Funds are expected soon to cover Archaeology Week and the OHP funding request for 2001 is being prepared. The SCA money market account is generating interest income. It was agreed to place all SCA funds in this account to maximize income and transfer funds into the SCA checking account when needed. A budget item was added to cover the cost of bank service charges for credit card use by SCA members; the benefits justify the costs. The 97-98 SCA Treasurer's audit is in progress and arrangements being made for the 99-00 audit to take place after Dowdall's term is over, as is standard procedure.

Committee Reports

Professional Standards and Ethics Committee: The committee is very busy. Lynn Gamble has shown interest

Reports and Announcements

in tying ethics and competence into the Student Paper Award.

Education Committee: Beth and Russ Padon are working on a grant request in amount of \$9,800 for the Site Stewardship Program. The money is to come from State of California "Green Sticker" funds.

Easements Committee: Activity slowed due to the busy summer season. The committee will meet in November to get things moving again.

Membership Committee: Tom Wheeler is working on writing up the membership survey results report.

Archaeology Week poster is in progress. Wilson proposed expanding submissions to other media such as photographs. This would generate more interest and a wider variety of ideas. Artwork is needed by February 1st so notification of this change will go out immediately.

Osborne reported there will be a National Trust Meeting in Los Angeles in the next few days. She expects we will get information regarding the new SHPO soon.

Publicity Committee: Publicity for the SCA meeting 2001 is in critical stages. Discussion was aimed at methods to widen exposure. Plans

the Imperial Valley Irrigation District for their publication of a childrens color book on archaeology. The board discussed awards of commendation and agreed to create a "Presidents Award" for people/groups who have performed a benefit to California Archaeology which will be presented at the annual meetings. The Board will develop an infrastructure for nominating and determining award recipients.

Annual Meetings

2001: Roper reported the reception will be held at the McHenry Mansion Museum. The committee is considering having a performance rather than a guest speaker. Papers and session proposals are arriving. Lynn Alcott has volunteered to run the silent auction.

2002: Carrico is negotiating with the Doubletree in San Diego for a break on room prices. If negotiations are not fruitful, Ventura is being considered as a venue. The SAA is planning their annual meeting for March 20-24th. As such, the board determined the SCA 2002 Annual Meeting be held on April 11, 12, 13, and 14th.

2003: Wilson suggested the SCA go back to Sacramento for the Annual Meeting 2003. There is a new Sheraton Hotel that appears to be a good location.

2004: Wilson suggested the SCA return to Riverside for the 2004 meeting. There has been positive feedback from the members and the convention center has asked us back. It may be advantageous to develop a relationship with Doubletree to facilitate cost breaks in negotiations.

Roper reported that the business office is running smoothly. In addition to accepting credit cards over the internet, the SCA now has the ability to accept ATM cards from any bank. Roper suggested considering a smaller format for the Annual Proceedings to reduce printing and shipping costs. It was also suggested past *Newsletters* and



Hey Man, Tune-In the SCA Web Site for Annual Meeting Updates and Gnarly Membership Info

www.scanef.org

Avocation Committee: Carrico reported that Myra Hermann has suggested the Avocation Committee blend with the Education Committee as they have many goals in common. Hermann is in the process of writing a proposal to have avocational groups play a bigger role at the Annual Meetings by setting up tables and distributing information.

Wilson noted that the Southern California Data Share Meeting was a success. Kudos to all whose efforts made it so.

Archaeology Week: The process to obtain art submissions for the

were made to include articles in the SAA bulletin and SCA materials displayed at the AAA annual conference.

The Board agreed to donate \$100 to the Society of Historical Archaeology to assist in funding the avocational group reception at the SHA annual meeting. This will foster the desire to partner events with the SHA, provide exposure and promote the SCA through the display of membership materials, posters, proceedings, etc., at the event.

Wilson presented a request from Rebecca Apple regarding an award for

Reports and Announcements

Proceedings be made available on CD-ROM to members.

Janet Eidsness, chairperson for the Native American Committee, presented the Board with the third official version of the Native American Sourcebook. It is being distributed and made available to the membership. She will be presenting the Sourcebook at the Heritage Commission council meeting. Eidsness encourages feedback.

Eidsness also reported on serious incidents of dangerous contamination of individuals receiving repatriated museum collections. This issue has far reaching significance of safety as well as effects it may have on NAGPRA legislation. Eidsness is working on a proposal for a workshop addressing this issue for Annual Meeting 2001 and is working with the Board on funding resources.

Malcolm Margolin addressed the Board for a second time regarding his desire to publish a book for the general public on California Archaeology. The board discussed funding alternatives and suggestions for effective authors.

Dwight Dutschke, from the Office of Historic Preservation, presented information on the effectiveness of CEQA to protect archaeological resources. Dutschke suggested that CEQA is not an effective protection and should not be relied upon. The only way to make laws effective is for archaeologists to push for legal action in cases of violations and increase the base of case law. This in itself will not be effective unless archaeology has the backing of the public. We should focus on educating the public as to why archaeological resources are important and that they are a non-renewable resource. We need to create alliances with related disciplines and become part of the planning process at the local and state levels.

Frank Bayham from the Information Center at Chico State University reported the Information

Center is in crisis. There is insufficient funding and support from the State. The situation is serious; Bayham foresees the Information Center in Chico to close in December if there is no relief. He has spoken with the OHP who will respond to the issue by November 15th with internal or interim solutions. The SCA has spoken with the State Historic Resources Commission regarding this issue and requested Bayham do the same to demonstrate the seriousness of the problem.

The Board agreed to host a workshop on Human Osteology the day before Annual Meeting 2001 begins (March 22nd). Depending on the magnitude of response, the Board is considering hosting a workshop each year alternating between historic and prehistoric archaeology.

Candidates for Board positions are being recruited. Position statements are scheduled to be posted in the December *Newsletter*.

There was general discussion on the continued development of infrastructure for the SCA as the Association grows. The board will continue to develop procedures and document standards for infrastructure as new issues arise. Each time a new infrastructure is completed, the membership will be notified through the *Newsletter* and on the SCA Website. Osborne stressed that members should utilize the SCA Website as a resource for current news that does not coincide with the publication of the *Newsletter*.

The Board discussed the idea of creating a "Wall of Fame" on the SCA Website and at the Annual Meetings. More information will be included in the December *Newsletter*.

The date for the next Executive Board Meeting is Monday, February 5, in Sacramento. The site is to be determined.

The meeting was adjourned.

Announcements

Mary L. Maniery: 2000 Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology

Mary Maniery was recognized at our Annual Meetings in Riverside for her outstanding contributions to public archaeology in California. Over the last three years Mary and her company PAR Environmental Services, Inc. have contributed significantly to the



Trudy Haversland
Gary S. Breschini

Forest Service Passport in Time project, Archaeology at Altaville. Mary suggested the project as a celebration of California's Sesquicentennial on the Six Rivers National Forest in northwestern California.

Altaville was a little town on a sharp ridge that became the hub for copper mining activity in the Low Divide Mining District during the 1860's, and was well known throughout northern California. By 1863, Altaville boasted two hotels, several saloons, a blacksmith shop, general store, town square, and cabins for residents. William Brewer visited Altaville during 1863 and wrote in his published journal "...a filthier,

Reports and Announcements

dirtier, nastier, noisier place I have not struck in the state. The whole scene was truly California, everyone noisy." The copper ore mined in the Altaville vicinity was transported by wagon to Crescent City where it was loaded onto ships and exported to Europe. The copper ore was refined and then imported back for use by the Union Armies during the Civil War. As the demand for copper declined, Altaville was described as a ghost town by the mid 1870's.

Mary has acted as principle investigator for this project. Her company is also doing all the analysis and report preparation. One hotel, the general store, blacksmith residence, town square, and several other structures have been excavated.

Approximately 400 members of the public from across the United States participated in the excavations over the last three years, donating approximately 12,000 volunteer hours. Their ages ranged from three to eighty-three, with many families excavating together. Eight-three year old Ruth Wells stated, "I visited the Valley of the Kings, but this is more fun – it is real archaeology." The nine-year-old great-great-great-great granddaughter of Nicholas Tack was able to connect with her relative by excavating in his hotel. Numerous local American Indians participated in the excavations – stating that it was an opportunity for them to excavate an Anglo site.

The excavations and highly successful public archaeology program received widespread media attention in Oregon and Northern California. The project appeared on the front page of local and regional papers eight times. It was a daily occurrence to have TV crews at the site.

Mary truly deserves the Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology as she was the hub and heart of this public archaeology project. The project would not have taken place or been successful without her leadership and

the contributions of her company, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.

Student Paper Award

The SCA's Executive Board decided at its November 3 meeting to initiate the Student Paper Award this year rather than wait until next year when a final process will be developed. This new award is designed to recognize the best student research paper presented at the Annual Meeting. Only students who are current members of the SCA are eligible to participate. The evaluation process will closely parallel that used by the Society for American Archaeology for their student paper award. A committee composed of Executive Board Members Sannie K. Osborn (President-Elect), Richard L. Carrico (Southern Vice-President), and Greg Greenway (Northern Vice-President) will evaluate papers based on the quality of their arguments and supporting data, and the paper's contribution to our understanding of a particular area or topic in archaeology. The award winner will receive a certificate from the SCA President at the award's banquet, \$250 in cash, and an awards banquet ticket. The winning paper will also be published in the Proceedings. For further information, contact Greg Greenway at (530) 934-3316, or e-mail ggreenway@fs.fed.us.

Special Requirements:

A student must be the primary author of the paper and the presenter at the Annual Meeting. University or college affiliation must be identified on the paper.

A copy of the paper must be submitted. A hard copy and electronic copy should be submitted (Microsoft Word and graphics in .pdf format are preferred).

The paper should adhere to the Proceedings style guide requirements published in Volume 3.

