



# Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

Volume 35, Number 3

September 2001

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## Substrate

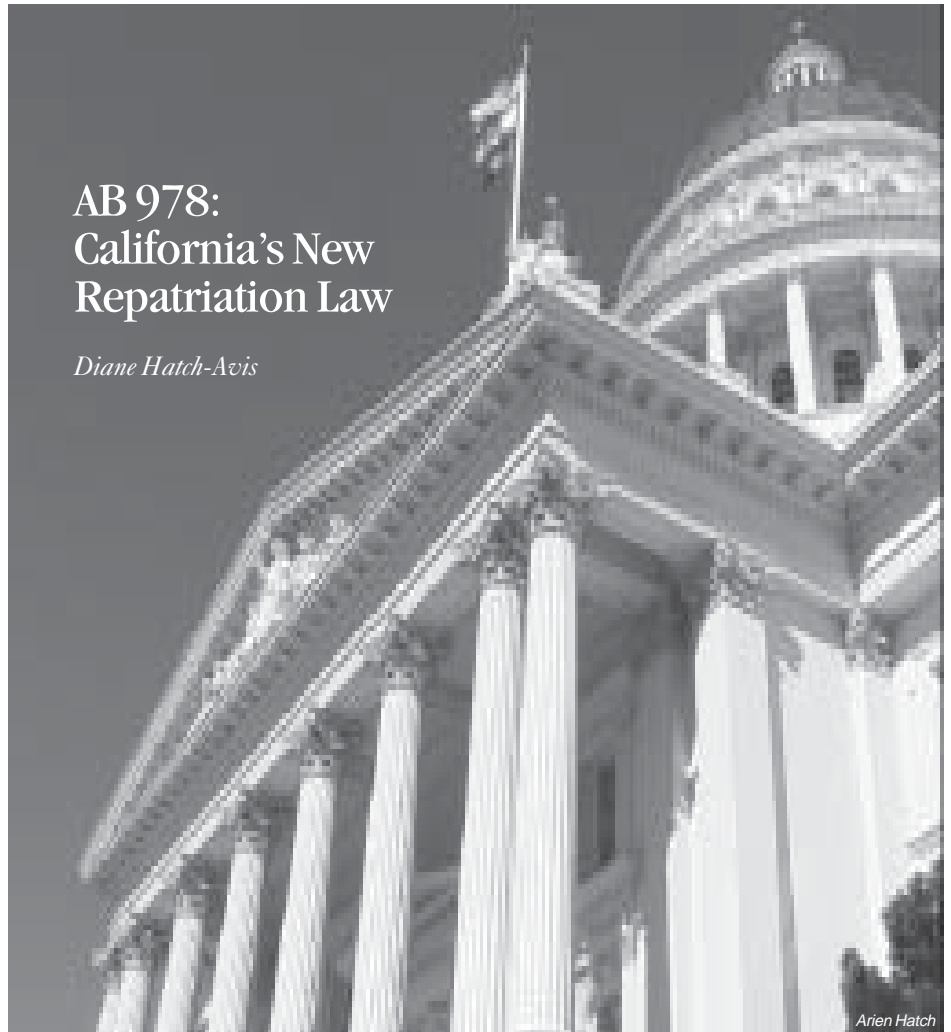
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Newsletter 4(4):7 (October 1970):

Position Available

"West Valley College of Saratoga wishes to employ an archaeologist beginning Fall 1971. Duties will include...introductory classes in cultural, physical, prehistory, coordinating field programs, directing publication, museum development, and community education activities. Salary range, depending on experience and education, will be \$9,419-\$14,471..."

[yes, that's annual]



## AB 978: California's New Repatriation Law

*Diane Hatch-Avis*

*AB 978 passed in the Assembly on May 30<sup>th</sup> without opposition.*

California may soon have two NAGPRAs, the federal and the new state legislation. Assembly Bill 978, the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001, is pending in the State Senate where it is expected to pass on or before September 14<sup>th</sup>. The bill extends repatriation to include the nonfederally recognized California tribes that a state-mandated Repatriation Oversight Commission will determine meet the criteria of eligibility set forth within the bill. That same commission will have authority to mediate and settle disputes, and impose civil penalties for noncompliance.

The author of the bill, Assemblyman Darrell Steinberg, D-Sacramento, said he introduced the bill to "put some urgency" into the issue of repatriation and to "assure that there was a system of accountability separate from the federal law, which would expedite the return of

*(continued page 21)*



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

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

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

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#### Newsletter Deadlines

*For Issue* . . . . . *Deadline*  
 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 35, Number 3, September 2001

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## From the President

Assembly Bill 978 continues to move unimpeded through the California legislative process where it remains unanimously unopposed by elected members of the State Assembly and Senate despite what I believe to be numerous unresolved issues. This particular legislation has important ramifications for the SCA as an organization and for many of you individually regardless of whether your involvement with SCA is as a professional or amateur archaeologist, a museum professional, a Native American, an interested member of the public, or any combination thereof. *Newsletter* editor Greg White has responded in his usual expeditious manner to the SCA Board's request for an in-depth review of the bill which guest author Diane Hatch-Avis has prepared for inclusion in this issue.

Over the past few months, Dana McGowan, SCA President-Elect, and I have been actively involved in discussions regarding AB-978. SCA first became aware of AB 978 through Bob Bettinger and Lisa Deitz (UC Davis), and Kent Lightfoot (UC Berkeley) and it was largely through their efforts that SCA received support from several national organizations including the Society for American Archaeology and the American Association of Museums. Dana and I attended several working group meetings and have met with Assemblyman Steinberg's staff to discuss proposed changes to the language, many of which have been incorporated into the current version. AB 978 is now more closely aligned with the terminology of federal NAGPRA.

The SCA is maintaining a position of "concern" based on the following unresolved issues and will closely monitor the implementation of the bill, assuming it passes as expected:

- ▶ Remaining conflicts and potential confusions between AB 978 and federal NAGPRA, as well as the failure of the Department of Interior to comment on AB 978,
- ▶ Potential for confusion over roles of the new California NAGPRA Commission and the existing Native American Heritage Commission,
- ▶ Lack of a fiscal appropriation for the various parties to carry out requirements of the legislation, and
- ▶ Lack of implementing regulations (Gary Davis of Mr. Steinberg's office mentioned these would be developed).

Please take a moment to remember two of our colleagues who recently passed away: Delbert L. True, professor emeritus of anthropology at UC Davis, died June 20, 2001. He was 77. Mark Gary, Associate State Archaeologist, California Department of Forestry, died over the Memorial Day weekend.

The SCA Data Sharing Meetings are quickly approaching: November 3<sup>rd</sup> in Chico and November 17<sup>th</sup> in San Luis Obispo. Additional information appears in this *Newsletter*. The SCA Board will be meeting on Friday prior to the meeting in San Luis Obispo. Myra Herrmann and Mark Allen continue with the plans for the next annual meeting in San Diego in April 2002.

The SCA salutes the Trust for Public Land and its purchase of 25 acres to protect the Ohlone Siplichiquin shell mound in South San Francisco. SCA will be participating with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and other organizations to explore the designation and protection of Chinese American heritage sites throughout the West.

Chuck Whatford's departure from the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) was effective 12 July. Chuck joins the California Department of Forestry in the Coast Cascade Region Headquarters in Santa Rosa,

shortening his commute from 90 miles to 5 miles. Mike McGuirt is now the only archaeologist at OHP. Stephen Horne recently joined Russ Kaldenberg at Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento.

On June 27<sup>th</sup> 2001, Governor Gray Davis announced the appointments of SCA members William R. Hildebrandt and Mary L. Maniery along with Lauren W. Bricker, Philip P. Choy, Kathleen Green, Anthea M. Hartig, and Carol L. Novey to the State Historical Resources Commission. Bill and Mary replace outgoing commissioners Russ Kaldenberg and Bob Hoover, also longtime SCA members.

*(continued page 27)*

### SCA Executive Board 2000-2001

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## SCA Business and Activities

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#### Curration Representative

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Anne Duffield-Stoll (909) 621-7521; annestoll@scriem.com

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Paul Chace (760) 743-8609; pchace@sdcoe.k12.ca.us

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open

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Laurie Warner (916) 874-7914

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Janet Eidsness (831) 335-4692; jpeidsness@yahoo.com

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Steve Grantham (916) 653-8920; sgran@ohp.parks.ca.gov

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Donna Day (530) 478-6214; day@jps.net

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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 Information Center Liason

Lynn Compas

An Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee meeting was held in July. To help develop the five-year Master Plan, Subcommittee Chairs gave reports on the status of their work:

- *Access Issues/Confidentiality* – Committee Chair Rolla Queen reported that the existing confidentiality policy is adequate, but that the IC's need to update their access policy to accommodate the GIS system. The committee is reviewing the qualifications and training that one will need to access the system, how to distribute the GIS information, and the development of policies regarding the use of the information.
- *User Groups-Needs Assessment* – John Thomas briefly discussed the viability of a User Groups-Needs Assessment survey. The last survey conducted was the Condition 14 assessment conducted in 1990. Approximately 12,000 copies were sent to Archaeologists, Environmental Planners, and Native Americans and only 134 responses were received. The User Group-Needs survey will cost approximately \$10,000 at a minimum and the funds may be better spent elsewhere.
- *Funding* – Committee Chair Russ Kaldenberg reported that at the current rate that funding is being generated for the GIS program it will take 11 years to digitize the information for the entire state. Consequently the IC's need to generate more interest in the program and to create partnerships

that will generate support and funding for the project.

- *Native American Issues* – Committee Member Tom Gates reported that it will not be wise to start presenting what the IC's are about and assessing their needs until regulations and procedures have been set in place.
- *Electronification/Data Management* – Committee Chair Doug Mende discussed how one could hypothetically access the GIS information by a remote station. One option that is being explored is that the user would need training to use the system, a static IP address, and large hard drive or the



ability to burn CD's. It was suggested that a manual for the system be made rather than requiring training.

- Doug also discussed the options for updating and maintaining the system including the IC's accepting text searchable PDF files of DPR 523 forms and shape files. The exact requirements will be worked out in light of a new procedural manual.
- *State Regulations* – Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Steven Micksell attended the meeting in the afternoon to discuss the need for state regulations for the IC system. OHP has conducted a review of their programs and concluded that twelve of them need a set of formal regulations.

## SCA Business and Activities

The IC system is the priority. One of the goals of developing the regulations is to standardize the relationship between OHP and the IC's and to regulate their procedures when dealing with clients. Formalizing the regulations may in turn aid in legitimizing the IC system in the states eyes and generate a line item in the state budget to help fund CHRIS.

The meeting was adjourned after that and I took the light rail home. That's a story for another day.

### CASSP Workshops for New Volunteer Site Stewards

*Chris and Beth Padon*

In June, the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) presented two training workshops to recruit new site stewards to work with California State Parks and for the Bureau of Land Management archaeologists at two southern California areas.

The first workshop was held for California State Parks on June 9 and 10. Herb Dallas is the coordinating archaeologist for this team of volunteer site stewards who will work at the proposed Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park. The first day of training consisted of in-class lectures, video presentations, and role-playing exercises; it was held in the town of Tehachapi (Kern County). During the second day of training, participants toured specific sites at Tomo-Kahni where they will be assigned. With the help of State Parks archaeologists, volunteer site stewards identified site features, reviewed procedures and forms, and determined locations for photographs.

Tomo-Kahni is located in the Tehachapi Mountains and it contains the historical site of a Kawaiisu

(Nuooah) village. It became a unit of the State Parks in 1993. Because of its sensitivity, Tomo-Kahni is available to the public by weekend tour only during the Spring and Fall.

The second workshop was held for the Ridgecrest Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management in California City (Kern County) on June 23 and 24. The volunteer site stewards from this workshop will work with Judyth Reed, archaeologist at

the Ridgecrest Field Office of the BLM, to monitor sites near the Jawbone Station.

Both workshops benefited from the participation of special speakers. At Tehachapi, Mojave Desert Sector Superintendent Kathline Franklin presented information about State Parks on Saturday and helped volunteers in the field on Sunday. At California City, archaeologist Dave Whitley and paleontologist Dave



*Above: Volunteer site stewards with State Parks archaeologists, rangers at Tomo-Kahni, June 10, 2001.*

*Below: Participants in the CASSP workshop for the Ridgecrest Field Office, June 24, 2001.*





## SCA Business and Activities

Whistler presented information about rock art and the fossil record respectively, and Glenn Harris, BLM natural resources specialist, reviewed the local natural history. State Parks Ranger Mark Faull was especially helpful by providing overviews of the local history in class and in the field at both workshops.

The June 23-24 workshop was the first one conducted under a grant awarded to the California State Office of the BLM from the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division (which are commonly known as "green sticker grants"). Through the Site Stewardship Committee, the SCA is providing professional leadership and



guidance for a total of nine volunteer training workshops at BLM field offices across the state. During the weekend of September 29-30, a volunteer training workshop will be held at the Redding Field Office. During 2002, additional workshops tentatively have been scheduled for Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office and El Centro Field Office in January, Barstow Field Office and Needles Field Office in February, Alturas Field Office and Surprise Field Office in April, Hollister Field Office in June, Eagle Lake Field Office in October, and Clear Lake/Ukiah Field Office in November. Specific dates and locations will be posted at the CASSP web site ([www.cassp.org](http://www.cassp.org)). For more information, contact Beth Padon at (562) 492-6770 or [bpadon@discoveryworks.com](mailto:bpadon@discoveryworks.com).

## Research Money for Students !!!! Call for Proposals, James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award

*Richard E. Hughes*

The Society for California Archaeology (SCA) invites interested undergraduate and graduate student SCA members to submit research proposals for support by the James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund. The award is intended to support original research on the prehistory of California and the Great Basin.

Special consideration will be given to projects consistent with the scholarly interests Dr. Bennyhoff held in California and Great Basin prehistory; specifically, those emphasizing analyses of artifacts in existing museum collections, those housed in regional repositories and/or those reported in inventories and reports which focus on: 1) the development, significant refinement and/or modification of time-sensitive typologies or seriation studies useful in identifying prehistoric spatial or temporal units, or 2) relating primary data to revision of existing culture historical taxonomic frameworks.

Projects may involve more than one subdiscipline of anthropology and may have objectives beyond those of culture history; nonetheless, a significant portion of the study must involve direct work with artifacts or other primary source data (e.g., mission registers, historical/archival documents), and must show promise to enhance the scientific understanding of California and Great Basin prehistory. Research projects may involve preparation of a thesis, dissertation, or a formal refereed publication.

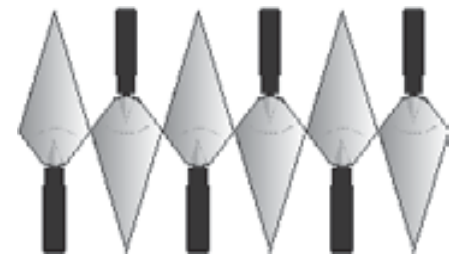
Funds from the award (up to \$1,000) may be used by the recipient for any purpose directly related to the

study; e.g., travel for the purpose of studying collections, photography, illustrations, graphics, radiocarbon studies, or obsidian analyses. In addition to the monetary award, additional support is available to conduct up to 100 obsidian hydration readings (courtesy of the Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, Sonoma State University) and up to 50 obsidian source analyses (courtesy of Geochemical Research Laboratory).

A letter of application for the Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award should include, in addition to a concise statement of the research problem to be addressed, a detailed budget request and a time-line for completion of different phases of the project. It should be understood by the applicant that the proposed research and report must be completed within one calendar year of receipt of the award. The application letter should be accompanied by a copy of the student's resume, and a letter of recommendation from the student's major professor or other knowledgeable project sponsor, and mailed to:

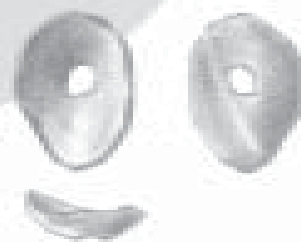
Chair, Bennyhoff Memorial  
Fund Award Committee  
c/o Society for California  
Archaeology  
20 Portola Green Circle  
Portola Valley, CA 94028-7833

Any questions about the award should be directed in writing to the address above. All required materials must be received at the address above no later than February 1, 2001. If a Memorial Fund Award is granted, the recipient will be announced during the banquet awards ceremony at the 2002 annual meeting of the SCA in San Diego.



# Call for Proposals

## James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award



The Society for California Archaeology invites undergraduate and graduate students to submit research proposals to the James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund.

Award to support original research on the prehistory of California and the Great Basin, with special consideration given to projects emphasizing analysis of existing museum collections, those housed in regional repositories and/or those reported in inventories and reports which focus on: 1) the development, significant refinement and/or modification of time-sensitive typologies or seriation studies useful in identifying prehistoric spatial or temporal units, or 2) relating primary data to revision of existing culture historical taxonomic frameworks.

### *To Apply*

*Letter of Application* should include 1) a concise statement of the research problem to be addressed, 2) a detailed budget request, and 3) a time-line for completion of different phases of the project. The proposed research and report must be completed within one calendar year of receipt of the award.

The application letter should be accompanied by a copy of the student's resume, and a letter of recommendation from the student's major professor or other knowledgeable project sponsor, and mailed to:

Chair, Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award Committee  
c/o Society for California Archaeology  
20 Portola Green Circle  
Portola Valley, CA 94028-7833

### Awards up to \$1,000:

*.....for travel, photography, illustration, graphics, radiocarbon studies, or obsidian studies.*

### Additional support:

*.....up to 100 obsidian hydration readings and up to 50 obsidian source analyses.*

# Award Nomination Form for the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual SCA Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Achievement Award

Please Fill Out This Form and Return by Mail to Either:

Jerry Dudley, 17285 Tamara Ln., Watsonville, CA 95076  
or  
Myra Herrmann, 3230 Ingelow St., San Diego, CA 92106

The Form May Be Typed or Hand Written.  
Responses May Also Be FAXed to (619) 446-5499  
If You Have Any Questions, Please Call (831) 663-2036

**Deadline Is February 1, 2002**

*Person or Organization Submitting Nomination:*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization Nominated: \_\_\_\_\_

President Or Director: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

*Describe what significant contribution or contributions this group has made to California archaeology during 2001. Please provide as complete a description as you can and append additional pages to give as much information about the group as possible.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Please Complete:*

*The Information Submitted About My Organization Is Accurate And Correct.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of President, Director, or Authorized Representative



## Avocational Committee

*Jerry Dudley*

Hope everyone had a great summer and got to participate in an activity related to Archaeology.

There is a lot happening within the State of California so if anyone had a special experience, let me know and we can write up some of the information for the rest of our members. It is also important to let us know for future publication about those projects that will be occurring again next year and any information that can be included in the Archaeology Month brochure.

We are encouraging all organizations that have been active to submit the application for the Helen C. Smith award so that you can be recognized for your efforts. A brief report itemizing your activities would go a long way toward helping us tell our membership what we are doing.

## New Curation Committee Chair

*Cindy Stankowski*

The SCA has a new Curation Committee Chair, Cindy Stankowski. She received a Bachelor's degree *summa cum laude* in Anthropology from San Diego State University and a Master's degree in Museum Studies from San Francisco State University. She has been with the San Diego Archaeological Center since 1996, leading the effort to preserve our archaeological legacy. She brings an understanding of curation issues and museum management to SDAC and has led symposia on curation throughout the state. Her personal commitment is to continue to have a positive impact in the community by making new ideas and information accessible in the museum setting. In pursuing this goal, she has worked extensively with local American Indian nations to promote cultural use

of curated collections, and has sought new and innovative ways for the public to connect with the past, including exhibits, seminars and school presentations. Her professional memberships include: American Association of Museums, Association of Environmental Professionals, Registrars Committee—Western Region, San Diego County Archaeological Society, Society for California Archaeology and Western Museums Association.

Cindy Stankowski, Director  
San Diego Archaeological Center  
334 Eleventh Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Tel 619-239-1868  
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<<http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~sdac>>

## Student Paper Award

*Greg Greenway*

SCA's Student Paper Award recognizes the best research paper presented by a student at the Annual Meeting. All students planning to present a paper at the Annual Meeting in San Diego should consider submitting their paper for this award. The award was established as a means to recognize the research contributions of students. Only students who are current members of the SCA may receive the award. The evaluation process closely parallels that used by the Society for American Archaeology for their student paper award. A committee composed of Executive Board Members Dana McGowan (President-Elect), Tom Wheeler (Southern Vice-President), and Greg Greenway (Northern Vice-President) will evaluate submitted 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](mailto:ggreenway@fs.fed.us).

### Special Requirements

A student must be the primary author 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 for publication in the Proceedings. 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:*  
February 25, 2002

*Mail Submissions to:*  
Greg Greenway  
Mendocino National Forest  
825 N. Humboldt Ave.  
Willows, CA 95988

## Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting, June 1-2, 2001

*Kim Tanksley*

The Executive Board Meeting for the Society of California Archaeology (SCA) was held at the Doubletree Hotel in Mission Valley on June 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>. President Sanne Osborn called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. In attendance were Ken Wilson (Past President), Dana McGowan (President-Elect), Tom Wheeler (Southern Vice President), Greg Greenway (Northern Vice President), Trish Fernandez (Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business Office), and Kim Tanksley (Secretary).

## *SCA Business and Activities*

### 2001 Annual Meeting

Roper reported that the SCA Annual Meeting 2001 was a success with a net profit of \$16,129.18. There was less participation in the silent auction this year but the auction was still a success bringing in \$3,600. The event ran smoothly and received very positive feedback. There were 525 attendees and 80 volunteers at this year's event.

### Information Center Update

John Thomas of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) spoke with the Executive Board on the status of the Information Center (IC) in Chico. It was rumored the IC in Chico would be closed due to lack of funds. This was in error and the IC will remain in Chico. Their current budget allows them to hire a ½ time staff position, for which they have begun recruiting efforts.

Thomas also reported on a pilot project in Southern California to store IC GIS information on a secured server to allow for electronic information exchange. The program should be online July 1<sup>st</sup> but there are still many issues to address, including funding before this project can be expanded to other areas. CHRIS hopes to have the issues all worked out and the program fully functioning within the next two years.

The IC at Sacramento State has a new coordinator, David McCullough, who has an M.A. in Historic Preservation. The IC in Sonoma will be moving off of the Sonoma State campus to a facility with more space.

### State Office of Historic Preservation Update

Gene Itagowa from the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) reported there is a new Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Steve Mikesell. Dan Abeyta is moving to another position within the Department of

Parks and Recreation. Steed Craig is also leaving OHP, which is in the process of hiring a new Senior Restoration Architect.

A new brochure, "Evaluation of Traditional Cultural Properties using National Register Criteria" is now available from OHP. It was developed in a joint project with the Forest Service and Mark Laurence from the OHP in Georgia.

Gene Itagowa reported on Proposition 12, the State Park Bond Program. Four million dollars of the funds will be available this year and \$4.6 million available next year to fund cultural resource projects within the programs guidelines. This delay will allow more time to apply for funding. Guidelines and applications will be available toward the end of June. The final adoption of the application process will take place in August and the final deadline for applications will be in November. Information is also on the OHP web-site.

### AB978

The Executive Board discussed the pending AB978 legislation. There is much concern as the legislation is poorly written and is causing much confusion. Though its intentions were good, implementation of the legislation is in conflict with the Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). It can potentially destroy the progress made by NAGPRA, cause friction between the archaeological, museum and Native American people, and within the Native American community itself, be financially devastating with unfeasible implementation deadlines. Details may be found on the SCA web-site. The Executive Board agreed to formally oppose the legislation as written and implement a course of action to create awareness and promote involvement by affected parties.

This discussion was continued during the second day of the Executive board meeting on June 3<sup>rd</sup>. The Executive Board continued an in-depth discussion on issues raised by AB978 legislation. To begin implementation of the Board's plan to create awareness and rally opposition to AB978, as written, government officials and elected parties were identified for contact.

### SCA Annual Meeting 2002

Myra Herrmann reported on progress in planning the SCA Annual Meeting 2002. The meeting is scheduled for April 3-7, 2002. The Executive Board discussed meeting schedules, speakers, awards, facility accommodations and billing issues.

### Avocational Committee Report

Avocational Committee: There was good attendance at the avocational luncheon during the Annual Meeting 2001. The committee discussed contributing to the SCA newsletter and web-site. They are interested in creating an Avocational Directory. This would serve as outreach for the SCA as well as a referral source for the archaeological community.

### SCA Poster Award

The SCA poster won second place at the Society for Historical Archaeology meeting. There was discussion on a procedure for selecting an artist. It was also agreed to keep the overall theme "Preserving California's Treasured Past" and have a changing sub-theme every year.

### Archaeological Easements

McGowan reported on her investigation into the legal basis to easements held by the SCA. Though the SCA assumes no liability, the enforcement of easement restrictions must occur on a case-by-case basis. There was discussion on setting up a fund to have an attorney on retainer.

## *Reports and Announcements*

The SCA is repeatedly being faced with legal issues and needs a reliable source of legal counsel. McGowan will look into the details on establishing a relationship with an attorney. There was also discussion on investigating the need for and type of, liability insurance to cover SCA activities/actions.

The Executive Board reviewed the draft version the SCA Brochure. The brochure is being created as outreach for the SCA at events and in general.

### SCA Committees

There was much discussion on the structure of SCA Committees. When changes in officers or involvement occur, corporate memory is lost that is useful and sometimes critical to the functioning of the SCA. The Executive Board reviewed current committees to determine if they were active, defunct or no longer needed. Procedures for creating a "corporate memory" of committee actions were discussed. After discussion and confirmation with current committee members is complete, the Board proposed to eliminate the following committees from SCA's structure: ISTE, Development, Easements, Heritage Task Force, I.C. Advisory Committee and Publicity. Functions of these committees were either transferred to individuals or disbanded.

Matters relating to the SCA membership structure were considered. There was interest in consolidating membership categories to further embrace Native Americans as members, and eliminate the appearance of preferential treatment for cultural groups. Tanksley motioned to drop the Native American fee category; McGowan seconded the motion. Motion passed with no dissenting votes. Discussion on raising membership fees also occurred in effort to bring the fee structure in line with SCA costs and programs. The new fee structure is: \$60.00 regular, \$25 students and seniors, \$75 library, \$100 contributing and \$600 lifetime.