Deadline for Submission: January 31, 2001

Submissions/Information:

Greg Greenway
Mendocino National Forest
825 N. Humboldt Ave.
Willows, CA 95988

Artist Wanted

The Society for California Archaeology (SCA) is seeking concept sketches and/or photos for a poster that will publicize the ninth annual Archaeology Month event. Selection of an artist will be based on creative interpretation of this year's annual theme, originality, and artists merit. The theme for the year 2000 poster is "Public Archaeology: Preserving California's Treasured Past" The focus is to increase awareness about non-renewable Heritage resources. Concept sketches must be received by January 31st. The artist will be responsible for preparing a camera-ready piece of original artwork by the end of February. The selected artist will be paid \$1500.00 upon delivery of the final artwork. The artist will also receive 10 copies of the completed poster once it is printed. Five thousand copies of the poster will be produced in full color on heavy 18" x 24" (art design approximately 15" x 15 1/2") stock for statewide distribution to schools, parks, museums, agencies, and the general public. Production details will be discussed with the selected artist on award of this commission. Once the printing process is complete, the original artwork will be returned to the artist. The SCA will retain the right to reproduce the artwork for photographic film in the future. Please include information about how to contact you (address and telephone number). Information about the SCA is available on the web at <http://www.scanet.org>. Interested artists may submit one or several concept sketches to: Deborah Tibbetts, SCA Poster Coordinator, Eagle Lake

Reports and Announcements

Ranger District 477-050 Eagle Lake Rd., Susanville, CA 96130 (530) 257-4188.

Meetings

California Indian Heritage Preservation Award Call for Nominations

(deadline March 1, 2001)

This award is most similar to the Lifetime Achievement Award. It is most often given for cumulative contributions (by an individual or group) that have spanned a lifetime and therefore tends to be reserved for elder candidates. It may, however, be given to more junior candidates for outstanding one-time contributions. The goal of the award is to recognize one outstanding individual or group. However, occasionally more than one award may be given. It is also possible to give the award to individuals or groups from the past.

The individual or group recipient of the California Indian Heritage Preservation Award is notified well ahead of time so that they and their supporters can plan to attend the banquet. They are identified during the meeting with a special ribbon on their name tag, may be provided accommodation and travel by the SCA, and along with their family, are hosted to the banquet.

Description of the Award:

The Society for California Archaeology is honored to formally recognize contributions made by California Indians to the preservation of their cultural heritage. The desire to preserve the heritage of this state is something that California Indians and archaeologists have in common. We know that many generations of California Indians have struggled for

cultural survival and autonomy. Through this struggle, they have persevered, and in doing so, have given us a greater understanding of their culture and history. Their perseverance has also led to the current blossoming of California Indian heritage. Recognizing that any one individual or group may have participated in many different ways, some examples of the kind of contributions this award is meant to honor include the following:

- Maintaining traditional ways and knowledge.
- Creating cultural centers, demonstration sites, and workshops.
- Publishing, and otherwise documenting traditional stories, songs, and history.
- Educating archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians, thereby building bridges of understanding between the academic and traditional worlds.
- Participating in legal contexts to safeguard the respect of their ancestors, achieve federal recognition of their tribes, or otherwise take part at state and national levels for the well-being of their communities.
- Improving the social, economic, and cultural well-being of their communities.

The SCA California Indian Heritage Preservation Award was created to honor California Indians who have contributed to one or more of these important accomplishments. It is with sincere appreciation and respect that we offer this award each year from the year 2000 onward.

Nominees for this award:

1. Need not be a member of the Society for California Archaeology.
2. Must be nominated by a member of the Society for California Archaeology. Non-

members may request a member to submit a nomination on their behalf.

3. Must be a California Indian that has contributed to the preservation of their culture in a substantial way either through cumulative contributions or one exceptional contribution.

Please send nominations to:

Ken Wilson, SCA President
Six Rivers National Forest
1330 Bayshore Way
Eureka, CA 95501
Telephone (707) 441-3529
Fax (707) 442-9242
E-mail: kwilson@fs.fed.us

Nominations deadline March 1, 2001.

The Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc. Presents a Symposium Full of Fire and Brimstone!

Floods, wildfires, and earthquakes — these powerful forces of nature not only effect our present, they shape our past as well. “Disasters and Archaeology” is the theme of our the fourth annual ASA Symposium, to be held Saturday, October 21 in the Fisk Auditorium at the San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands.

Michael E. Moseley, Ph.D., will be our keynote speaker. Dr. Moseley, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Florida since 1984, has authored or co-authored more than 70 articles, books, and papers on ancient South America and the Caribbean. As Director of the Chan-Chan Moche Valley Project from 1969 to 1975, he helped uncover remnants of the buried desert city of Chan Chan, capital of the Chimu empire, on the north coast of

Reports and Announcements

Peru. For three years he led the reconnaissance of Tiwanaku and related Bolivian sites in the north Andean highlands. Since 1980 Dr. Moseley has been conducting a survey of archaeological sites in the Department of Moquegua, southern Peru. His research interests continue in settlement and subsistence patterns, early agricultural economies, and pre-Hispanic irrigation and water management technology. His topic will be "Andean Earthquakes, El Niños, and Droughts: Shaping the Past and Influencing the Future."

In addition to Dr. Moseley, we will be treated to presentations by three archaeologists with unique perspectives on the disaster theme:

Kenneth L. Wilson, Heritage Resources Program Manager for Six Rivers National Forest, will speak on "Floods and Fires - Village Sites and Traditional Cultural Properties." Ken's experience with damage to traditional cultural properties from floods and fires led him to a unique

Kathleen Hull, Greg Greenway (back), and Jerry Johnson (front) at the 2000 Northern Data-Sharing Meeting at the Presidio, San Francisco, 4 November 2000.



Sandra Maas

relationship with the local Native American community as partners in preservation.

Our second speaker will be a familiar face. Michael McIntyre, Heritage Resources Program Manager for the Angeles National Forest, last spoke for the ASA at our 1998 symposium. The focus of Mike's talk this time will be fire damage at archaeological sites. The title is "Breaking New Ground — Protection of CA-LAN-441 from the post-fire effects of the Interstate Fire."

ASA Director-at-Large Daniel McCarthy will also do a presentation on the effects of fire on rock art, based on his experiences during last year's Willow Fire. Daniel is Tribal Relations Program Manager and Acting Heritage Resource Program Manager for the San Bernardino National Forest.

A general meeting of the ASA will be held before the symposium, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Among the topics for discussion with the general membership will be the announcement of the slate of officers for 2001 and the presentation of the Jack Maddox Scholarship Award for 2000. The talks will begin at 1:00 p.m.

The public is welcome — attendance is FREE to ASA members, \$2.00 for the general public.

Northern Data Sharing Meeting

The Northern Data Sharing Meeting was held at the Presidio of San Francisco on November 4, hosted by the National Park Service and the Presidio. More than 135 people attended the meeting that featured 17 papers and three tours. The papers represented a wide range of current topics and recent research in prehistoric and historic archaeology. A concerted effort was made this year to attract students to the meeting, and significant numbers showed up from California State University, Chico, Humboldt State University, and California State University, Sacramento. A social gathering at the Presidio followed the meeting, and Sannie Osborn, Eric Blind, Leo Barker, and others from the National Park Service and Presidio Trust should be complemented for all their efforts in making this a successful meeting. We would like feedback from the membership on the possibility of returning to the Presidio for some future meetings. We are also considering adding a separate half-day panel discussion devoted to a current issue or topic to be held the preceding Friday afternoon. If you wish to comment, please contact Greg Greenway, Northern Vice President, at ggreenway@fs.fed.us.

*SCA 35(1) Deadline
is 20 February 2001*

Reports and Announcements

THE MILLENIUM CONFERENCE
BARSTOW, CALIFORNIA
MAY 9, 10, 11 & 12, 2001

***The Human Journey and Ancient Life
in California's Deserts at the Millennium***

- ◆ Current status of desert prehistory, history, and paleontology
- ◆ Native peoples of the California Desert
- ◆ Historic period land uses
- ◆ Desert folklife
- ◆ Research, management, and preservation for the next millennium
- ◆ Other related topics



Public invited. The format will include keynote addresses, formal presentation of papers, poster sessions, and panel discussions. Registration fees: \$50 for entire conference -includes copy of conference proceedings (\$60 after April 6); 1-day attendance (no proceedings) \$25; students and Barstow residents \$30 for full conference with proceedings. Other discounts available.

For information: Russ Kaldenberg (916) 978-4635 rkadenb@ca.blm.gov; Roger Kelly (415) 427-1400 Roger_Kelly@nps.gov; Daniel McCarthy (909) 687-7974 dfmccarthy@aol.com

Registration: Joan Schneider (909) 787-3517 joan.schneider@ucr.edu

Sponsored by the Desert Managers Group and the City of Barstow

The SCA Community

Society for California Archaeology Membership Survey Report I

Thomas Wheeler

In 1998, as a part of my role as SCA Membership Chairman to increase membership in the Society, I attempted to identify areas of the State that were unrepresented by Society members. The only database descriptive of the membership available at that time was the Membership Roster. Unfortunately, the meager demographic data available through this list, proved ineffectual for this purpose. I therefore set about designing a survey that would provide better data regarding our members and as well as a tool for seeking out new areas in which to solicit members. Beginning with the Annual Meeting in spring of 1999, the questionnaire was distributed to all members of the SCA. This survey was distributed through 1) direct handouts at the Meeting, 2) through the SCA *Newsletter*, and 3) on the SCA Web site.

This survey was somewhat modeled after one conducted by the Society of Historic Archaeology in 1998. Questions offered were meant to be general, covering membership identity, and current concerns in California archaeology. What began as an attempt to identify underrepresented areas of the membership became a poll focused on the demographic profile of the society, identifying educational levels, institutions attended, positions within the archaeological community, research interests, and discrimination in employment. Additionally the questionnaire sought to allow member to express what they identified as important goals for the Society. Additionally, it sought to determine the memberships awareness of the roll archaeology plays within a multitude of government organizations. As the survey developed it focused on seven themes of inquiry consisting of the following:

- 1 *Who are our members?* Questions 1 and 2
- 2 *What is their academic background?* Questions 3, 4, and 5.
- 3 *What courses are considered to be most valuable to the members?* Question 6
- 4 *What fields of archaeology are the membership interested in?* Questions 7-8
- 5 *What is the professional affiliation, position, and experience of the members?* Questions 9, 10 and 12.
- 6 *Have SCA members experienced discrimination during their professional career in archaeology? And what type of discrimination have they experienced?* Question 13.
- 7 *What are the membership's opinions regarding the Society of California Archaeology?* Questions 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18?