These rates remain well below comparable association memberships. McGowan motioned to raise membership rates; Fernandez seconded motion. Motion passed with no dissenting votes. The Executive Board agreed to a one-time special offer for individuals to obtain a lifetime membership payable in four annual installments.

### New Proceedings Guidelines

Donna Day is establishing a new set of guidelines for the proceedings. Lynn Christensen will attend the November Executive Council meeting to discuss Professional Standards and Guidelines.

It is critical that Mary Gorden gets help with all aspects of the Legacy project: writing, editing, formatting, etc. Please contact Mary Gorden if you can help.

### Treasurer's Report

Fernandez is transitioning into the Treasurer position. The Executive Board discussed budget projections for the 2001 Budget that did not take place in January. It was agreed that the budget should be established in January to coincide with the membership year and amended after the Annual Meeting to reflect actual income. The budget was reviewed and amended. New line items added to budget expenses include liability insurance, attorney retainer, accountant (to replace loss of volunteer services) and audit funds. New income and expense line items from workshops were also added.

### Business Office Report

Roper reported membership numbers have increased to 875 members with the largest percentage of renewals to date. The Proceedings from the Annual Meeting and new membership directory are almost complete. Revisions on the Strategic Plan have been completed; "goals achieved" was updated and "new

goals" have been added. Business Office functions have quadrupled and budgeted funds do not cover actual expenses. The Executive Board discussed ways to make the position more strategic and focused. Roper will provide the Board with a breakdown of responsibilities so the Board may review the budget and identify tasks that can be delegated to a student assistant at less additional cost to the SCA.

There was discussion on possible award recipients for 2001 after which the Board adjourned until November (date to be determined).

The meeting was adjourned.

### *Announcements*

## **Greater Learning Potential Uncovered Along With Artifacts at Unique Summer Institute in Anthropology for Students, Teachers**

*Joan Schneider*

"You will NOT need a phone, pager, CD player, tape player, game boy, headset or radio for this class," reads the instruction sheet. "In fact, they are not allowed so don't even bring them."

This summer course not only sounds different, it looks different, too.

Canopies serve as classrooms. Instead of techno-toys, there are artifacts. Dirt takes the place of desks. In the inaugural education program of the Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology, the Summer Institute in Anthropology marked its official launch today and forever changes the face of summer school in Riverside County.



## Reports and Announcements

“The first educational program for our local high schools is just a taste of what’s to come as the Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology establishes itself as a world-class center for education and research,” said, Howard B. Rosenthal, the center’s director.

The two-week summer institute represents the first collaborative



Students complete lab projects at the Summer Institute for Anthropology.

educational adventure between the University of California, Riverside; Mt. San Jacinto College; Hemet and San Jacinto unified school districts; Eastern Municipal Water District and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The laboratory course in archaeology combines both indoor and outdoor classrooms.

“Participating in a simulated archaeological dig is not only the first experience for the students and teachers in archaeology and anthropology, but it is also their first experience with the mission of the University of California—the building of knowledge not just from books, but from hands-on experiences, research, teaching, discussion and critique,” said Kathleen Bocian, associate director of UCR’s ALPHA Center and director of UCR Partnerships.

The 40 students and teachers participating in the institute were exposed to archaeological concepts that called into play a number of other skills including critical thinking, analytical and writing skills as well as math and science.

“Archaeology is generally comprised of 20 percent excavation,” according to the class description.

Participants were encouraged to develop the other 80 percent of the archaeologist’s skills with discussion in ethics, artifact dating techniques, scientific review and skill building with computers and research.

“The institute provides our students with a

unique opportunity to learn about anthropology and its significance to the past of the San Jacinto Valley,” said Myrna Rohr, assistant superintendent of educational services for San Jacinto unified school district. “We are very excited for our students to be involved in this community effort.”

The course, a brainchild of UCR researchers Dr. Ayse Taskiran and Debbie George, is also taught by Mt. San Jacinto College Anthropology Professor Pamela Ford.

The stated goals for the course are to increase self confidence and encourage the pursuit of higher education or other career options for students. For teachers, the goal is to promote science and multi-disciplinary education through professional development.

Participants earn one unit of college credit applicable both to UCR and the California State University system. It is offered at no cost for high school age students and \$11 for credentialed teachers and all other participants.

Funding is provided by in-kind and financial contributions from each of the sponsoring partners.

The laboratory classroom takes place on the perimeter of the Southland’s newest reservoir, Metropolitan Water District’s Diamond Valley Lake. Before and during the lake’s excavation, archaeologists identified and studied more than 300 prehistoric sites including Indian villages temporary camps and rock quarries. The collection of artifacts and paleontological finds is believed to rival that of the famed La Brea Tar Pits.

## Call for Papers

*Sandra Hollimon*

The Seventh Gender and Archaeology Conference invites papers for its meeting to be held October 4-5, 2002 at Sonoma State University, CA. The conference theme is “Gender Realized and Reified: Depictions of Gender Across Disciplines and Media.” Scholars from diverse fields are invited to discuss depictions of gender derived from archaeological data, and the ways that these data are reconstructed, interpreted, and manipulated within/outside the discipline of archaeology, especially in popular media. These include print (magazines, K-12 and college textbooks), broadcast (“educational” television), commercial films, performing arts, museum exhibits, and internet resources. Deadline for abstracts: March 17, 2002. Send to Sandra Hollimon, Dept of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, 1801 E. Cotati Ave., Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609; hollimon@mcn.org.e

## Reports and Announcements



"That there  
worldwide  
web shore is  
a humdinger!"

WWW.SCANET.ORG

editor's email:  
gwhite@csuchico.edu

### Mark Allen Gary, 1950-2001

*E. Breck Parkman*

Longtime SCA member Mark Gary died suddenly of natural causes at home on Memorial Day 2001. He was 50 years old. He is survived by his wife, Deborah McLearn-Gary of Ukiah, and his brothers, Louis and Ben Gary of San Francisco. With Mark's death, archaeology has lost a good friend.

I first met Mark in 1984, the same year that he published his book of poetry entitled, "Lighthouse for Nightbirds." Mark wrote under the name of Night Eagle, and continues to be known by that name by many of his friends today. In "Lighthouse for Nightbirds," there is a poem called "Reserve Your Right." It opens with the words, "Reserve your right to be different, in this world of flash and cement" (p. 20). Mark reserved the right to be different in a world of increasing uniformity and materialism. He was a unique individual and I can honestly say that he was unlike anyone else that I have ever known.

I was fortunate enough to be part of Mark's sacred geography along with Daniel Foster of CDF and Francis Berg of BLM. Prior to joining our profession, Mark enjoyed volunteering on field projects, and he often assisted Francis when he was stationed in Ukiah, Dan in Sacramento, and me when I was stationed in Santa Rosa. If you draw a line connecting these three cities, you get a triangle which Mark named the "Midden Triangle." When he ventured into that space, he felt the mysterious pull of archaeology. It eventually pulled him into our profession.

Mark was born on September 1, 1950, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. While a child, he lived in Tokyo, and also in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Lompoc, California, and at the San Francisco Presidio. He attended Lowell High School in San Francisco, and following his graduation, enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley. While at Berkeley, Mark served as President of his housing co-op, a time in his life that he always remembered fondly.

Mark moved to the Greenfield Ranch in the early 1970s. He purchased 60 acres of land beneath Eagles Peak. He called his property the "Wilderness," and old growth redwoods, wild streams, and a cabin he built himself characterized it. Mark's land was his "queen" in the chess game of life. Earlier this year, while playing a game of chess, I suggested to Mark that he consider selling the land and moving back to town. He picked up his queen from the board, clutched it tightly, and told me that he had to protect the land at all costs. He said that it was his queen. Throughout his time in the "Wilderness," Mark did protect his land. He refused to cut his old growth trees, and he encouraged his neighbors to protect their trees as well. He maintained his streams so that they were healthy places for steelhead to spawn, and he protected the archaeological sites found on the property.

In 1995, Mark became an Associate State Archaeologist with CDF in Santa Rosa. Prior to that time, he worked for the Department on a contract basis. When I first met Mark he did not drive, but rode a horse instead. When he joined CDF as a permanent employee in 1995, part of the requirement was that he learn to drive. He learned, but it would be years before I felt safe riding with him. One of my most memorable SCA experiences was riding along with Mark to and from the 1996 conference in Bakersfield, just a few months after he got his driver's license. It was an experience that I will never forget!

Mark earned a B.A. degree in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in the mid-1990s, and had been working toward an M.A. degree in Anthropology at San Jose State University. He planned to write a thesis on the archaeology of the Masut Pomo, and had already conducted excavations as part of his research.

According to his wife, Deborah, Mark wrote more than 1000

*(continued page 35)*



## Annual Meeting

### 36<sup>th</sup> Annual SCA Meeting San Diego, April 4-7, 2002

#### Schedule and Accommodations

*Myra Herrman*

The 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology will take place April 4-7, 2002 at the Doubletree Hotel San Diego – Mission Valley. The hotel is centrally located and within 10 minutes from the Zoo, Sea World, the beaches and the San Diego Airport. The San Diego Trolley is located directly behind the hotel, and runs along the banks of the San Diego River. This Trolley can take you to destinations such as Old Town, the Gaslamp Quarter in Downtown San Diego and Tijuana. Our room rate is \$129.00 per person/per night for single and double occupancy. Check out the Doubletree Hotel website at <[www.doubletreesandiego.com](http://www.doubletreesandiego.com)> for additional information. If you're planning any pre-conference sessions, please contact Damon Lockrem at the Doubletree Hotel (619) 688-4022. He can assist with scheduling meeting rooms and ensuring that you receive the SCA room rate.

Events for the 2002 Annual Meeting are planned for historical points in the local area along with workshops, paper sessions, receptions and tours. Watch the Newsletter and the SCA website for meeting updates. If you have any questions regarding participation on the planning committee, please contact Myra Herrmann - Meeting Chairperson via email at: [mjh@sdcity.sannet.gov](mailto:mjh@sdcity.sannet.gov) or via phone at: (619) 446-5372 and/or Mark Allen - Program Chairperson via email at: [mwallen@csupomona.edu](mailto:mwallen@csupomona.edu) or phone at: (909) 869-3577.

**36<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**  
**April 4-7, 2002**  
**Doubletree Hotel**  
**San Diego**  
**Mission Valley**

#### First Call for Papers

*Mark Allen*

Proposals for 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting symposia, workshops, and forums are due by December 7, 2001. January 4, 2002 is the deadline for proposed symposia papers, contributed papers, and posters. The Program Chair would especially like to encourage the submission of poster abstracts. The maximum length for organized symposia and general session papers is 15 minutes. Please contact the Program Chair if you have any questions about proposed sessions or other presentations.

Participants are limited to being senior author on only one presentation, but they may be junior authors on additional papers. Please note that participants must supply their own equipment for audio-visual needs other than slide projectors or overhead projectors. Preferably, proposals can be submitted electronically via SCAnet. Proposals may also be submitted through the form included in this issue of the Newsletter, but submitters are also asked to include a disk copy of their abstract (PC format).

For further information or assistance, please contact the Program Chair:

Dr. Mark W. Allen,  
Dept. of Geography and Anthropology  
Cal Poly Pomona  
3801 W. Temple Ave.  
Pomona, CA 91768  
(909) 869-3577 (tel.)  
(909) 869-3586 (fax)  
[mwallen@csupomona.edu](mailto:mwallen@csupomona.edu)

**Symposia, workshop,  
forum proposals by  
December 7, 2001.**

**Proposals for symposia  
papers, contributed papers,  
and posters by  
January 4, 2002.**



Society for California Archaeology  
2002 Annual Meeting, April 4-7, 2002

## Paper Abstracts, Symposia Proposals, and Poster Concepts

- Symposia Proposal Deadline: **December 7, 2001**
- Paper/Poster Abstract Deadline: **January 4, 2002**

*Please use this form to submit proposals for Meeting Sessions and Paper/Poster Abstracts*

**Submit completed form to:** Dr. Mark W. Allen  
Dept. of Geography and Anthropology  
Cal Poly Pomona  
3801 W. Temple Ave.  
Pomona, CA 91768

**Type of Session** (*circle one*):      Symposium      Poster      Workshop      Round Table

**Session Title:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Type of Paper** (*circle one*):      Contributed Paper      Organized Symposium Paper

**Title of Paper:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Author(s) or Symposium Chair:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Affiliation** (*identify affiliation by last name for each*): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Address** (*of senior author or Symposium Chair*):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Audio-Visual Equipment Need** (*circle all that apply*): Blackboard   Flip Chart   Slide Projector   Overhead Projector

**If a Workshop or Round Table, how many participants do you expect?:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Abstract of Paper, Poster, or Symposium** (*maximum 100 words*):

## Data-Sharing Meeting

# Northern Data-Sharing Meeting

The Northern Data-Sharing Meetings will be hosted by the Department of Anthropology, CSU, Chico. The meeting will be held in Ayers 120, located on the edge of campus near downtown, close to parking and a variety of eateries. Please send a brief abstract, title, author, and author's affiliation (15 minute presentations) to Greg Greenway, Mendocino National Forest, 825 N. Humboldt Ave., Willows, CA 95988, FAX 530.934.7384, e-mail [ggreenway@fs.fed.us](mailto:ggreenway@fs.fed.us).

If you would like to receive a list of nearby motels and family activities in the area, send e-mail or call Greg at 530.934.3316.