To support the Society for California Archaeology is to recognize California as a unique laboratory for archaeological research. I believe this statement with a conviction that grows each day. I cannot accept a belief which would relegate SCA to a role less than that of a prototype for a new kind of unified professional organization: to be a member of SCA one must develop and maintain the attitude of a California archaeologist, not simply a Lake County, a UCLA, a Sacramento Valley, or a Millingstone Horizon archaeologist."

- Donald S. Miller, SCA Newsletter 3(1):7 (April 1969):



This survey also modeled a series of questions regarding discrimination experienced by members of the society. In developing this report, questions regarding discrimination seemed somewhat off topic for a society whose primary orientation was the study of past human lifeways. Having gathered the data, however, and realizing that these questions did address topics of interest to a majority of the Society (81 or 69% responded to this question), it seemed worthwhile to present the results of these questions to the membership. They are offered without interpretation or comment.

Survey responses were received between April of 1999 to April of 2000. As each completed form was received it was consecutively numbered and entered an Excel spreadsheet. Responses to each question were sorted and filtered to organize the survey data into coherent sets of information. All original survey forms, and the excel spreadsheet data will be sent to the SCA Business office for examination and review by anyone interested in the data presented or for use in posing different sets of questions.

Because of the complexity of the written data offered by the membership in this survey, not all information has been synthesized into the following report. This includes responses regarding improvements to various federal, state, county, and city agencies. Additionally, the diversity of opinions as to improving the SCA defied synthesis and will need to be examined as a whole by the board. A second installment reporting the results of this survey will be found in the next SCA *Newsletter*.

The SCA Community

Membership Survey Totals

Of the 117 responses to this questionnaire almost seventy-seven responses, or 65.80 %, were received through distribution at the Annual Meeting, with a few received through personal handouts. Twenty or 17.09%, were received through distribution of the *Newsletter*. Nineteen or 16.23%, were completed on line from our website. A total of 52 of the responses were self identified as female, and a total of 65 of the responses were self identified as Male. The total population of the SCA at the time of this survey was set at 820 members. This figure is based upon the number of members reported to the Board at the 1999 Annual Business Meeting. This figure reflects all membership categories: (Contributing (2), Life (33), Special membership for Native Americans (5), Regular (477), Student (196), Spouse (26), Senior (64), Supportting (5), and Institutional (12).

Omitted were complementary membership (28), and complimentary membership receiving the *Newsletter* only (54). Of this 820 membership population, the 117 responses represents 14.26% of the membership.

Survey Results

Chart No. 1: Membership by Gender

This chart is pretty much self explanatory, 52 of the members responding are female and 65 are male.

Chart No. 2: Membership Gender by Age

This chart shows the percentage of members in each age category by gender. The two largest categories here are males and females in the 36-55 age range. Of interest is that almost twice as many females as males lie in the 25-35-age range.

Chart No. 3: Member's Primary Area of Interest by Percentage

This chart sought to identify what areas of specialization within archaeology were of primary interest to SCA members. The two largest categories in this chart show 61.53 or 72 respondents, were primarily interested in prehistoric archaeology, while 17.9 percent, or 21 respondents, in historic archaeology. Following in interest levels were an interest in both prehistory and history with 7.69 (n=9) and a combination of prehistory, ethnohistory and history with 5.12 percent, or 6, responding.

Chart No. 4

This chart breaks down primary interest by gender, showing the percent of each gender's interest in eight categories. Males responded with interest in all categories save Prehistory and Ethnohistory. Following the patterns of Chart one and three 63 percent, or 41 males and approximately 60 percent, or thirty one female respondents have a primary interest in prehistory. Primary

Chart 1 (Left): Membership Respondents by Gender.

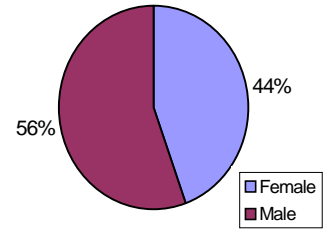


Chart 2 (Below): Percentage by Gender and Age.

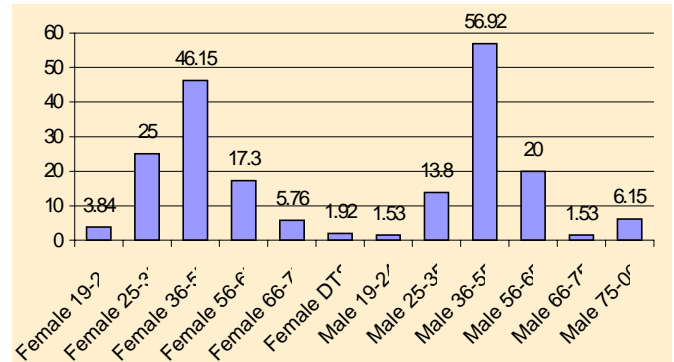


Chart 3 (Below): Areas of Interest by Percentage.

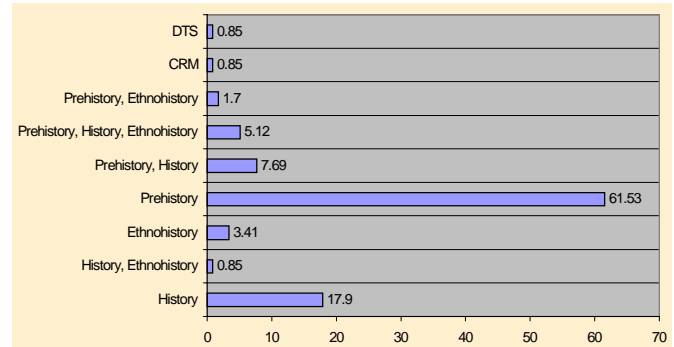
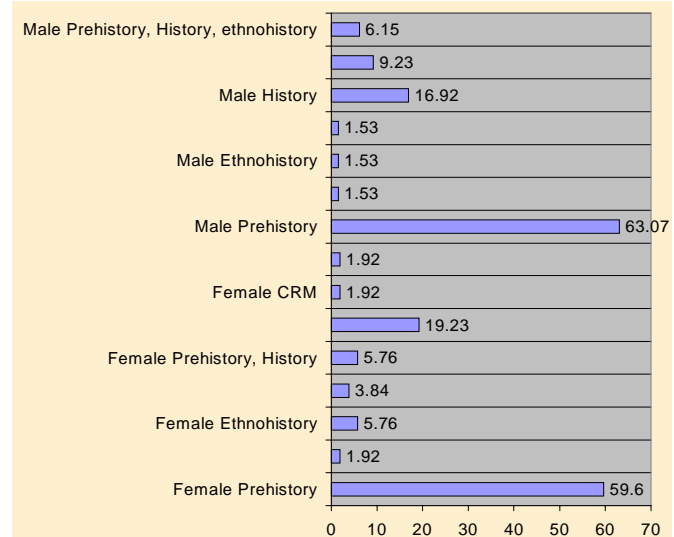
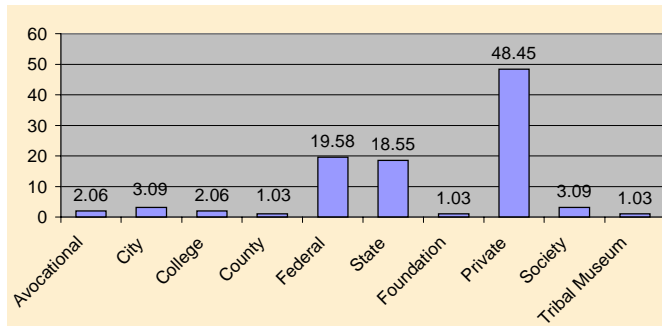


Chart 4 (Below): Primary Interest by Gender and Age.



The SCA Community

Chart 5 (Below): Membership Affiliation by Percentage.

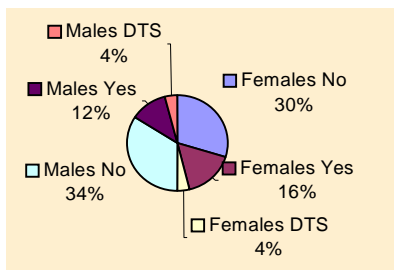


interest in historic archaeology is almost equivalent among both genders with ten positive responses from females and eleven from males.

Chart No. 5: Membership SCA Members by Employment

Membership affiliation or employment type is displayed below in Chart No. 5. Often several responses were entered for this category. However, to simplify reporting here, only the first entry is represented in the chart. Federal and State employment make up almost 38 percent of the jobs in the state while private firms employ almost fifty percent of the archaeologists reporting. Lower figure affiliations are represented by government agencies such as colleges, cities, foundations, avocational groups tribal museums, and societies

Chart 6: Membership Reporting Discrimination in Employment by Percentage.



Discrimination

This survey was modeled in part after one conducted by the Society of Historical Archaeology in 1998 that included questions regarding discrimination. In developing this report, questions regarding discrimination seemed off topic for a society whose primary orientation was the study of past human lifeways. Having gathered the data, however it seemed worthwhile to present the results of these questions to the membership.

Chart 7: Membership Reports of Discrimination by Type and Percentage.

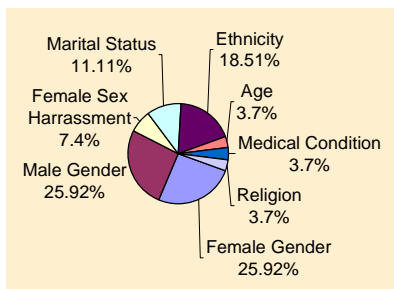


Chart No. 6: Membership Reporting Discrimination by Percent

This chart reports the percentage of each gender that reported experiencing discrimination in employment. Two responses were omitted from this tally because they did not constitute appropriate responses to the question. These included statements of discrimination favoring educational level, or discrimination based on “who you know”. Males responded with 31 nos, and seventeen yesses. Females responded with 44 nos and sixteen yesses. Four females and five males declined to state a response.