### 2001 Northern California Data-Sharing Meeting

November 3, 2001

CSU Chico, Ayers 120  
Chico, California

8:00-8:45	Coffee and Pastries
8:45-11:30	Papers Presented
11:30-1:30	Lunch
1:30-4:30	Papers Presented
4:30-8:00	Gathering/PotluckBBQ

CSU, Chico Ayers 120  
<http://www.csuchico.edu/community/map/>

Directions: Coming from I-5, Exit on Hwy 32 east and follow into Chico (turns into "Walnut Street"). Turn left on W 2nd, go four or five blocks to parking on your right. Walk into campus on Salem or Normal.



## *Data-Sharing Meeting*

Cuesta College  
Conference Room 5401  
San Luis Obispo

<http://www.cuesta.cc.ca.us/maps/map54.htm>

Directions: Cuesta College may be reached by taking Highway 101 North or South to San Luis Obispo. Take the Highway 1 North off ramp onto Highway 1 (AKA Santa Rosa Blvd.). The College lies 3.5 miles north of San Luis Obispo on the west side of Highway 1.



The Southern California Data Sharing meetings will be held between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on November 17 at Conference Room 5401 at Cuesta College in San Luis Obispo.

Informal presentations of fieldwork, incipient theories, or interpretation are requested. Please send a title and brief description of your presentation to Thomas Wheeler, 2563 Lawton, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 ([2thomas@cwo.com](mailto:2thomas@cwo.com)). The emphasis of these meetings will be on an informal exchange of information regarding current research, fieldwork, or ongoing programs in archaeology. Let's try for a relaxed and interactive exchange among participants. Encourage student participation!

### **2001 Southern California Data-Sharing Meeting**

**November 17, 2001**

**Cuesta College  
Conference Room 5401  
San Luis Obispo**

9:00-5:00 ..... Papers Presented  
10:00/3:30..... Breaks

Southern  
Data-  
Sharing  
Meeting

Presentations will begin at 9:00 a.m. and will be approximately 20 minutes long. Breaks will be at 10:00 am and 3:30 pm. We will adjourn at 5:00 pm. A tour of the Cross Creek site dated between 10,300 and 9,500 B.P. is currently being arranged. Artifacts recovered from this site will be on display for the duration of the meetings. An informal get together (party) will take place after the meetings in San Luis Obispo at the home of Tom and Elise Wheeler.

For information call: Thomas Wheeler Wk. (805) 549-3777,  
Hm. (805) 547-0763 e-mail [2thomas@cwo.com](mailto:2thomas@cwo.com).

## New Publications



### Historical Archaeology

Denise Thomas

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 author: Denise\_L\_Thomas@dot.ca.gov. Please limit contributions to those that can be easily accessed by all members of the SCA and have appeared within the last five years.

Voss, Barbara L.

2000 Colonial Sex: Archaeology, Structured Space, and Sexuality in Alta California's Spanish-Colonial Missions. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, edited by Robert A. Schmidt and Barbara L. Voss. New York: Routledge. pp. 35-61

This article is part of a larger volume that incorporates issues of sexuality with current archaeological research. As Voss points out, history has often focused on exploring issues of sexual ideology and sexual economics but rarely have studies addressed sexual behavior as a continual cultural practice. The author contends that current analytical and theoretical approaches can be used to explore the "archaeology of sexuality." First, Voss discusses the history of missions and presidios located in Alta California as it relates to conflicting views of sexual morality held by Franciscan priests, military and agrarian colonists, and indigenous Californian groups who inhabited the region during the culture contact period (1769-1848). The author applies practice theory to evaluate the dynamics between sexual practices (including sexual violence) and structured space. Instead of searching for material remains that relates directly to sexual behavior, the author suggests that change in settlement organization can allude to broader issues of sexual choice and/or sexual domination. For instance, comparing pre-contact and post-contact native settlement household architecture and arrangement as well as evaluating the location of gender specific activity areas (bedrock mortars, grinding slicks, etc.) may provide further insight into changes in intra-site settlement organization. Mission layout and architectural plans can also be examined in appraising control of sexual behavior for native peoples who resided within the district boundaries. Perhaps the best example of structured use of

architecture to control sexual activity can be seen in the use of the *monjerio*, or women's barracks. Voss concludes by proposing four analytical strategies in which contemporary archaeological investigation can address issues of sexuality in relation to geographic space: (1) focus on spatial distribution of sexual activities through time, (2) include diachronic and synchronic comparative research, (3) incorporate various scales of landscape analysis (individual dwelling to broader settlement patterns), and (4) use ethnographic analysis and historical references to construct models of sexual behavior.

Wake, Thomas A.

1999 Exploitation of Tradition: Bone Tool Production and Use at Colony Ross, California. In *The Social Dynamics of Technology: Practice, Politics, and Worldviews*, edited by Marcia-Anne Dobres and Christopher R. Hoffman. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press. pp. 186-208

In this chapter, Wake proposes that Native Alaskans (Aleut and Koniag) maintained their cultural identity by manufacturing and using traditional bone tools throughout their employment with the Russian-American Company (RAC) at Colony Ross. Although Wake reviews the history of Colony Ross, the majority of the chapter is devoted to the discussion of archaeological identification and interpretation of diagnostic bone artifacts identified at the Native Alaskan Village Site and the Fort Ross Beach Site. These sites are collectively called the Native Alaskan "neighborhood" (NAN). In the past, it has been assumed that metal tools immediately replaced traditionally manufactured items. Based on the artifact assemblage present at NAN, Wake suggests that this is not the case at Colony Ross. A total of 79 complete and fragmented diagnostic tool forms have been found, most of which are affiliated with sea mammal hunting or fishing. Other diagnostic bone artifacts include buttons, awls, fasteners, crosshatched decorative objects, brush fragment, a whale bone platter, and an antler club. The hunting assemblage consists of projectile points (complete and fragmented), dart socket pieces, and finger rests. The majority of the worked bone artifacts at NAN are nondiagnostic items. Wake uses stone tool terminology to discuss the manufacturing sequence of bone tools. He arranges these artifacts into the following categories: cores, flakes, chunks, and handholds. The manufacturing sequence includes core preparation, core reduction, blanks, rough shaping, fine shaping, and finishing work. Wake states that "tools made of bone were clearly preferred for hunting the most economically important marine mammals, sea otters, and no metal tools for sea otter or other marine mammal hunting have been recovered from archaeological excavations" (1999:198). Although reasons for this could have been functional, Wake suggests that the continuation of bone tool manufacturing allowed Native Alaskans to adhere to their cultural identity during times of colonial domination.



## New Publications

Marean, Curtis W., Yoshiko Abe, Peter J. Nilssen, and Elizabeth C. Stone

2001 Estimating the Minimum Number of Skeletal Elements (MNE) in Zooarchaeology: A Review and a New Image-Analysis GIS Approach. *American Antiquity* 66(2):333-348.

Minimum number of skeletal elements (MNE) is a modification of the number of identified specimens (NISP) and is used to estimate relative frequencies of taxa in faunal assemblages. MNE is derived by determining how many elements are represented based on the number of overlapping features that exist per fragment. The authors offer a method of calculating MNE by using image-analysis GIS software that could prove to ease the arduous task of estimating element abundance. They assert that using this approach could minimize many of the weaknesses that exist with other techniques. The authors begin with a review of methodologies that have been used in estimating MNE. They recognize two distinct approaches: the Fraction Summation Approach and the Overlap Approach. In the Fraction Summation Approach, each fragment is assigned to an element and taxa. Morphologically diagnostic zones are identified and the completeness estimated. The summation of all fractions determines the relative abundance of a particular element. In contrast, the analyst using the Overlap Approach divides the element into arbitrary zones to form quadrants and then records the grids and segments the fragment represents. To overcome many of the weaknesses in calculating MNE, the authors suggest that superimposing a 2-dimensional rendered image of a fragment over a template will decrease calculation errors. They use ArcView GIS software (version 3.1) to overlay digital images of fragments onto prepared templates of various skeletal elements which will then calculate the maximum number of redundant overlaps. These images can perform various functions to assist in analysis and quantification.

Adams, Jonathan

2001 Ships and Boats as Archaeological Source Material. *World Archaeology* 32(3):292-310.

Although the author references specific examples from the North Atlantic and Mediterranean, his overall argument for evaluating shipwrecks and their archaeological potential for understanding larger social systems is relevant to all coastal and estuarine areas. Adams explores issues such as ritual deposition, abandonment, and contextual meaning of shipwrecks. Although these unique finds tend to be viewed as an event captured in time, the author maintains that the material evidence can promote diachronic analysis and interpretation, whether it is accidental or intended. He states, "the hull structure, its ballast, the residues of previous cargoes, fixtures and fittings, together with all other assemblages actually in use constitute a stratigraphic sequence that in some cases may extend back a century or

more from the wreck event" (2001:297). Although evaluating a single shipwreck may provide clues to departure port and destination, the aggregation of data from similar wrecks may provide further insight into broader complex shipping trends. Adams discusses the interrelated components of this type of archaeology and includes ideology, technology, tradition, economics, purpose, environment, and materials. In conclusion, he suggests that the arrangement and structure of marine vessels serve both function and social purposes and archaeological research can explore issues of division of labor, power, and status captured in these unique contexts.

### Web Sites of Interest:

Cowpie Bunkhouse (country western song lyrics)  
<http://www.roughstock.com/cowpie/>

California Zone Forecasts  
<http://iwin.nws.noaa.gov/iwin/ca/zone.html>

DeerNet  
<http://www.cervid.forsci.ualberta.ca/>

Tie Knots Step-by-Step  
<http://harem.online.kg/>

Servel Gas Refrigerators  
<http://www.dometic.com/products/servel/index.htm>

State SHPO List  
[http://grants.cr.nps.gov/shpos/shpo\\_search.cfm](http://grants.cr.nps.gov/shpos/shpo_search.cfm)

International Association for Obsidian Studies  
<http://www.peak.org/obsidian/index.html>

CDF On-Line  
<http://www.fire.ca.gov>

Using UTMs on National Register Nominations  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/utm/>



Editor's e-mail: [gwhite@csuchico.edu](mailto:gwhite@csuchico.edu)

## Opinion and Comment

### “Nattering”?

Francis A. Riddell

Tom King’s editorial in the March SCA *Newsletter* (35:1) was fun to read until I got to the part in which he speaks of “some nattering” by Fritz Riddell with reference to the ultimate establishment of CEQA in California. When I see “nattering” I make the association with Spiro Agnew’s famous depiction of elements of his opposition as being “nattering nay-sayers.” Is it possible that I am getting sensitive in my old age? Maybe, but I wish he had chosen another phrase; perhaps “strong remonstrations” rather than “nattering.” Just so we will not get into long-winded discussions I urge those who may have an interest in the subject to refer to Nadine Hata’s *The Historic Preservation Movement in California, 1940-1976* (1992). Her book is a superlative effort in documenting the path of the historic preservation movement in this state, including the role of the SCA.

In Tom’s editorial he notes that Greg White had asked him to reflect on the “prehistory” of the founding of the Information Centers. His response was good as far as it went, but as Tom had come into the game at half-time he missed the correct genesis of the centers. In 1957 I was given charge of implementing the Highway Salvage Program for the State of California, in addition to my other duties as Curator of the State Indian Museum in Sacramento. The state had embarked upon a vast program of freeway construction and I was provided with maps of every project and was told to “get to it!” I was not provided with extra staff or budget, just hundreds of pounds of maps! I had to devise a way by which these maps (or portions thereof) could be parceled out to those archaeologists, or avocational archaeologists, and students who expressed a willingness to receive them with a view of mounting site surveys within the proposed rights-of-way. Keep in mind, however, that as just noted, there was no money provided for this service. I simply had to cajole and browbeat a number of my friends and acquaintances in the business to take on this task.

I quickly realized that some sort of organization had to be put in place so I divided the state into some 12 areas and assigned a person/institution to each of these “centers.” At that time, however, only three institutions held bodies of site records: UC Berkeley; UCLA; and my office. And in no case did we each have duplicate sets of these site records. And in no case was UCB, under Heizer, about to play my game. As a consequence he was bypassed except inasmuch as all site records made were sent on to him (at the UC Archaeological Survey) for filing and the assignment of trinomials. As the latter did not happen I took the last site number for a county and continued with the series of numbers with the addition of the letter S for State to distinguish the new site records from those held in the UC archives. On the other hand, my

relationship with Clem Meighan at UCLA was excellent and many surveys in southern California were made that resulted in a number of significant excavations. Also productive was my association with the Redding “center” manned by James Dotta. With his participation many surveys were made in northern California, also followed by important excavations. In central California I had some success with surveys and excavations by John Clemmer of the Central California Archaeological Foundation (CCAF), or with some of the local college professors. As I recall another one of the 12 centers was San Francisco State; Adan Treganza was always accommodating when it was possible for him to do so. Whereas, it is true that the regional offices did not serve the identical function as do the Clearing Houses, or Information Centers now perform, but the latter are, at least in part, derivative of the original 12 areas I set up in the late 1950’s. My office (without funding) gave the same kinds of service to the 12 areas as does the OHP with the present Information Centers. In fact, for a period of time my office served as the incipient OHP to the extent that we recognized and nominated archaeological and historical sites to the National Register as part of our assigned duties.

Although, the success of the 12-region system that I had set up to divide the state into manageable units was not as robust as we would have desired, it was in operation some ten years, or more, before Tom and the SCA came into the game at half-time. By this time new legislation, both state and federal, made it possible to offer more than maps to the centers. It must be remembered that at the time I was the administrator of the Highway Salvage Program I was also doing the same thing for the great California Water Development Plan as well as for the Park System itself. And in addition I was commissioned to administer the programs that any other state agency wanted to embark upon. As this was discretionary legislation none of the agencies chose to pay attention to the cultural resources within their respective jurisdictions despite my meetings with the department heads. In retrospect, this seems so strange now that these entities, for the most part, have good programs in place as exemplified by that developed by CALTRANS under Roger Cook, and that of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Control developed by Dan Foster.

In those days there was very little sympathy for the care and preservation of cultural resources by the governmental agencies, although they would often give it lip service as long as they did not have to fund it or let it interfere with development. It was obvious that we needed some kind of supporting organization, so in the late 1950’s I urged a group of like-minded individuals to assist me in the organization of the Central California Archaeological Foundation (CCAF) here in Sacramento. We had seen the recent destruction of a large Indian mound in Sacramento, and the loss of a significant Windmill Pattern site in Stockton as well as the wanton vandalism of an pristine site near Rio Oso. The

salvage of these and other sites was undertaken by volunteer student crews due to a lack of other community concern or support. It had been apparent for quite sometime that organization was needed to promote a better community understanding and recognition of the problem. The CCAF soon found it had an unexpected role to play in addition to educating the public of the losses being sustained, but to serve as a contracting body for governmental agencies who were now beginning to get money for salvage archaeology.

Our establishment of the CCAF, however, still did not fill the total need for greater support of cultural resource understanding and protection. So some ten years later a larger group of us got together and organized the SCA to help raise the alarm in California of the great need for broader support of cultural resource protection in the state. My theme at that time was for the SCA to get behind the cultural resource program already in place, although operating poorly due to the lack of support by the legislators and agency administrators. This was naive on my part as it soon became apparent that elements in the newly founded SCA wanted to take over the program itself. It was a case of throwing the baby out with the bath water, and of course, as the head of the program within the state government, I did not view this as a very bright idea. But it was in the 1960's and as my program was seen as "part of the system" it should, therefore, be pulled down and replaced by a new entity managed by the SCA. Steps were made by segments of the SCA toward that end in the form of an "Investigating Committee" chaired by Claude Warren. As I recall Tom King, Chester King, Roger Desautels, and others, were members of this committee (kangaroo court?). My associate, Bill Olsen, and I were "summoned" to a meeting in Santa Barbara to appear before them and respond to a number of questions and complaints about the program that we had been administering for a number of years. At that meeting we were accused of all sorts of mis-management and poor professional results with respect to our program. All of the weak points of our program that the committee pointed out were those that I had for years been trying to express to anyone who would listen (nattering?). In other words, they were trying to hang us with our own rope rather than being supportive and making it possible for the program to be fully successful. The thrust of the meeting became so ridiculous that Claude brought it to a close and pointed out that the committee had no basis in fact and that the "investigation" was over.

The role of the SCA in the 1960's and 1970's was critical in the advancement of legislation and other support for the enhancement of archaeological and historical values in California, but there were severe growing pains as well. A low point was an annual meeting at Pacific Grove where the actions of many members were so marginal that the hosting center asked the SCA never to return. It was at that meeting that some of the better-known SCA "flower children" created a disgraceful and unprofessional scene at one of the sessions

because Bill Olsen and I were in attendance. It was a very difficult time for me, as an administrator, to have much success in dealing with the bureaucrats from whom I had to beg for what crumbs they chose to give us in our budget. It was not a pleasant time, and a lot of the trouble was caused by those who should have provided solutions not problems. Those were painful times of growth but the SCA has matured into a high class professional society with the boundless strength of a new and vigorous body of archaeologists that have keyed-in well with what remains of the Old Guard. In closing, let me compliment the Society on the steady development of its excellent *Newsletter*, both in style and content. And also let me again urge you to review Hata's book if you have further concerns in the matter I have expressed here.

And yes, Tom, there was archaeology in California before the SCA.

### Reference

Hata, Nadine Ishitani  
1992 The Historic Movement in California: 1940-1976.  
California Department of Parks and Recreation/Office of  
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## AB 978: California's New Repatriation Law

*Continued from page 1*

remains and artifacts that rightfully belong to Native Americans." Steinberg, chair of the Select Committee on Repatriation, initially got involved in this issue during the controversy over the return of Ishi's brain. Further investigation into the repatriation process led Steinberg to conclude that this was a much larger problem than simply the return of one man's remains.

"There are literally thousands of human body parts and Native American artifacts that sit warehoused in museums and in research laboratories that belong to the descendents of various tribes,"

Steinberg said.

"Think about it. For any other people, if these were the remains of Jewish Americans, Italian Americans, or African Americans sitting in a warehouse in a university or a museum, there would be outrage, and we would demand the most expeditious kinds of laws to make sure that those remains are returned. We should have that same sense of outrage about Native

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Americans, especially given our history when it comes to Native American people.”

In July 2000, Steinberg held informational hearings, where representatives from tribes, state agencies, universities and museums were invited to speak about their experience with NAGPRA. The hearings included a forum to air ideas for solutions to what Steinberg calls federal NAGPRA’s “overly burdensome, overly bureaucratic” process. Assembly bill 978 was born out of those hearings. It was introduced in January of this year and passed the Assembly on May 30<sup>th</sup> with no opposition and the support of 52 tribal groups.

At that point the University of California became aware of AB978 and registered a formal letter of opposition to the bill in its original form. This was followed by a flurry of letters to Steinberg’s office from concerned stakeholders. Among them, the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), the

*“We should have that same sense of outrage about Native Americans, especially given our history when it comes to Native American people.”*

Society for American Archaeology (SAA), and a group of California State University faculty representing CSU, all sent letters opposing the bill. As a result, Steinberg invited about 20-25 representatives from tribes, museums, state agencies, and public post-secondary educational institutions to form a working group, where their concerns could be addressed. Among their concerns were conflicts with the federal NAGPRA definitions, the deadlines for compliance, inclusion of nonfederally recognized tribes in repatriation without criteria for identifying eligible groups, and the composition of the new commission. The result of this 6-week negotiation process was the amended bill of July 17<sup>th</sup>.

According to Ellen Auriti, Assistant Director of Academic Legislative Issues at University of California, and a member of the working group that negotiated changes in the bill, UC’s position before amendments was “oppose unless amended.” UC currently has “no position” on the bill.

Auriti said that “though we did not obtain all the changes we would have liked, the recent amendments addressed UC’s most significant concerns. While some UC faculty experts continue to have concerns about AB 978, UC removed its official opposition pursuant to an agreement in which we were able to get an amendment to address one particularly significant concern. . . . Though there is still concern that the Repatriation Oversight Commission lacks

sufficient representation from museums and scientific communities, this concern is mitigated to some extent by the new language that allows museums and agencies to appeal Commission decisions in state Superior Court. We also have remaining concerns about the unfunded cost of complying with the bill’s provisions, which may be significant.”

Teri Knoll, Executive Director of the California Association of Museums (CAM), whose organization was also present at the negotiations, explained her association’s position on the amended bill. “We never opposed this bill,” Knoll said. “We just had some concerns about it and were very pleased with the process that took place. We thought it was a very positive process, and I think proponents of the bill would agree, because we were able to look very closely at the bill and work through some issues that had not been thought out, and we came to a bill that was about 99% acceptable to the museum community. The only issue that remains to be resolved, we hope, through further consultation, is the issue of the commission.”

Assemblyman Darrell Steinberg, D-Sacramento





Larry Myers, Executive Secretary of the Native American Heritage Commission, an organization that has voluntarily acted as a liaison between tribes and the institutions complying with the federal NAGPRA process, was also a member of the working group in Sacramento. “When it first came out, we had some concerns regarding the bill,” Myers said, “simply because it did not include nonfederally recognized people on the commission. We felt it certainly should. And we had some concerns about how they would define the nonfederally recognized people, and how they would participate. I believe that most of those concerns have been taken care of. And we also felt that that responsibility

*“One of the things that especially concerned me was that no member of the museum community was at all involved in the drafting. We didn’t even hear about it until it had already passed the assembly hearing...”*

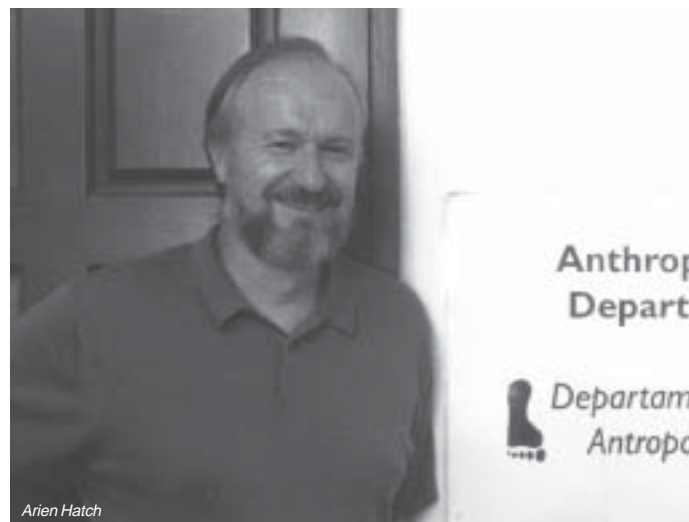
should have been given to the Commission (NAHC), but it hasn’t, and other people see fit for it to go somewhere else, to create a new commission.”

John Johnson, Curator of Anthropology at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, was also involved in the negotiations. “I felt the bill was very poorly written in its original version.” said Johnson. “One of the things that especially concerned me was that no member of the museum community was at all involved in the drafting. We didn’t even hear about it until it had already passed the assembly hearing....It says something about the bill’s author trying to steer the bill away from any input from museums.”

He added that, through negotiations, the working group was able to make certain that the definitions that were in the bill would remain the same as in the federal NAGPRA. “The way the first version of the bill was written,” said Johnson, “literally, almost anybody could walk into any museum and demand what they wanted. It was so loose in terms of definition. . . .They needed to be consistent with the federal version of NAGPRA, because Steinberg’s intent, he says, was to make NAGPRA work for California Indians—not to add a whole other layer of paperwork and delay the process.”

The new definitions preclude the need to create entirely new inventories and summaries. Said Johnson, “The only way this bill affects museums differently than under NAGPRA is in the area of nonfederally recognized tribes. And that just requires you going back to those collections which are not culturally affiliated with federally recognized tribes. If you have any material that falls under this definition

John Johnson, Curator of Anthropology,  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History



under (federal) NAGPRA, then you have to go back and see if they can be affiliated with nonfederally recognized tribes, and then discuss it with those tribes.”

Official opposition from UC, CSU, SCA, and SAA has been dropped, although revisions to the bill have not removed all concerns.

### **The Amended Bill**

Steinberg says the major difference between the two NAGPRAs “is that we have a state commission which has the ability to mediate conflicts over where an item should be returned and to impose fines and penalties if there is a demonstrated unwillingness to comply with both federal and state laws. And so the most important part of the bill is the formation of a state commission with real power to assure that the federal and state laws are fully complied with.”

The other major difference between the two NAGPRAs is the state’s inclusion of nonfederally recognized tribes for repatriation. According to Steinberg’s office, the process to determine who is eligible for repatriation among the nonfederally recognized tribes will begin with the establishment of eligibility criteria by the appointed commission. There will follow a series of public forums, followed by the commission’s determination of who will be included in the list under the definition of “California Indian Tribes.”

At that point, the list will be sent to agencies and institutions, who will be responsible for including the new tribes into their inventories and summaries. Within 90 days after they have completed this responsibility, they will submit them to the commission, who will publish notices of “completion of summaries and inventories” on its Web site for 30 days and make them available to tribes.



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Eligible tribes can file a written request for repatriation at this time. Although federally recognized tribal remains and cultural items will still need to be published in the federal register before repatriation, eligible nonfederally recognized tribes can be repatriated without the federal register requirement.

In cases where cultural affiliation is not established in the summaries or inventories, tribes would have to provide evidence of cultural affiliation with their request. The commission would then send the agency the request for repatriation and post the "Request for Repatriation" on its Web site for 30 more days. If there is no dispute, repatriation will take place. But if there is a dispute, either between the agency or institution and the tribe, or between tribes, all

*Martin Alcala, Chair of the Gabrielino/Tongva Indians*



Arien Hatch

parties have a 30-day period to submit complaints and supporting evidence to the commission.

Regarding the evidence, Steinberg said, "Under the bill we placed the burden on the institution to prove that an item does not properly belong to a particular tribe. Part of the complaint I've heard about the federal NAGPRA law is that the burden placed on the tribe to prove repatriation is too high. And I don't mean in terms of language in the law, but just the practical ability to show to the institution that it really belongs to them. We want to make it easier for a tribe, which has not had in its possession something which belongs to them, to get it back, and not be in endless disputes and endless bureaucracy."

"When you look at what the equity is on the side of a museum or a university," he continued, "if they purchased the item, if they are the rightful owner of the item, then it belongs to the museum or the university. If not, I'm not sure its the museum or the university's place to be part of any internal argument between tribes as to who it belongs to.