Table 1: Summary of Reports of Discrimination.

Chart No. 7: Membership Reporting Types of Discrimination by Percent

Discrimination statements were solicited on in the area of employment in six categories. These categories consisted of gender, age, ethnicity, medical condion, marital status or religious beliefs. Discrimination was reported by 22 respondents. These are summarized in Table 1, below.

If you have any questions regarding this survey please email me at 2thomas@cwoc.com.

*Contribute to the SCA Newsletter!
We need articles, committee reports,
news, and opinion!
email gwhite@csuchico.edu*

Remembering Those Who Came Before

Tom Origer

As the 20th century closes and we move into the 21st century, a suggestion was made by Russ Kaldenberg, BLM Archaeologist, that the SCA membership consider honoring those archaeologists who were and are pioneers in our profession.

Two suggestions are presented here.

- 1) Create and maintain on the SCA website a virtual "Wall of Fame". The Wall of Fame would be made up of virtual bricks (one brick per honoree) to which are assigned the names of those we honor. This portion of the SCA website could contain biographies, photographs, publication lists, anecdotes, etc.

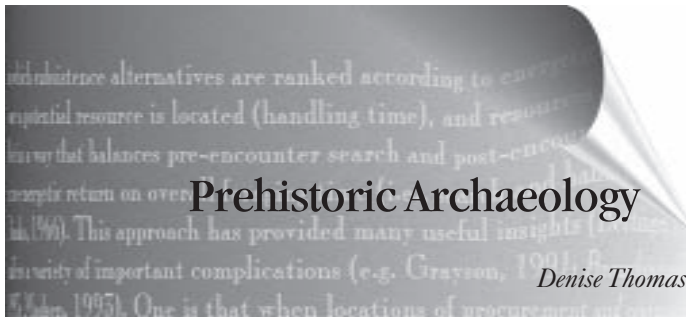
Some suggested first inductees include Paul Ezell, Frank Fenenga, Roberta Greenwood, Robert Heizer, and Fritz Riddell.

- 2) Dedicate each Annual Meeting to the memory of a small number of our archaeologist predecessors. The Annual Meeting format could also include the same types of media (e.g., biographies, photographs, publication lists, anecdotes) as the website. We would need a large bulletin board. Of course, items brought to be shared by SCA members should not be originals (just in case they disappear). Clear copies would be preferred. The bulletin board could be placed in the "Book Room" where security is greatest.

All SCA members are encouraged to give this serious thought. This will only be successful with your support. The SCA Executive Board asks that you search your files for newspaper articles, letters/notes, photographs, etc. that could be shared. Perhaps some folks could write up short remembrances about some event(s) in an honoree's life.

Please contact the Executive Board Member of your choice with ideas. Email addresses, phone numbers, and mailing addresses are included in the SCA Newsletter and on the website.

New Publications



This series offers an annotated bibliography of recent published and some unpublished literature pertinent to current debates and methods in Californian archaeology. Prehistoric and historic archaeology will appear in alternate issues. If you have any news or ideas about how this section can better fit the needs of its audience feel free to email the authors: DThomas2@exchange.csuchico.edu or dellott@psln.com. Please limit contributions to those that can be easily accessed by all members of the SCA and have appeared within the last five years.

Kennett, Douglas J., and James P. Kennett
2000 Competitive and Cooperative Responses to Climatic Instability in Coastal Southern California. *American Antiquity* 65(2):379-395.

By A.D. 1300, socio-politically complex hunter-gatherer societies were residing in Southern California. Many researchers have attempted to define the factors that could have contributed to the transition to a more complex strategy of specialization and intensification. Kennett and Kennett challenge Pisias' (1978, 1979) conclusion that groups in Southern California had to adapt to sea-surface warming. In contrast, the authors hypothesize that culture complexity was in response to climate variability, sustained terrestrial drought, and high marine productivity. They used new high-resolution marine climate record and new archaeological data to support their position. The marine climate record displays change over 3,000 years at a 25-year resolution. The sediment core was extracted from Santa Barbara Basin. Interpretation of climate was based on oxygen isotopic analysis of planktonic foraminifera and oxygen isotopic analysis of California mussel shells in archaeological deposits located on the Northern Channel Islands. The data suggests that between A.D. 450 to A.D. 1300 the marine climate experienced cool, highly variable conditions associated with high marine productivity. The authors argue that this coupled with long periods of drought would incline groups to migrate to sustained terrestrial water sources and coastlines. Settlements during this time tend to be larger, more sedentary with associated evidence which could suggest increased regional violence.

Wallace, William J.
1999 Franklin Fenenga and California Archaeology (1917-1994). *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 21(1):2-5.

Franklin Fenenga spent much of his archaeological career in California. Although Fenenga lived most of his early life in the Midwest, he was persuaded by Jeremiah Lillard to attend Sacramento Junior College and pursuing archaeology. Wallace highlights many of Fenenga's accomplishments in California archaeology including his foundational research in the Sacramento Valley. Fenenga maintained friendships with Lillard and Robert H. Heizer throughout his career. The graduate students that studied under Fenenga include such names as James Bennyhoff, Clement Meighan, Fritz Riddell, and David Fredrickson, among many others. Wallace includes an extensive bibliography of Fenenga's publications. The topics range from archaeological reports and methods to artifact typologies and regional chronologies. Although his main focus was on prehistoric archaeology, Fenenga also investigated historical cultural resources throughout his career.

Web Sites of Interest:

Latest version of the radiocarbon calibration program CALIB 4.3 for Windows 95/98 and 2000/NT
<http://www.calib.org/>

Anthropologists as Spies
<http://www.thenation.com/doc.mhtml?i=20001120&s=price>

Aucilla River Prehistory Project
http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/vertpaleo/aucillall_1/aucilla982.htm

The National Atlas Project
<http://www.nationalatlas.gov/>

Gram Parsons Discography
<http://ebni.com/byrds/refdiscoggrp.html>

The Mammoth Trumpet
<http://www.peak.org/csfa/mthome.html>

USGS Educational Resources
<http://ask.usgs.gov/education.html>



Editor's e-mail: gwhite@csuchico.edu

Federal Report

*Russell Kaldenberg, Bureau of Land Management
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mityfinrus@aol.com*

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Rumors have been flying for quite a while that the Advisory Council, in their negotiated agreement with the National Mining Association, were going to suspend the 36 CFR 800 regulation and reopen the regulations to comment. On November 17, the Council met and voted not to suspend the regulations but to adopt an amended version off the regulation that was adopted in 1999. The amendments are based on comments received when the regulation was opened for comments last summer. Publication in the Federal Register will occur shortly.

projects at Ft. Irwin, Camp Pendleton and the NAWS-Pt. Mugu. Richard is currently working with the archaeology associated with San Timoteo near Banning, Mission Creek in Santa Barbara, and Whitewater River and is the underwater expert for the District.

Rod is working with the San Bernardino County Museum on creating a display of materials salvaged from the NRHP eligible Santa Ana River Hydroelectric System. He is also coordinating with the BLM, Needles Field Office, on UXO removal from WW II sites (associated with General George S. Patton). Steve, in addition to oversight off the program, has been involved for several years with the Santa Ana River Project, mostly on working on the archeology of Prado Basin. The staff is also involved with projects in Arizona, southern Nevada, and in coordinating Section 106 compliance for Clean Water Act Permits.”

Since the above report was sent to me Richard Perry has taken a job with the Army Corps in Sacramento and Mark



Federal Agency News

Several months ago the Council held a field hearing in Imperial County to collect information regarding the proposed Glamis gold-mining project. The Council had made a determination that the project would constitute an Adverse Effect, for which no mitigation was available because the sites were a significant part of the Quechan's sacred property, including trails which allow communication with Quechan spirits and religious visions. The Bureau of Land Management issued their decision regarding the project when they selected the "No Project Alternative." The rationale included the unnecessary and undue degradation criteria which is found in the Federal Land Management Policy Act specifically for the California Desert Conservation Area. Chief Solicitor Leshy, signed by Secretary Babbitt, supported the use of the undue and unnecessary degradation criteria for the project.

Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District

Thanks to Steve Dibble (213) 452-3849 the following helps to update us "The Los Angeles District, Corps of Engineers continues to operate with similar faces. Steve Dibble, senior archaeologist replaced Pat Martz in 1990 after being hired in 1987. Richard Perry and Pam Maxwell were hired in 1989 and Rod McLean in 1991. Pam manages the Military Work-for-Others program and has been involved with

Kodak transferred to the Los Angeles District from St. Louis District Corps. Congratulations and welcome Mark to California. As a postscript, the Army Corps announces in the Commerce Business Daily solicitations for cultural resources open-end contracts for possible work in southern California, Arizona, southern Nevada and a portion of Utah.

Rolla Queen, California Desert District Archaeologist took advantage of contracting procedures with the Corps and with SRI to conduct a National Register assessment of the General Patton army camps scattered throughout the California Desert. Matt Bischoff did an outstanding job of developing a context statement for the camps and developed a multiple properties nominations for all of the camps and an individual nomination for Iron Mountain. Going even further, SRI made this wonderful document available to the public by offering the context statement through the University of Arizona Press. The documents are presently being reviewed by the California SHPO.

USDA Forest Service

Daniel McCarthy is acting San Bernardino National Forest Archaeologist. He has been joined by Meg McDonald to work on the assessments of damaged sites on the forest.

Articles

The directing debut of Gerry Gates, Modoc National Forest, was tested recently in Alturas when Gerry conducted the final dress rehearsal of "Ten Little Indians" an Agatha Christie adaption to the stage. Several bus loads of seniors stopped by to witness the final dress rehearsal. Plus, the audience included several California archaeologists who happened to be holding a meeting in Alturas. Bravo! Gerry developed several twists to the story which left the audience in animated suspense. Now that Gerry has tasted sweet success I want to remind him that he left Los Angeles once in his career, lets not be hasty and think about how nice a Hollywood address would sound.