The museum's rightful argument is whether or not it belongs to them. If it doesn't, it ought to belong to the tribes."

In a case where there is a dispute between two parties, the bill authorizes the state-appointed Repatriation Oversight Commission or a designated mediator to hold a mediation session and render a decision. If the dispute is not resolved through mediation, the dispute will be resolved by the commission. That decision can be appealed in state Superior Court.

The Repatriation Oversight Commission is authorized to impose civil penalties for noncompliance, and it will refer noncompliance with federal NAGPRA to the U.S. Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior.

### Concerns

Formal opposition has been removed from the bill, but there are still many concerns among stakeholders. Among them is the concern that the costs involved in implementing the bill, both to the agencies and institutions, and the tribes, are unfunded. Others worry that the bill will cause dissension both among tribes and between tribes and agencies. Some regard the 30-day time period allotted for gathering evidence and documentation in a dispute as unrealistic. Many see problems down the road stemming from conflicts between the federal and the state NAGPRAs. But by far, the greatest concern is the composition of the state-appointed Repatriation Oversight Commission.

The commission will be comprised of 6 federally recognized tribal representatives, one nonfederally recognized tribal representative, and 3 representatives, one representing museums, one representing the University of California, and one representing state-funded universities and colleges or state agencies.

On July 9, 2001, the California Association of Museums submitted a letter to Steinberg's office to voice their concerns over the composition of the proposed commission. An excerpt from that letter follows.

We are supportive of the amended bill with one remaining exception. We are still very concerned about the unbalanced composition of the Repatriation Oversight Commission. We believe that the deliberate imbalance in the composition of the commission deprives the commission of credibility, goes against established concepts in public policy and public process, and abandons the diverse experiences and legitimate concerns of museums.

Johnson has similar concerns. "Whatever decision they make, the first 7 to 3 split that comes along people will say that the decks stacked, that its not possible to have fair decisions come out of this commission," he said. "It creates polarization . . . Its better if you have a

balanced commission. People are more reasonable, they try to work together to reach a consensus.”

Robert Kelly, the president of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), voiced his criticism of the proposed commission’s make-up in a letter dated June 17<sup>th</sup>. He writes:

This disparity in the representation of these communities, which approach the problem of cultural affiliation and repatriation from very different perspectives, will work against the kind of cooperation and compromise that national experience has shown essential to the repatriation process and which NAGPRA sought to establish.

*“Is it a political commission? Is it a traditional commission? Is it a militant commission? All those things play a factor in what is going to be happening, and how the guidelines are going to be received.”*

In response to claims that the commission is weighted, Steinberg said, “It is so weighted, and that is deliberate. This bill is an answer to a problem. The problem is that much of what rightfully belongs to the tribes has not been returned, and it has been a decade since the law was passed....We want a commission that has significant representation from the Native American community, because we want them to have a say—and a larger say—in the return of what belongs to them.”

Elaine Marie Schneider, former Elders Council Chairperson of the San Ynez Band of Mission Indians, the Chumash, is concerned about who will represent the Native American community on the commission. She sees this as a major factor in how the bill will be received in that community. “When the bill first started,” she said, “it was going to be done in such a way that every tribe that was involved would have a voice. Now it has gotten down to 6 or 7 major tribes....Is it a political commission? Is it a traditional commission? Is it a militant commission? All those things play a factor in what is going to be happening, and how the guidelines are going to be received.”

Clay Singer, Anthropologist and owner of Singer and Associates, a CRM firm, supports the bill and sees it as an improvement. “I think this may make a difference. The reservation doesn’t have to take the responsibility, and nonfederally recognized tribes don’t have to deal with them. They can deal directly with UCLA or whoever. The next set

of problems is, how organized are the nonfederally recognized tribes and tribal groups?”

Some are concerned that, because nonfederally recognized tribes are landless, they won’t have the place to store artifacts. Martin Alcala, Chair of the Gabrielino/Tongva Indians in West Los Angeles, a nonfederally recognized tribe, said that his group has been preparing for the eventuality of repatriation for some time. “We have had donations of land with that idea in mind,” he said. But, he admitted, if the bill were to go through immediately, they “would have to seek help from a federally recognized tribe to help with storage, grants, whatever they can do.”

*Elaine Marie Schneider, former Elders Council Chairperson, San Ynez Band of Mission Indians*



Steinberg says that they have considered the problem of land for re-interment, and “we’re trying to set aside some resources for the potential purchase of land for the nonfederally recognized tribes.”

Many fear that the two laws may come in conflict, especially since federal law supercedes state law. Alcala worries about the possibility that “federally recognized tribes, knowing full well that the repatriated artifacts or remains belong to the nonfederally recognized tribes, would move to reclaim them.”

From the museum’s point of view, this also poses a problem. Johnson explained, “If you have a federally recognized tribe that is culturally affiliated to your collections, then some unrecognized tribe comes forward and claims repatriation, you cannot, because of the federal NAGPRA, you cannot go ahead and start repatriating.”

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Elaine Schneider gave another example of potential disputes, this one between the members of the same tribe. “Within the Indian community there are different groups, factions. If one family member is recognized as part of that group, a second family member can splinter and have another group in the same area claiming the remains. And that is happening now.”

Steinberg does not see a problem in resolving these issues. “Any dispute would be decided within the authority of the commission,” he said.

Another concern, especially in small museums and nonfederally recognized tribes, is who will pay for the costs involved in assembling supplemental inventories, costs to tribes for travel and other expenses involved in consultations, costs to tribes and museums in gathering the needed documentation in a dispute, and legal fees when and if a dispute goes to state Superior Court?

Singer, who has worked with nonfederally recognized tribes under the federal NAGPRA, agrees. “I support the spirit of NAGPRA as well as the execution of it. But the execution of it has always been flawed and will continue to be flawed. None of the money that has ever been budgeted for the implementation of NAGPRA has ever gotten down to the tribes or the nonfederally recognized tribes. It has never gotten down to anthropologists like me who work with nonfederally recognized tribes.”

Sannie Osborn, president of SCA is also concerned about “whether sufficient funding is ever provided for the parties identified in the legislation to comply with its terms.”

Another SCA concern, stated Osborn, is “the potential for the process of defining California Indian Tribes . . . to become divisive, contentious, and to potentially be in conflict with decisions made by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.”

Larry Myers, of NAHC, also foresees problems for the new commission in choosing which nonfederally recognized tribes will qualify. “Sure, its going to be a problem. The same problem that we have when we try to identify “mostly likely descendent.” You’re going to get people on both sides of the coin. But they (the new commission) have got to have the flexibility to look at different kinds of information, different kinds of materials, and have the flexibility to make the decision as to who they feel are the appropriate group and should be recognized. It’s going to be tough. It’s not easy.”

The current process for settling disputes within the California Native American community is to hold a council. Even with the state-appointed commission, Schneider doesn’t see this as changing. She says that any dispute is “going to be handled again in council. Its not going to be happening over night. . . . It isn’t going to be done in a month or two or three. Its going to be done on Indian time, in years, and in the way they want.”

The bill, as it is currently written, gives disputing parties 30 days to assemble evidence and documentation to bring to the commission. Alcalá sees these deadlines as restrictive. “Some elders especially will just be going over it in their mind for thirty days,” he said. “And also getting the word out so that people know will take more than thirty days.”

He added, “You have to understand the Native American concept that when some tribes have disputes, they’ll just meet until there is no dispute anymore and that can take days, years, whatever. Where you have general members consisting of the elders who are one group, traditionalists, the up-and-coming, and the youth groups, they don’t always agree. I would look on the commission as a referee, and if the warring factions couldn’t come to a decision, they would put it to the commission to act as an arbitrator.”

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*“We want a commission that has significant representation from the Native American community, because we want them to have a say—and a larger say—in the return of what belongs to them.”*

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The bill’s deadlines are a point of concern not only among tribes. SAA president Kelly’s letter of June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2001 warned that the “unrealistic deadlines” would “create an unnecessarily adversarial relationship between the Native American community and museums, agencies, and academic institutions.” He wrote:

AB 978 requires museums to contest written repatriation claims within 30 days, which is generally insufficient to evaluate such claims properly. . . . Museums, agencies, and academic institutions will then routinely be forced to contest claims, and become an adversary of tribes, simply to remain in compliance with NAGPRA, which requires careful evaluation of the available evidence.

“I see big problems with this thing,” said Schneider, “because they want to rush it. I can see us getting there, but it takes time and experience and training to be able to work with this thing.”

Johnson agrees. “A wise decision is a good thing,” he said. “Just to make it quick doesn’t necessarily mean it is going to be a wise decision. I think everyone believes in repatriation, and that it should done in an expeditious manner, but hasty decisions are not necessarily going to achieve that.”

Despite criticisms, Steinberg is determined to streamline the repatriation process. "The letter and the spirit of our law must be to return what rightfully belongs to Native American people to them." Steinberg added, "And sooner rather than later."

## Update

AB 978 Last Amended Date: 08/20/2001

As of this printing (09-07-01), the bill is in committee.

Committee has recommended passage.

## For More Information

An outline history and current status of the bill can be viewed at:

<http://leginfo.public.ca.gov/>

Society for American Archaeology letter regarding AB 978:

<http://www.saa.org/Repatriation/californialetter.pdf>

Story on AB 978 in Sacramento Bee:

[http://www.capitolalert.com/news/capalert03\\_20010615.html](http://www.capitolalert.com/news/capalert03_20010615.html)

## From the President

*Continued from page 3*

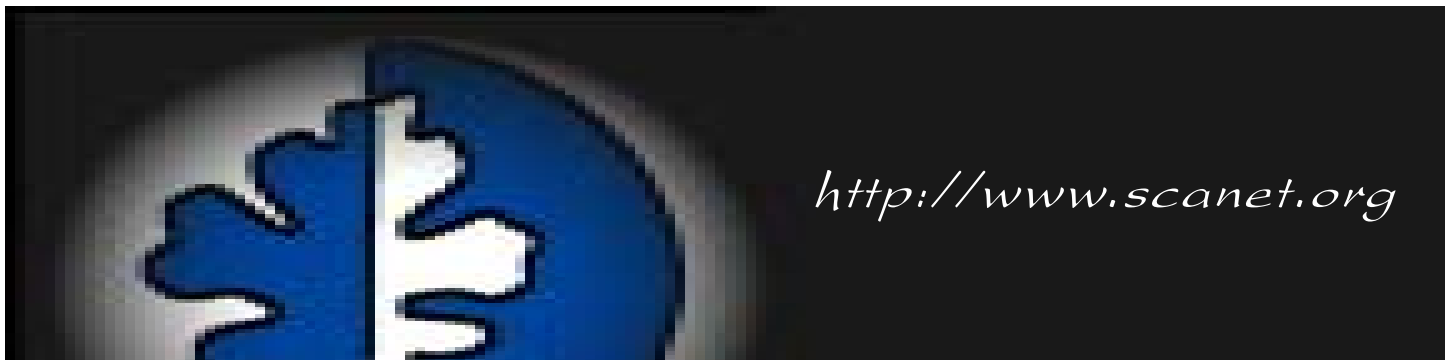
Congratulations to SCA members Stan Berryman, Marie Cottrell, Doug Davy, and Andy Yatsko for being selected to receive a California Governor's Award for Historic Preservation for the DoD Statewide Inventory that was described in the last *Newsletter* by Marie Cottrell.

Reminder, please take the time to get involved in one of the SCA's active committees. As I mentioned in my previous column, all of the committees are looking for new members and new ideas. Several of the committees are being maintained by one or two individuals - these volunteer positions were never intended to be lifetime commitments. Our sincere thanks to outgoing committee chairs Lynne Christenson (Curation) and John Foster (Legislation) for their dedication and hard work, and to incoming Curation Committee chair Cindy Stankowski of the San Diego Archaeological Center. If you would like to volunteer to be the legislative coordinator for SCA, contact me or one of the other board members. This position is best suited for someone located in the Sacramento area and who would not have a potential conflict of interest between his or her employer and any pending state legislation. Our business office manager Kristina Roper reported great interest in Lifetime Memberships. Thanks to everyone who signed up for this great opportunity.

Once again the SCA thanks the BLM and U.S. Forest Service for their continued financial support of several important SCA initiatives including Archaeology Month, the Site Stewardship Program, and the state student handbook, *Discovering Archaeology in California*.

"*Amelia Earhart's Shoes: Is the Mystery Solved?*" On the evening of October 10, Dr. Thomas F. King will talk about his new book, the search, and the results, and sign books, at the Presidio of San Francisco. If you're in town for Tom's talk or his Section 106 training, feel free to drop by my office and say hello.

- Sannie Kenton Osborn

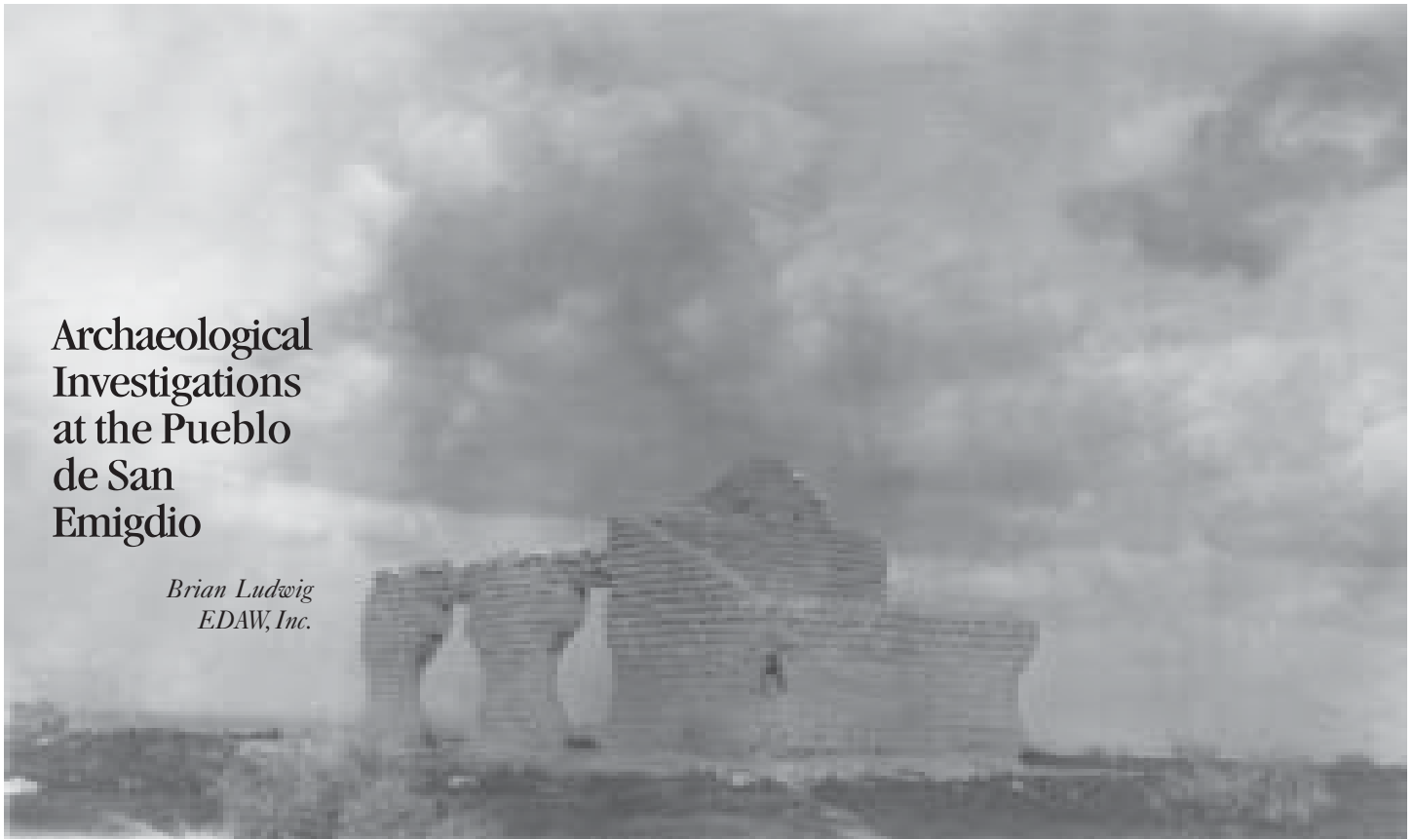




## Articles

### Archaeological Investigations at the Pueblo de San Emigdio

Brian Ludwig  
EDAW, Inc.



Remains of the Pueblo de San Emigdio church mentioned in Alexis Godey's 1872 account.  
Photo circa 1930 (courtesy Kern County Historical Society).

In the Fall of 2000, EDAW Inc. conducted an archaeological inventory of 1,500 acres for the proposed expansion of Vulcan Materials-CalMat Division's aggregate mine near Bakersfield, California (Ludwig and Deis 2001). This property is within the bounds of the San Emigdio land grant awarded to Jose Antonio Dominguez by Juan Alvarado, Governor of the Department of California (Beck and Haas 1974:33-34; Magruder 1950:42) in 1842. Much of this early grant is currently incorporated into the Wind Wolves Preserve, a private nature reserve of 90,000 acres. Several miles north of the original ranch headquarters buildings, along the San Emigdio Creek, are the remains of a number of adobe structures, circular depressions, cellar holes and artifacts dating to the middle to latter decades of the nineteenth century.

Although local oral history contends that these remains represent an abandoned Spanish mission dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, documentary evidence suggests that this site is the Pueblo de San Emigdio that flourished sometime after 1860. Surface artifacts appear to substantiate a post-1860 date for the site which makes it one of the earliest, if not the earliest, non-Indian settlement in the Southern San Joaquin Valley.

#### A San Emigdio Mission?

While the Franciscans and the Spanish government may have given some thought to placing a mission in the San Emigdio area late in the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, documentation does not support the idea that one was ever established. This may have been due, in part, to the accounts of some of the priests and military personnel who ventured into the region during the early 1800s. Father Jose Marie Salvidea, who first named the area San Emigdio, discouraged a mission site due to the hot, arid climate. Fathers Francisco Tapis, in 1807 and Luis Martinez, in 1816, also reported unfavorably on San Emigdio as a possible mission site citing the large Indian population and its distance from already established missions on the coast (Magruder 1950:39).

Presently at San Emigdio, there are three locations related to early settlement in the area. These include the original Rancho de San Emigdio buildings; a prehistoric/historic site situated approximately a mile south of the ranch headquarters and the remains of historic structures several miles north of the ranch headquarters referred to as the Pueblo. The prehistoric site may be the location of the proto-

historic Yokut village of Tashlipun where Mexican soldiers attacked the inhabitants during their pursuit of Indians involved in the 1824 Chumash revolt (Johnson 1984). At one point, a number of adobe structures were built on this site, portions of which were still standing at least until the 1930s. It has been maintained by local residents, and the Kern County Historical Society, that this was the site of an “asistencia” (an outlying mission station with no substantive residences or other permanent governmental or military facilities) constructed sometime in the early 1800s.

### The Pueblo de San Emigdio

The site of the Pueblo itself appears to have been of little concern to historians in the past, likely for several reasons. First, it was clearly associated with neither the supposed mission nor the asistencia site, nor with the ranch headquarters located several miles to the south at the base of the Tehachapi mountains. These sites have a colorful, if not entirely factual, history and as a result, the Pueblo seems to have been largely ignored. In addition, although some references allude to the Pueblo dating to roughly the same period as the original ranch buildings or asistencia, evidence indicates it is of much later vintage, almost certainly no earlier than the 1860s. Another factor probably contributing to the documentary “disappearance” of the Pueblo is its lack of direct association with some of the more glamorous aspects of regional historical events and figures. Notable persons such as John C. Fremont, Alexis Godey and Edward Beale all became at least partial owners of the ranch itself but certainly did not reside in the Pueblo. In all likelihood, the Pueblo was simply a place of residence for Indian and Mexican vaqueros who may have maintained their own sheep herds or were employed by the San Emigdio or other nearby ranches.

### Historical Accounts

There are brief accounts of the Pueblo from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries inferring the site dates to the early years of the 1800s. According to Alexis Godey (related by historian Frank Latta, presumably based on his interviews and correspondence), San Emigdio was the first settlement established in the southern San Joaquin Valley and he first saw it in 1872. Godey stated that there were about 150 paisanos or mestizos of “mixed Spanish and Indian blood” residing in buildings made of adobe bricks and mud-plastered pole and brush buildings with some more traditional Indians living in brush shelters (Latta 1976:148).

According to Godey, the Pueblo had already been in existence and occupied since at least the late 1700s. He based this assumption on the accounts of older residents who stated that they had lived there all their lives as had their parents and grandparents. Gray, in his 1957 article *The Story of San Emigdio Rancho*, published in the *Quarterly Bulletin of the Kern County Historical Society*, perpetuates the notion



*Adobe building that housed the store and bakery owned and operated by Leopold Vignave. Photo circa 1930 (courtesy Kern County Historical Society)*

that the Pueblo was established quite early on. He states that “The village of San Emigdio where the Spaniards battled in 1824, was about three miles north of present ranch headquarters...” and that “[P]robably this village existed for a great length of time as the site provided water, trees and a natural gateway into the San Joaquin Valley.” Gray, while discussing the Pueblo, is probably referring to the site referred to as the “Adobe” located approximately a mile back into San Emigdio canyon. This is the more likely site of the 1824 battle related to the Chumash revolt and it fits the description of being well-watered and as a “gateway” to the valley, far more so than the Pueblo located several miles into the valley.

Apart from Godey’s discussion of the Pueblo, only a few other first-hand accounts and oral histories seem to exist. According to Gray (1957:2), a Dr. C.A. Rogers from Bakersfield discussed the settlement as being “Not far from the mouth of the San Emigdio Canyon...a village of 25 or 30 neat adobe houses, some stained blue; and a church, not distinctly mission type but evidencing considerable age. Leopold Vignave had a store at the south end of the settlement, and there were two graveyards nearby.” Latta offers further details on the configuration of the settlement in mentioning that Vignave also operated a bakery and that Alexis Godey planted fig trees and constructed a fandango platform at the Pueblo (Latta 1976:148). Gray (1957:2) also states that; “[R]ows of poplars, cottonwoods and figs shaded the homes of the Mexicans and Indians who lived here, while abundant water irrigated small vegetable gardens.” He goes on to describe the condition of the Pueblo in the 1890s by which time it would appear to have been largely abandoned: “Thirteen families lived on the sides of the Creek and in the 90’s Kern County Land Company acquired the interest of the people and to hurry natural disintegration of the buildings, took off the roofs.”

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## Articles

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While the Pueblo may not have been home to the more illustrious figures in San Joaquin Valley history, nor the location of any important historic event, the settlement did indeed have occasion to attract some notable, albeit largely undesirable, attention. According to Gray (1957:2), the Pueblo may have served as a refuge for outlaws during the 1870s and 1880s. Joaquin Murietta is reported to have made frequent visits to the Pueblo and a lesser-known bandit of the times. Tiburcio Vasquez, apparently had the sympathy of the Pueblo residents as well.

Despite it being an occasional haven for renegades, various first accounts dating to the 1870s and 1880s indicate that the Pueblo was a fairly large and prosperous community. However, by the 1890s, according to Gray (1957), the population appears to have largely moved away and the settlement fell into disrepair. The demise of the Pueblo as a population center may be related, in part, to climatic conditions during the last decade or so of the nineteenth century. The Pueblo probably owed its origins and development to the cattle industry, which became the economic foundation of the region during the 1860s with many Pueblo residents likely working as vaqueros on the local ranches. As with any settlement, especially one in a generally arid climate, water that can constitute the lifeblood of the community, or be its downfall. The late 1880s and into the 1890s was a period of severe drought and the flow of water in the San Emigdio Creek during this time appears to have been controlled by Alexis Godey, at times to the detriment of the inhabitants of the Pueblo. Latta interviewed a long-time area resident in the early twentieth century and the consequences of Godey's control of water and his attitudes towards the "sheepmen" are quite evident:

"...(my sheep) were not used to making drives with dry camps, and they were at the end of their third day without water. When I arrived at the village (the San Emigdio Pueblo) I found that there was no water flowing in the channel. I visited with the paisanos at Pueblo de San Emigdio and inquired about the water. They told me Mr. Godey controlled the water and that he didn't like sheepmen. This last they emphasized very strongly."

Large numbers of sheep at San Emigdio and other nearby ranches may have posed at least a theoretical problem for cattle ranchers like Godey. Sheep, unlike cattle, are far more destructive grazers and tend to tear plants up by the roots. Such grazing, particularly by large flocks, can quickly destroy pasture that might be otherwise suitable for cattle. If this were indeed the case, then, at least in Godey's mind, sheepmen and their flocks were a threat to his livelihood. This might explain some of his apparent animosity towards the inhabitants of the Pueblo, many of who were likely involved in sheep herding. If Pueblo residents were maintaining flocks, then Godey cutting off their water supply

in order to further his own interests, particularly during drought periods, may have hastened the demise of the settlement.

Regardless of the particulars behind the origins, development and abandonment of the Pueblo, the fact remains that this once comparatively large and prosperous settlement appears to have been very short-lived. Apart from sketchy and brief personal accounts regarding the community's physical, cultural and economic structure, there appear to be few records related directly to this site. Consequently, from a documentary perspective, this site is rather enigmatic in that, for a settlement of its apparent size, so little is known.

Fortunately, the site of the Pueblo de San Emigdio appears to be relatively safe from any adverse impacts related to the continued development of the aggregate mine. All of the documented archaeological remains are located within property and power transmission line setbacks or are situated on the Wind Wolves Preserve.