Ken Wilson, besides being our President, had a very successful Passport in Time project with the Karuk and other Indian basketweavers this year. The Six Rivers also partnered with the Ukiah and Arcata Field Offices of the BLM to conduct a workshop with the San Francisco based Urban Basketweavers. They held the first "annual" event in the King Range. A good time was had by all thanks to the hard work of Ken, Julie Burcell, Bruce Crespin, Marlene Grangaard and all of the support staff and basketweavers.

National Park Service

Roger Kelly reports that the Timbisha Homelands Bill was signed by President Clinton on November 1. This legislation, sponsored by Senator Feinstein and Congressman Lewis, transfer over 12,000 acres of BLM lands in California and Nevada to the tribe, including over 300 acres in the Furnace Creek area of Death Valley. The legislation creates areas for the Timbisha to undertake their traditional practices, areas where they assist in the management of natural and cultural resources, allows for the purchase of a couple of private ranches, and, among other items, requires the development of government to government agreement documents.

Roger is working to put the final touches on the Desert Millennium conference which will be held May 9-12 in Barstow, California. Over 20 cultural resource/archaeology papers have already been proposed and the deadline for abstracts is not until January 31. Roger recommends that those who want to give a paper need to get their abstracts in before it is too late. The section of folklife is pretty full. The paleontology section is completely filled, with a keynote paper on the recent Primate species discoveries by Dr. Don Lofgren in Goler formation the western Mojave desert. Very exciting times.

U.S. Army

Dr. Darrel Gundrum has replaced Dr. Mark Allen at Fort Irwin. Darrel is from Carbondale, Illinois, quite a change from the Midwest to the Mojave Desert. Mark, while still involved in the Millennium Conference, has taken Tom Blackburn's slot at Claremont College and is teaching archaeology

between his sojourns to continue his research in New Zealand. Jennifer and Doss remain Darrel's staff in Barstow.

The automation of the CHRIS system initially funded by a Legacy grant from Ft. Irwin for the federal desert agencies is beginning to wrap up. The principal contact is John Thomas (OHP) who took over from the retired William Seidel. John is working closely with Doug Mende and Eric Allison to ensure that the system works upon delivery. ARC view classes will be given to Desert agency folks in February, with the hopes that the system will be on line for them by October 1. Bill, by the way, emails from his catamaran in the Caribbean every once-in-a-while. He is doing just fine.

ICPAC, a subcommittee of CHRIS has several subcommittees looking at issues such as funding, confidentiality, Native American issues, access, etc. As such, Mr. Rolla Queen, who has demonstrated the use of the data successfully with the Pechanga Reservation on a major fire this past summer, will meet with Clarence Everly (Ft. Irwin), John Hammil (DOI), and other desert archaeologists and managers, and present to the Native American Heritage Commission an overview of the system which is being developed. The overview is one of the steps being taken to involve California's Native American Community, the Native American Heritage Commission and others in the transition from paper to electronic data management. Several of the above folks met with state Senator Steinberg's staff in October to discuss our process. Representatives of the Agua Caliente and Yurok tribes were present and talked about their use of GIS to assist in managing resources.

U.S. Naval Air Warfare Station

The Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Naval Air Warfare Station, China Lake, California is a hefty document consisting of several hundred pages of overview and management recommendations prepared for the base by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis and Tetra Tech, Inc., San Bernardino The plan is out for review. To receive your review copy please contact archaeologist Jan Lawson, China Lake, at (760) 371-9426.

Bureau of Land Management

A new state director arrived on the first of the fiscal year. He is Mike Pool who most recently was the associate State Director in Colorado. I have had two short meetings with Mr. Pool and he seems to understand cultural resources and the need to work with the Indian community. On November 27 I will be travelling with him to Yuma, Arizona to meet with the Quechan regarding establishing a better government-to-government relationship.

California BLM listed the Inscription/Black Canyon archaeological district, the Yellowjacket Petroglyph site and the Martinez Stone house in the National Register of Historic

Places during the past year. There were 416 contributing properties in Inscription Canyon/Black Canyon. On November 21, Blackwater Well, Chalfant Petroglyphs, and Newberry Cave were listed. BLM also received the old Navy base on the southwest shore of the Salton Sea back from the Navy, along with the recently listed Southwest Salton Sea Discontiguous Archaeological District containing 77 contributing properties.

Kim Cuevas, SCEP graduate student from California State University, Bakersfield, is completing her research at Ker-311. She has just contracted Lyme Disease, an ever-increasing occupational hazard for our discipline. Best of luck Kim, to a speedy recovery. Jack Scott, SCEP graduate student from California State University, Bakersfield also is finishing his thesis on the Cowpie Complex in the southern Temblor Mountains and recently received his ^{14}C dates (placing the sites at about AD 1400) and pollen analysis conducted by Dr. James West.

In preparing for the 2001 SCA annual meeting I have contracted with the National Preservation Institute to have Dr. Tom King to present an overview of the history of CRM. I have a few seats left. The training will be held March 20 and 21 in Modesto. I think that there will be about 15 seats available. If you are interested contact me at rkaldenb@ca.blm.gov and I will put you in contact with the Institute. I have to keep track of how many folks that we have registered. While the class will be a super refresher for those of you who are first generation CRM types, it will be an eye

opener for the next generation many of whom do not have a clue over the significant struggles of historic preservation vs. development.

Post Script

Kudos are in order to the State Off Highway Vehicle Commission for hiring Phil Hines as their staff specialist. Now if we can get the State Department of Fish and Game to hire cultural staff we can call our efforts successful. Rumors still abound on who the new SHPO is going to be. Whoever he/she is the OHP has a terrific staff already in place.

A Middle Holocene *Olivella* Wall-Bead Assemblage

Continued from page 1

its left side. Analysis of the heavily deteriorated remains revealed that the individual was approximately 30-35 years of age at the time of death. However, due to the poor condition of the pelvic bones, no sex determination could be made.

Approximately 500 roughly rectangular *Olivella* wall-beads were found in a shingled pattern overlying the lumbar and pelvic regions of the skeleton, while another 480 spire and end-ground *Olivella* beads were found in a coursed

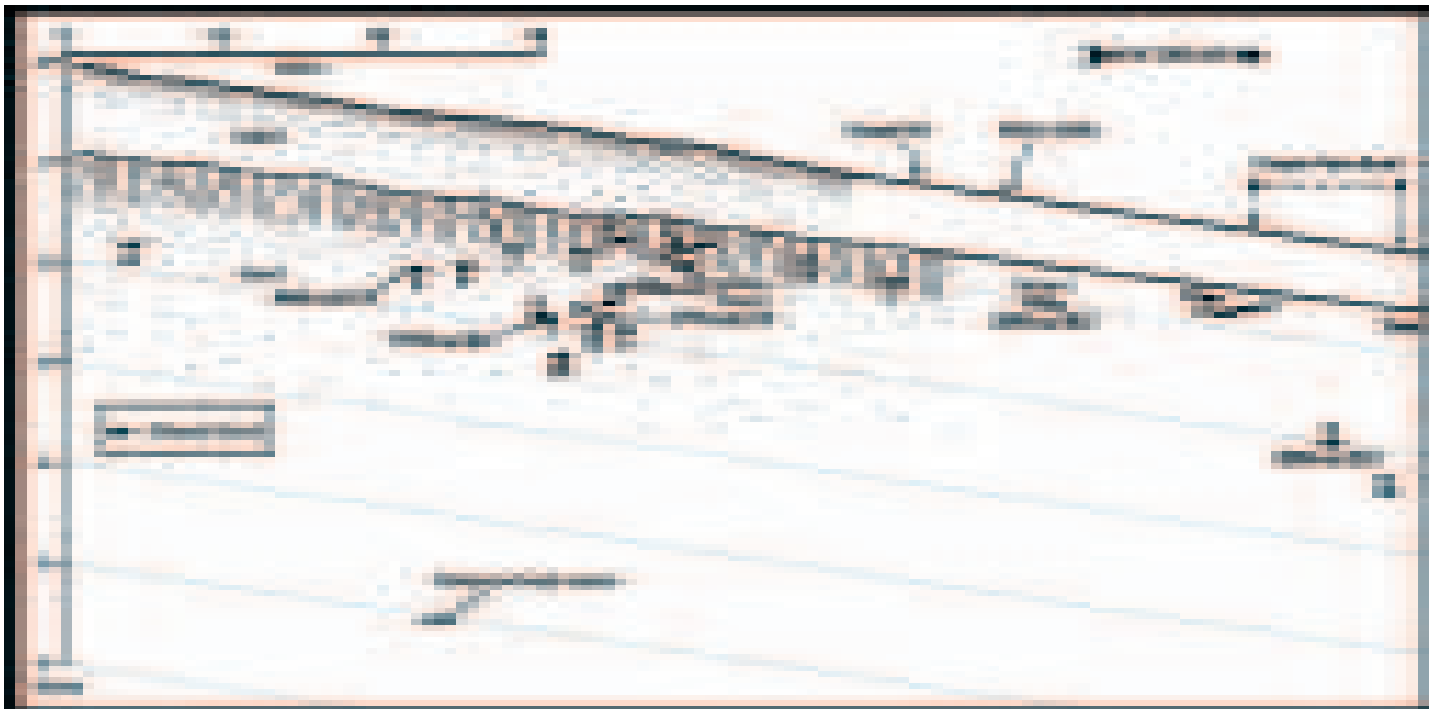


Figure 2: Generalized Cross-section of CA-CCO-637 in the Los Vaqueros Area (adapted from Meyer and Rosenthal 1998: Figure 6).

Articles

(ca. 2500 to 2200 BP; Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Scheme B1).

The Rectangular beads from Los Vaqueros are 500 years older than any other radiocarbon-dated wall-bead lot in central California including examples from the early San Francisco Bay sites of CA-SCL-1 and CA-SMA-77, and the Delta and Sierra foothills, Windmiller sites of CA-SJO-68 and CA-CAL-237 (Table 1).

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Notes On Two Tubatulabal Strands Of Glass Beads

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Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
Calif. St. Univ. Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA 93311.

This report describes two intact strands of glass beads, dating from before 1900, from the Tubatulabal area of central California. Comparisons are also to archaeological specimens recovered in stringing positions from a nearby site. It is suggested that some types of glass beads may somehow be of "equivalent" value to some types of shell beads.

Note: All dates obtained from charcoal or bone collagen.

* Date obtained from Haliotis, corrected using δR of 365 ± 35 years

Table 1: Directly Dated Olivella Wall-Beads From Central California.

arrangement above and below the right ankle. The patterning of the two sets of beads suggests that they may have originally been attached to a robe or other garment. Charcoal and red pigment was concentrated in a thin elliptical lens below and extending the length of the interment, apparently marking the bottom of the grave pit. An absence of carbon in the surrounding site matrix and a lack of burning on the skeletal remains implies that the charcoal resulted from pre-interment grave-pit burning; a characteristic of several other Middle Holocene interments at the site. Radiometric analysis of a sample from the charcoal lens returned a calibrated date of 4770 cal. BP (4140 ± 80 BP), indicating that the beads associated with Burial 14 are one of the oldest *Olivella* wall-bead lots found in Central California.

The majority of the wall beads were deteriorated and encrusted with calcium carbonate, preventing accurate measurement and description of manufacturing characteristics (i.e., perforation morphology, and edge and surface grinding). Along with the poor condition of these specimens, morphological variation precluded a clear assignment within the Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987) typology. While a small number of the beads from Burial 14 meet the parameters defined for Large and Small Thick Rectangles (i.e., L1 and L2), the vast majority (over 450 specimens) are different, and have been tentatively classified as L3, Ovoid Thick Rectangles (Figure 1). Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987:139) describe Ovoid thick Rectangles as having "parallel sides and rounded ends," with an average length of 6.9 mm and an average width of 6.2 mm. They also indicate that some specimens have one slightly rounded side.

The beads from CA-CCO-637 differ from standard Ovoid Thick Rectangles by having larger average dimensions (10.4 mm long by 7.9 mm wide) and a tendency for both sides and ends to be rounded. Close to half of the recorded beads retained a full shelf or shelf edge, and a high frequency had a perforation offset to one side or one end (Figure 1).

The only other reported occurrence of L3 beads in central California comes from site MNT-229, where eight specimens were found in a mixed lot with three type L2 and 52 type G2 Saucers (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987:139). This mixture of types suggests an early Middle Period affiliation

Articles

bead is a spherical, mandrel-wound, monochrome, opaque red bead with an overall diameter of 4 mm and a large central perforation. The Type 8 bead was not identified.

Dating. Each of the dated types was available after about 1840, although Type 4 may have been available a bit earlier (Sorensen and Le Roy 1968:45). This suggests that the strands were assembled in the later part of the nineteenth century.

The Cordage

The original cordage is of two-ply, “S” twist construction with a 0.35 mm strand diameter and 10.5 twists to the inch. The material was identified as being manufactured from fibers of Indian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*), a plant that commonly occurs throughout California at elevations below 5,000 feet (Munz 1975).

The Tubatulabal made string from Indian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*) fibers (Voegelin 1938:33; although she identified the *Apocynum* as milkweed). The string was always two-ply and varied in thickness depending on the intended use. Driver (1937:79) listed milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.) and reeds (*Phragmites* sp.) as being used by the Tubatulabal for the manufacture of cordage. Hoover (1974:7) pointed out that there was considerable confusion between *Asclepias* and *Apocynum* by both botanists and anthropologists in the 1930s and that many of these plants may have been misidentified. It would seem likely that *Apocynum* was the plant used by the Tubatulabal for string and cordage and not *Asclepias*. However, *Apocynum* was not listed by Zigniond (1981) as being used by the Kawaiisu, the southern neighbors of the Tubatulabal.

Hoover (1974:Map 1) noted that two-ply cordage is nearly universal in western North America, being absent from only a very few areas. Bean and Saubel (1972) discussed the use of Indian hemp among the Cahuilla, noting that it was used as a

fiber that was extracted from the woody stems of the plant. Palmer (1878:649) observed that Indian hemp was

very extensively used by the Indians of Arizona for the manufacture of twine and cloth . . . The Indians cut the plant when ripe and rub it so as to separate the fibers, with which they made strong and beautiful fishing lines, and a fine thread which they use in sewing and also make into cloth.

Hoover (1974:7-8) commented that:

Apocynum grew in damp places to a height of about five feet. It was cut in the fall, cured in the sun for about two weeks, and then tied into large bundles and stored for future use. The exact time it was gathered depended on the color of the fiber desired --- light before the leaves fell, dark red-brown afterwards.

Comparative Material

An archaeological example of a bead assemblage recorded in stringing position, but with shell beads instead of glass, was recovered from the CA-KER-515 site (Robinson 1982) located south of the Tubatulabal area in the southern Sierra Nevada (Figure 1). The site consisted of an isolated human burial and associated artifacts. The burial was identified as an adult male, approximately 50 years of age, interred in a tightly flexed position (Robinson 1982:40). Based upon an analysis of bead types, the burial was estimated to date from approximately AD 1500 (Robinson 1982:42).

Accompanying the burial were 1,122 shell and stone beads in two strands. Strand 1 consisted of 886 Olivella biplicata wall disc beads and was interpreted by Robinson (1982:41) to represent “a single long strand folded seven times” and that “The uneven number of rows resulting from the folding of the string indicates that the string was a single long strand rather than a continuous loop.” Robinson (1982:42) estimated the length of Strand 1 to have been 186 cm. Strand 2 from CA-KER-515 consisted of 236 beads of seven types (arbitrarily named Types A through F; see Table 2), and was estimated to have had an overall length of 130 cm, although it could not be determined whether it was a continuous loop or a single long strand. The majority of the beads (169) were *Mytilus* discs. The stringing positions for four of the fragments of Strand 2 (a total of 161 beads) were recovered in situ and are presented in Table 2.

Discussion

Definite patterns are apparent in the ordering of the bead types in each of the Tubatulabal strands. The first basic pattern in Strand 1 is clusters of six beads in which two beads of one type have two beads of another type on each side. The most common cluster (n = 30) is 3-3-4-4-3-3. In four other

Table 3: Concordance of Bead Types From the Tubatulabal Specimens and CA-KER-515

clusters, Type 6 beads are present in lieu of Type 3 beads (6-6-4-4-6-6, 6-3-4-4-3-6, 6-3-4-4-3-3, and 3-3-4-4-3-6). One example of a Type 7 bead substituted for a Type 3 (3-3-4-4-3-7) was noted. In one other cluster (of five beads), a Type 6 bead is present in lieu of two Type 4s, with two Type 3s on each side (3-3-6-3-3).

The second major pattern in Strand 1 is the bead types that separate the bead clusters. Each cluster is separated by a number of Type 1 and 2 beads, with some Type 5 beads intermixed. Most of the Type 1 and 2 beads are found in alternating positions. The number of beads between the clusters ranges from 10 to 20, with an average of 15.30 and a standard deviation of 2.26.

The patterns in Strand 2 of the Tubatulabal beads is similar to that of Strand 1, with some differences in detail. Like Strand 1, Strand 2 has a number of bead clusters, with Type 3 beads on either side of Type 4 beads, usually in groups of three (rather than two as in Strand 1). The most common cluster (n = 15) consists of 3-3-4-4-4-3-3 with the second most common (n = 7) consisting of the pattern 3-4-4-4-3. Other variations are three groups of 3-4-4-3, two groups of 3-4-4-4-3-3, and one group each of 3-4-3, 4-4-4-3, 3-3-4-3-3, 3-3-4-4-3-3 (the same as the most common grouping in Strand 1), and 3-4-4-4-3-3-3.

The second major pattern in Strand 2 is the bead types that separate the bead clusters. Each cluster is separated by a number of Type 1 and 2 beads, but with only two Type 5 beads intermixed (Strand 1 had 41). Most of the Type 1 and 2 beads were placed in alternating positions. The number of beads between the clusters ranges from nine to 21, with an average of 15.03 and a standard deviation of 2.58.

The four fragments of the Strand 2 shell beads from CA-KER-515 are all relatively short and no clear patterns of bead distributions are evident (see Table 2). An occasional clustering of two Type B and Type D (stone) beads does occur and these groups are separated by Type A beads.

Thus, it seems possible that some of the glass bead types are "equivalent" to some of the shell bead types; that the glass beads may have replaced, and/or been substituted for, the shell beads. It is hypothesized that the Type B (Tivela cylindrical tube) shell beads and Type D (stone) beads are "equivalent" to the Type 3 and 4 glass beads and that the Type A shell beads are "equivalent" to the Type 1 and 2 glass beads. A comparison of the overall percentages of bead types between the Tubatulabal and CA-KER-515 examples (Table 3) also suggests that certain types of shell beads might "equate" to certain types of glass beads. In the Tubatulabal strands, bead Types 1 and 2 combined comprise 66.3 % and 72.2 %, with the Type A beads from CA-KER-515 comprising 71.4%. This same general pattern of equivalency can also be seen with Type 3 glass and Type B shell and with Type 4

glass and Type D stone.

Summary

Two strands of glass beads originally belonging to a Tubatulabal woman and likely dating before 1900 have been described and compared to an archaeological example to determine if any patterns of similarity were present. While direct comparisons are difficult due to the fragmented nature of the archaeological examples, it is suggested herein that some of the glass bead types may be equivalent to some types of shell beads. If so, it may suggest that the Tubatulabal, and other native groups in the southern Sierra Nevada, substituted glass beads for shell beads within their existing economic system. This likely seems related to an increasing difficulty in the access to shell beads and a greater ease in obtaining glass beads after contact with Euroamericans. Further, if patterns between ethnographic and archaeological bead types can be established, such data might serve as ethnic markers, allowing the exploration of a number of questions in the prehistory of California.

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A Survey of Glass Trade Bead Distribution in Yosemite National Park

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Glass trade beads comprise only a small proportion of artifacts within archaeological assemblages of the Yosemite region, but their presence and distribution within the Park provide some insight into apparent access to, and use of, such items. Thorough consideration of this subject for the current review is hampered somewhat by limitation to published sources and recently excavated items, despite the fact that many additional beads are present in the Yosemite Museum collections (Craig Bates, personal communication 2000). Likewise, description and classification of individual specimens varies between published references, undermining confident assessment of type distributions in all cases. For the purposes of this paper, verbal descriptions and any metric information were used to classify items within types defined by Karklins (1985) when no other classification was provided. All others were classified by original researchers through reference to Kidd and Kidd (1970), the system upon which Karklins (1985) is based. Through this combined approach, all items could be considered, and available data suggest an assemblage similar to those identified elsewhere in central California. These data also indicate apparent access to glass beads pre-dating face-to-face

contact between native and non-native peoples in Yosemite by several decades.

Published references from throughout the Park and recent excavations at CA-Mrp-62 in Yosemite Valley document a sample of 156 glass trade beads from 15 different sites. In addition, multiple glass trade beads are present at two additional proveniences mentioned in the literature (Bennyhoff 1956:52; Montague and Mundy 1994:21), although the exact number of beads at each locale is not provided and there is insufficient descriptive information to establish the types present. Finally, one bead has recently been discovered at another site in Yosemite Valley (Jim Quinn, personal communication 2000). Together, these data document glass beads at four sites in El Portal, seven sites in Yosemite Valley, two sites in Wawona, one locale in Big Meadow, at least one site in Hetch Hetchy Valley, and two sites in the high country north and east of Yosemite Valley. This distribution suggests that glass beads are most common in low- to mid-elevation zones between 1,500 and 4,000 feet, although the sample is probably skewed by the focus of archaeological excavations on sites in developed areas of these zones. The two items from the high country were identified as surface specimens during archaeological survey; all surface artifacts from the lower zones were recovered during the course of excavation projects. Given the differential recovery methods, consideration of the number of beads per area or site is unproductive.

Drawn beads are the most common type, comprising 94% (n=147) of the total assemblage. Only three wire-wound beads have been identified, and all of these (two amber and one black) have been found in El Portal (Riley 1987:77). Finally, five round mold-pressed beads have apparently been recovered, and all of these beads were located in Yosemite Valley. This last category is somewhat uncertain, however, as two of specimens ascribed to this manufacturing technique were identified from the published verbal descriptions rather than direct examination (see Montague 1994:54). If accurate, the mold-pressed plain monochrome sample includes two dark rose, one red, one pink, and one white bead. It should be noted that color is somewhat problematic in these and all descriptions, however, as Karklins (1985) greatly expanded and clarified the color descriptions of Kidd and Kidd (1970) based on Munsell designations. Unfortunately, such keying has not been undertaken in previous Yosemite studies, so all color terminology used here should be considered general rather than specific.

Within the drawn bead assemblage, non-tubular beads (Types II and IV) are much more prevalent than tubular beads (Types I and III), with the former accounting for 93% (n=137) and the latter comprising only 7% (n=11). Tubular drawn beads include only one polychrome (multi-layered) red-on-white piece from Big Meadow (Type IIIa), while all others are monochrome. These latter artifacts consist of one simple blue bead (Type Ia) and five hexagonal beads of various

shades of blue (Type Ic), as well as two blue, one amber, and one clear ground faceted beads (Type If). The non-tubular beads, including both round and circular items, are largely undecorated. The only decorated artifacts include one white on blue bead with blue stripes from Yosemite Valley (Type IIb), and one light gray bead with white stripes from Hetch Hetchy Valley (Type IVb). The undecorated monochrome sample is dominated by white and ivory beads (n=59), with lesser quantities of blue (n=15), red (n=8), green (n=4), and gold or amber (n=2) beads. The blue, red, and green groups represent a remarkable variety of colors, however, including navy, aqua, medium blue, Robin's egg blue, ruby, redwood, pink, dark jade green, and emerald green, to name just a few. The multi-layered sample includes white-on-white (n=5), translucent scarlet on opaque white (n=28), and opaque redwood on translucent green (n=7), while two other beads are described as red with "dark" cores (Baumler and Carpenter 1981:136).

While it is difficult to define the temporal placement of all historic-era components at the sites containing glass trade beads given small samples, some preliminary observations may be made. The general Park assemblage suggests consistency with Bennyhoff's (1977:44) "third bead complex" linked to the Mission Period (1769-1839), given the array of colors and generally small, simple forms that dominate. This conclusion is also bolstered by the results of recent excavations at CA-Mrp-62 in Yosemite Valley in which 80 glass trade beads were found in association with pinenut beads and Class H Olivella shell beads of the H1 and H2 types (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987:135). Significantly, direct contact between native and non-native peoples within Yosemite likely did not occur until 1851, so the introduction of glass beads or beaded items appears to represent acquisition from native intermediaries and/or direct access as a result of long-distance travel. Reference to central California native ethnographic collections of the 1820s and 1830s suggests that such beads may have been affixed to baskets, quivers, skirts, and hairnets, although the number of beads on any one item may have been relatively few (Craig Bates, personal communication 2000). It is also possible that some of the glass beads present in the Yosemite sample represent somewhat later use, after incursion of non-native peoples into the area. Beads clearly dating to post-1900, however, have not been considered in this discussion, despite that fact that substantial assemblages have been found at at least two sites in Yosemite Valley dating to post-1930.

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Recent Investigations of Historic-Era Bead Industries on Santa Cruz Island

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In recent years, continuing excavations at several Late and Historic period Cruzeño Chumash households on Santa Cruz Island, largest of the Northern Channel Islands, have revealed interesting new data on shell bead-making practices and technology. Bead making was a major part of the daily lives of many islanders for at least six or seven centuries (AD 1100s through 1700s), and the scale and intensity of this bead production are increasingly well documented by several field projects that have been conducted on the islands by UC Santa Barbara and UC Los Angeles archaeologists.

My own recent projects have centered on the island's relatively pristine contact-period houses, particularly the differences among households in how intensively people were participating in bead making, what choices they made regarding which bead types to produce, and how these patterns may relate to status. Perhaps of most general significance, we have observed that intensive bead manufacturing persisted and even expanded in some respects on Santa Cruz Island for about 30-35 years after the establishment of the mainland (Ventura/Santa Barbara area) missions and presidios (i.e., after 1782).

Articles



Surprisingly, production of several bead types underwent marked expansion during this era, including beads made from the red abalone shell. Earlier impressions of a rapidly declining overall island bead industry in the face of major economic disruptions created by the Spanish (an impression I certainly shared a few years ago) appear now to be incorrect. Shellworking is perhaps better characterized as a rapidly changing industry that nonetheless remained central to the islander economy for a couple of generations until very large numbers of people began to move to the mainland around 1813-1814. These changes were linked in complex ways to both the spread of the use of glass beads and the introduction of iron needles that were quickly converted to use as effective drilling tools for selected bead types.

A second and closely related study was conducted by Anthony Graesch, UCLA graduate student in Anthropology. He has identified an objective and systematic method useful in distinguishing Historic-era needle-drilled beads from finely microlithically-drilled beads. Working with collections we excavated from three Santa Cruz Island sites where many thousands of *Olivella biplicata* wall beads and smaller numbers of several other major bead types were being made during the Historic period, he has assembled a trio of criteria relating to the perforation profile, perforation size, and bevel at the perforation to make these distinctions.

Far too often analysts have had to rely on perforation size alone to make their best estimates of the numbers of needle-drilled specimens in California bead collections. These new linked criteria bring further systematization to the identification process. The details of the method are part of a new book on the long-term Santa Cruz Island research that will be published in winter, 2001 (University of Utah Press; J.E. Arnold, ed.). We have also identified a new bead type, the "Tivela thin rectangle" (Figure 1), which appears to be a largely Historic-era and possibly high-status bead made from the thin margins of *Tivela stultorum* shells. It has been found thus far at the Island Chumash villages of Shawa and Xaxas. At Shawa, there is also an unusual focus on the manufacture of previously rarely identified two-holed *Olivella* wall disk

beads (Figure 2) at several of the tested households.

These latest findings and other more in-depth studies we are working on illuminate the potential of fine-scale analysis of specialized craft production at the household level. When we are fortunate enough to encounter undisturbed strata and houses, we can glimpse within-household decisions that people made about how to allocate their labor to their crafts, whether to specialize in rare or mainstream products, and what goods they sought in trade.

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Investigation of a Siskiyou County Bead Collection

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Paper Originally Presented at the State of Jefferson Meetings April 28, 2000 Yreka CA

In 1998 archaeologist Richard Jenkins became aware of a collection of beads recovered from a Siskiyou County CA burial site during the mid-1950s. The owner sought assistance to have the collection returned to appropriate tribal group for possible reinterment. The author understood and respected the wishes of the owner but also realized the scientific value of the collection. A plan was devised whereby the collection could be studied, analyzed, and documented prior to its return to local tribal groups.

Introduction

In October of 1998 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) archaeologist Richard Jenkins was contacted regarding a collection of glass beads from Siskiyou County, California. The contact came from Andrew Jackson, member of the Native American Advisory Committee to the state Board of Forestry, who in turn had been contacted by the son of a long-time colleague. Mr. Fred Richardson had recently come across the beads in the estate of his father and sought advice regarding repatriation of the collection. Jackson was unfamiliar with the Siskiyou County tribal groups and made the call to CDF seeking input.

Mr. Jackson was informed that the tribal contact list provided to CDF by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) contained two listings for Siskiyou County the Karuk Tribe of California and the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation. It was recommended that Klamath National Forest Archaeologist Jim Rock, whose office is in Siskiyou County, would be in a better position than CDF in terms recommending the appropriate tribal group for repatriation. Mr. Jackson was also informed of the scientific value of the collection and agreed that its study, prior to

repatriation, would be a good idea.

With the approval of Messrs. Jackson and Richardson, Mr. Rock was contacted by the author and the situation discussed. Rock acknowledged the two groups present on the NAHC tribal contact list for Siskiyou County and also noted that the Confederated Bands of the Shasta and Upper Klamath Indians were curiously absent. Mr. Rock reported good working relations with each group and agreed to help find the one most appropriate for repatriation. Furthermore, being a student of bead typology himself, Rock graciously volunteered to perform an analysis of the collection. The full results of that analysis are pending.

Context of Discovery

According to Mr. Richardson the bead collection came from a burial site near Montague. His uncle, Clarence B. Kay, was an amateur archaeologist and took Mr. Richardson, then a child of eight or nine years of age, to visit the site in 1955. Mr. Richardson remembers seeing "partially excavated human remains buried upright in a fetal position, with a steel or iron frying or sauce pan on the heads." He picked up numerous beads and believes that the site was uncovered during the excavation of a farm or ranch pond. Mr. Richardson noted that he and his sister played with the beads as children and that other modern beads became mixed into the collection.

Mr. Richardson provided the above information in a letter sent to the author in October 1998. Enclosed with the letter were photocopies of three Sacramento Bee newspaper articles that discuss the site discovery. One of the articles discusses site contents and notes that 15 bodies, most buried in a sitting position, were present. It mentions that four of the bodies were headless and that four skulls were found inside buckets, cans, and what might have been a dishpan. Other items noted include wagon parts, a harness, a horse skeleton, a tin sewing box containing two silver thimbles, a small pair of scissors, and bone buttons, copper bells, tomahawks, bracelets, arrowheads, coins, axes, army muskets, swords, and buttons.

All three newspaper articles provided speculation regarding site contents. In one article Ellen Carmony, whose mother was a Shasta, thought that the skeletons were probably those of White emigrants buried by the Indians. In two of the articles a Mrs. Julius Augesberger of Hombrook, whose mother was of Indian descent, reminisced about a story that involved a Shasta rancheria attacked by Modoc raiders. According to the story passed down by her mother several Shasta were killed during the initial skirmish and several Modoc later when U.S. Army soldiers fortuitously arrived on the scene.

The last of the newspaper articles discusses two

University of California archaeologists that arrived on the scene shortly after initial site discovery. James A. Bennyhoff and Albert B. Elsasser of the U.C. Archaeological Research Program examined the remains and announced that all of the human bones found at the site were Native American. They suggested that the four heads found in metal containers indicated either violence at the scene or perhaps local custom. It was speculated that many of the relics, thought originally to belong to White men, were probably trading goods or conveniences of modern society acquired by the Shasta. Bennyhoff deduced that the site "probably dated from the early 1860s" given the presence of an 1860 coin and noted that the site contained more beads than any other cemetery found in California except one in Colusa County.

Archival Research

Given the presence of University of California archaeologists at the site in the 1950s the author felt that there was a pretty good chance that the site had been documented with an archaeological site record. Using locational data gleaned from newspaper accounts the Northeast Center of the California Historical Resources Information System was contacted and it was determined that a site matching the description presented above had indeed been recorded. A review of the site record showed that the site was situated on the same ranch mentioned in the newspaper articles, contained human, horse, and dog interments, thousands of trade beads, guns, axes, cutlery, horsetrapplings, buckets, frying pans, thimbles, a coffin, pestles, hopper mortars, pine nut beads, abalone ornaments, buttons, coins, and small obsidian points. The site was recorded by none other than James Bennyhoff in 1955 and there is no doubt that this site and the one described by Richardson and the newspapers are one in the same. The assigned site trinomial is CA-SIS-262.

Conclusion

This study was valuable in several ways. For the Richardson family, who donated the collection, the study proved to be of therapeutic value. Items begotten as curiosities during childhood became mentally burdensome during adult years and the return of the items provided closure. The study of the collection by a recognized bead analyst resulted in the capture of scientific value. The original site record noted simply that "thousands of trade beads" were present and this study provides data regarding actual bead types. The results of the analysis are being shared with the archaeological community and will be amended with the newspaper accounts into the official archaeological site record as a contribution to the regional database. Last but certainly not least, the project should be of spiritual value to local tribal groups. Artifacts returned to the culture from which they were originally obtained, in this case the Shasta, will provide opportunities for healing and other activities such as a possible ceremonial reburial.

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Area of Instruction: Department: Anthropology.
Discipline: Archaeology of North America

Rank and Salary: Rank and salary are dependent upon the appointees' qualifications and experience. A copy of the current California State University Salary Structure is shown on the reverse side of this announcement.

Professional Qualifications: Ph.D. required at time of appointment. We are seeking an Americanist with an emphasis on US archaeology. Areas of specialty open but ability and experience in conducting fieldwork in the Northwest favored and emphasis on Northern California favored. Ability to work with Native American communities, CRM skills, writing skills and fund raising potential are required. Must be willing to lead regular field sessions and must be able to teach some additional courses from our curriculum as indicated in application. Interdisciplinary breadth is also considered to be an asset.

The candidate must have a demonstrated interest and ability to teach a broad range of courses to diverse students (majors, general education students, etc.) Candidates whose qualifications also suit them to prepare individuals to function in a culturally and ethnically diverse society are especially encouraged to apply.

Professional Duties: The Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track position in Archaeology. The position is at the Assistant Professor level, to begin in August 2001. Teaching duties include World Prehistory, New World Prehistory, Archaeological Method and Theory, Museum Studies/Collections and Field Studies/Research. Other duties as assigned. Twelve (12) units per semester teaching load, 3 units of collateral duties in advising and committee work, etc. Assigned time may be designated for collections and museum supervision.

General Information: Additional information about Humboldt State University can be found on our World Wide Web home page at <http://www.humboldt.edu>.

Humboldt State University is committed to achieving the goals of equal opportunity and Affirmative Action and endeavors to employ faculty and staff of the highest quality reflecting the ethnic and cultural diversity of the State.

Application: Qualified candidates should contact:

Pat Wenger, Search Committee Chair
Department of Anthropology
Humboldt State University
One Harpst Street
Arcata, California 95521-8299
Phone (707) 826-3139 /FAX (707)826-4418
email: pmw1@axe.humboldt.edu

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Calendar of Events

January 9, 2001. Historic Sites Archeology in Cultural Tourism Planning: A Workshop. Prior to the annual combined meeting for the Society for Historical Archeology (SHA) and the Council for Underwater Archeology (CUA), several one-day workshops are scheduled. One will address the basic concepts and examples of planning for appropriate 'cultural tourism' activities at historic sites where archeological work may be available to visiting public. This workshop will include four presenters who will discuss 'real site' examples and broad concepts of management for cultural tourism. A take-home notebook will enable participants to use written materials as supplements to their local planning. The SHA/CUA Meeting is at Long Beach, aboard SS QUEEN MARY. This workshop may be of direct use to agencies, organizations, or groups who conduct archeological projects within historic properties which also draw tourism traffic or have potential for increased tourism. Further information is available from the SHA website (see 'meetings' button on homepage), from registration materials sent to SHA members, or the undersigned. Enrollment is open to non-SHA member persons as well and can be made on-line within the SHA annual Meeting registration process. Roger Kelly, National Park Service, San Francisco, roger_kelly@nps.gov, (415) 427-1400.

January 10-13, 2001. Society for Historical Archaeology's Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. On the Queen Mary, Long Beach, California. For more information, contact: Sheli O. Smith Conference Chair: sosmith@95net.com or 2001 SHA Conference, P.O. Box 2667, Long Beach, CA 90801 Phone 562/424-0201; Fax 562/290-0064. SHA website: <http://www.sha.org/2001temp.htm>

March 22-25, 2001. Society for California Archaeology, Modesto Doubletree Inn. For more information visit the SCA website: <http://www.scanet.org> or the 2001 Annual Meeting Planning Committee: C. Kristina Roper, kroper@ix.netcom.com, Roger La Jeunesse, LaJeunesse@zimmer.cusfresno.edu, or John Pryor, John.Prior@zimmer.csufresno.edu of California State University, Fresno (tel: 559-278-3002), Shelly Davis-King, shellydk@mlode.com, of Davis-King & Associates, and Susan Kerr, kerrs@yosemite.cc.ca.us, of Modesto Junior College.

April 18-22, 2001. SAA 66th Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana. New Orleans Marriott. For more information: <http://www.saa.org/Meetings/index.html>

May 10-13, 2001. The 30th Annual Society for Industrial Archaeology Conference, Washington, DC. Renaissance

Hotel, 999 9th St, NW, Washington, DC. Contact: Dean Herrin at 301-624-2773 or email: dean_herrin@nps.gov or Christopher Marston at 202-343-1018 or email: christopher_marston@nps.gov or visit the SIA website, <http://www.ss.mtu.edu/IA/sia.html>

Exhibits

Reflections of Culture: Basketry from the Southwest Museum. Southwest Museum at LACMA West, 6067 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. (323) 933-4510.

Discovery, Devastation, Survival: California Indians and the Gold Rush. California State Indian Museum, 2618 K St., Sacramento. Through December 31. (916) 324-0971.

Through the Eyes of Children. Clarke Memorial Museum, 240 E St., Eureka. Native American children's art exhibit from Orleans Elementary, Weitchpec Elementary, Hoopa High School, Trinity Valley. (707) 443-1947.

Publications

Check out *assemblage*, an on-line, peer reviewed archaeological journal produced by the graduate students of archaeology and archaeological science at the University of Sheffield, England. *assemblage* covers diverse topics and issues in archaeology. Past issues can be found at <http://www.shf.ac.uk/assem/3/3comment.html> and Issue 4 is currently on the Web at <http://www.shf.ac.uk/~assem>

Websites/eDiscussion Groups of interest:

Bulletin board-style Field Archaeology forum: <http://clubs.yahoo.com/clubs/fieldarchaeology>

Directory of Archaeological Societies and Newsletters has been compiled by Michael "Smoke" Pfeiffer, Archaeologist, Ozark-St. Francis National Forests with hyperlinks added by Tom Mallard. This web resource can be found at <http://serv.net/~mallard/archsoc.html>

Federal Preservation Forum is online at <http://www.ca.blm.gov/cdd/fpforum.html>

The Archaeological Data Service provides international guidelines for the collection and preservation of archaeological data. Their website is at <http://ads/ahds.ac.uk>

Calendar listings include notices for meetings, lectures, museum openings, educational opportunities and internet sites of interest to California Archaeologists. All submissions are welcome. For frequently updated background information, visit the SCA website at <http://www.scanet.org>.

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