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We need articles, committee reports,  
news, and opinion!*

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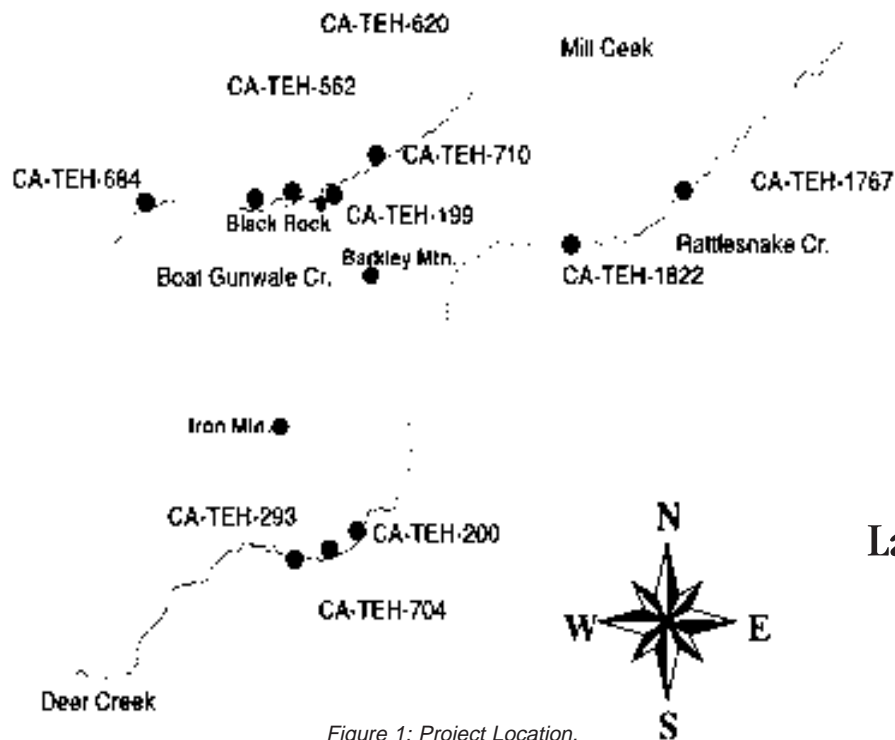


Figure 1: Project Location.

## Yahi Prehistory: Observations from Lassen National Forest

*Michael Dugas  
Mendocino National Forest*

Prior to the discovery of Ishi's camp on a remote bluff overlooking Deer Creek Canyon, in 1908, practically nothing was known about the Yahi people. Ishi's emergence in Oroville in 1911 marked the end of an era of aboriginal existence. The most comprehensive investigations into Yana prehistory were undertaken by Sacramento State University who under the direction of Jerald Johnson performed surveys and excavations at Yana sites in the Dye and Mill Creek watersheds of Tehama County (Johnson n.d.). Few comprehensive studies have been completed since. This paper seeks to share excavation data from ten Yahi sites tested by Lassen National Forest (LNF) since 1989 (Figure 1). A more comprehensive report is due out later this year.

The southernmost division of the Yana, the Yahi, numbered 200-300 people at historic contact (Kroeber 1925:339). They inhabited Mill and Deer Creeks between the lower foothills up to their headwaters in Lassen Park. The lower stretches once supported substantial salmon and steelhead fisheries. The canyon bottoms have thick riparian vegetation but the slopes and ridges are open grasslands with scattered oaks. Above 4,000 feet, these drainages become steeper crossing into the mixed conifer forest setting with fewer large terraces and occasional meadows above 5,000 feet. The Yahi have been characterized as a group of renegade Indians living in relative isolation from other

cultural groups. The Maidu, principal enemy of the Yahi, occupied adjacent lands to the south. Linguistic models suggest that the Maidu came into the region sometime after A.D. 1000, impinging on formerly Yahi-held territory. Surveys conducted on Mill and Deer Creeks have identified hundreds of sites, many of which contain middens. Population estimates based on housepit numbers alone far outnumber ethnographic estimates, suggesting larger pre-contact populations or considerable residential mobility.

The cultural-temporal framework developed by Johnson (n.d.) for Yana territory will be used for this report (Table 1).

### Deer Creek

Tested sites include three middens in the oak woodland zone and two lithic scatters in the mixed conifer zone (Table 2). Ephemeral housepit depressions were noted at all three middens. Teh-293, also contained a pitted boulder petroglyph and bedrock mortar station. Hopper mortars and pestles dominate the sparse ground stone assemblage at these sites. A hopper mortar and pestle scatter in a large black oak grove nearby Teh-293 suggests acorn procurement was practiced. A tapered granitic pestle recovered at the lithic scatter, Teh-1767, extends acorn procurement into the mixed conifer zone which contain fewer oaks. Tapered pestles are



## Articles

Temporal Complex	Occupation Period	Diagnostic Features
Protohistoric (Yana)	A.. D. 1845 - 1911	Glass trade beads, bottle glass projectile points and tools, Euro-American artifacts
Mill Creek	A.D. 1500 - 1845	DSN and small corner-notched points (usually serrated), hopper mortar and flat-ended pestle, small brush covered structures
Dye Creek	A.D. 500 - 1500	Medium to large corner-notched and Gunther Barbed points, deer ulna artifacts, hopper mortar and flat-ended pestle
Kingsley	500 B.C. – A.D. 500	Large basalt corner-notched and stemmed points, rectangular manos, hopper mortar and flat-ended pestle, spatulate bone tools
Deadman	1,500 B.C. – 500 B.C.	Large basalt leaf-shaped unifaces, stemmed and side-notched points, milling equipment (no hopper mortars)

Table 1: Chronological framework for Yahi prehistory.

typically used with bedrock mortars, which the Yana did not use. Bedrock mortars occur in the Sierra Nevada Range to the east in Maidu territory where granite abounds. Faunal remains recovered at the midden sites are highly fragmented and calcined, but appear to be black-tailed deer. Dental increment analysis identified early spring and late winter deaths for two deer teeth.

Flaked stone artifacts made primarily from obsidian, are dominated by non-phenocrystic glass. The abundant core assemblage at the midden sites indicates tool manufacture. Basalt was procured from local river cobbles while the obsidian cores appear to be Tuscan glass. The ignimbrite cores and debitage resemble material found at a quarry some 12 miles to the east in Maidu territory. Projectile point morphology and obsidian hydration analysis (Figure 2) indicates occupation during the Kingsley and Dye Creek

complexes. Two middens (Teh-704, Teh-293) with sparse numbers of Desert Side-notched and Southern Cascade Serrated points suggest limited use in the Mill Creek Complex. A single glass trade bead at Teh-200 indicates post-contact use.

### Mill Creek

The five middens tested include three rock shelters and an open site with a pitted boulder petroglyph and housepits. One of the rock shelters is also a basalt quarry and another has a rockslide and reported interments (Table 3). With the exception of Teh-710, the ground stone assemblage from the Mill Creek sites was also relatively sparse, dominated by manos and metates. This assemblage is over double that of any other site in this study, consisting of shaped and unshaped

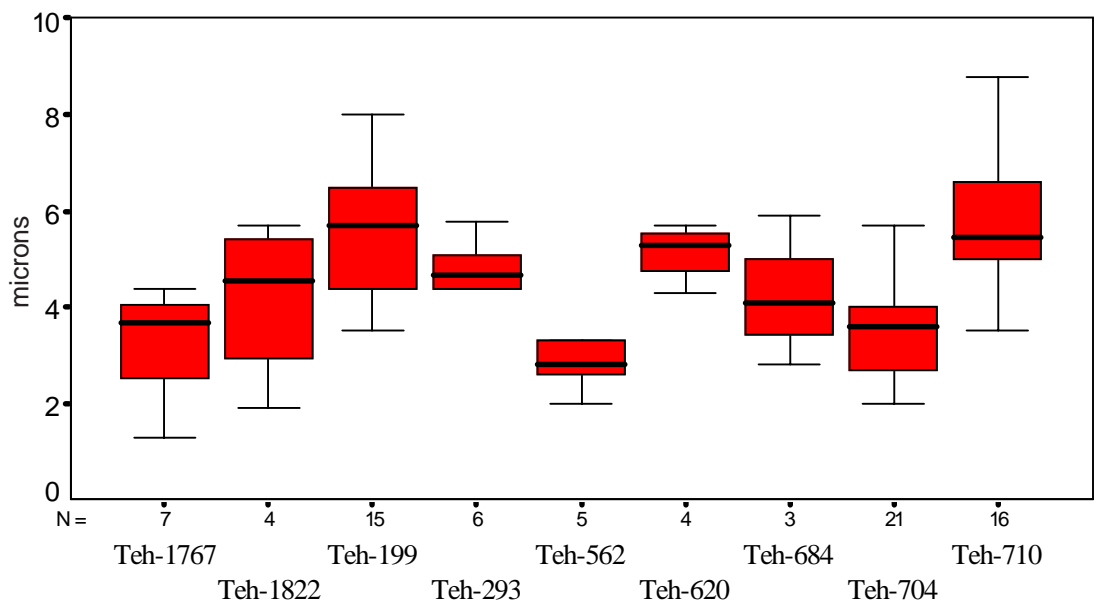


Figure 2: Kelly Mtn. obsidian hydration results.

manos of various sizes, metates, hammer stones, an anvil stone and a piece of etched slate. This large and varied milling stone assemblage is unique for a site lacking a dark midden deposit and faunal assemblage.

Like the Deer Creek sites, the assemblage from Mill Creek is dominated by bifaces, projectile points and small numbers of expedient flake tools. Again, the exception is Teh-710, which produced significant numbers of large biface fragments, unifacial scrapers, drills and a sparse (n=5) assemblage of small reworked corner-notched projectile point bases. Large hydration rims, unifacial scrapers (Figure 3) and shaped manos indicate Kingsley and possible Deadman Complex occupation. While early assemblages are found at other Mill Creek sites (Teh-199, Teh-684), these assemblages are dominated by basalt projectile points, and have more evidence of mortar and pestle technology. The Mill Creek sites were occupied over a longer period (Deadman? - Protohistoric) than were the Deer Creek sites.

Site	Teh-1822	Teh-1767	Teh-200	Teh-704	Teh-293
<b>Elevation</b>	2880 ft	3350 ft	1850 ft	1800 ft	1550 ft
<b>Temporal Complex</b>	Dye Creek Kingsley?	Dye Creek Kingsley	Dye Creek Kingsley	Mill Creek Dye Creek Kingsley	Dye Creek Kingsley
<b>Landform</b>	terrace	terrace	terrace	bench	terrace
<b>Features</b>	none	none	HP	HP	PB, HP, BRM
<b>Maximum Depth</b>	40 cm	90 cm	140 cm	120 cm	100 cm
<b>Midden</b>	none	none	black	brown	black
<b>Faunal</b>	none	none	moderate 94% burned	moderate 85% calcined	moderate 65% burned
<b>Debitage Distribution</b>	50% obsid. 47% basalt 3% CCS	38% obsid. 51% basalt 8% CCS 3% other	44% obsid. 44% basalt 9% ignim. 3% CCS	68% obsid. 24% basalt 7% CCS 1% other	52% obsid. 24% basalt 3% ignim. 1% other

Table 2: Deer Creek Site Attributes.

HP- housepit; PB- pitted boulder petroglyph; BRM- bedrock mortar; ignim.- ignimbrite

Site	Teh-710	Teh-199	Teh-620	Teh-562	Teh-684
<b>Elevation</b>	2320	2300 ft	2160 ft	2000 ft	1680 ft
<b>Temporal Complex</b>	Dye Creek? Kingsley Deadman?	Protohistoric Mill Creek Dye Creek Kingsley	Mill Creek Dye Creek	Protohistoric Mill Creek Dye Creek	Mill Creek Dye Creek Kingsley?
<b>Landform</b>	bench	RS	RS	RS	terrace
<b>Features</b>		basalt quarry	rock slide		PB,HP
<b>Depth</b>	140 cm	140 cm	80 cm	70 cm	90 cm
<b>Midden</b>	yellow?	black	gray	black	gray
<b>Faunal</b>	none	abundant 28% burned	moderate 50% burned	moderate 68% burned	abundant 39% burned
<b>Debitage Distribution</b>	88% obsid 6% basalt 6% other	51% obsid. 45% basalt 4% other	70% obsid. 23% basalt 7% other	75% obsid. 17% basalt 6% CCS 1% glass	38% obsid. 46% basalt 14% CCS 2% rhyolite

Table 3: Mill Creek Site Attributes.

HP- housepit; PB- pitted boulder petroglyph; BRM- bedrock mortar; ignim.- ignimbrite

While only one Deer Creek site has a significant Mill Creek Complex assemblage, four do on Mill Creek. Further, two sites with bottle glass debitage and tools and glass trade beads indicate Yahí scavenging of historic artifacts.

With the exception of Teh-710, the faunal assemblages on Mill Creek indicate significant reliance on deer procurement. Mill Creek assemblages were more abundant and less fragmented than the Deer Creek assemblage. The faunal assemblage includes mostly low utility deer remains, with a low incidence of locally affected burning. Dental increment analysis performed by Leigh (1998) on black-tailed deer specimens from Teh-199 indicate a pattern of late spring and fall deer procurement. This is generally consistent with current migration patterns of the Tehama Deer Herd who migrate along the ridges between Mill and Deer Creeks. Although it is probable that the Yahí organized themselves specifically to take advantage of these seasonal migrations, it is unknown which temporal period this occurred in. It has

been suggested that Teh-199 functioned as a short term hunting camp for seasonal deer procurement in the Kingsley and Dye Creek, however, the site lacks fine-grained temporal resolution.

The Teh-199 assemblage produced numerous ground stone implements and a variety of manufactured floral items including cordage, woven pine needles, arrow shaft fragments, drilled seeds, grass matting, a possible buckeye fire drill and a flaked quartz crystal with cordage secured using sinew (Figure 4). One of the cordage segments was probably used as a snare trap. Other partially prepared fibers were found which had been split, pounded or both. A drilled Olivella shell bead (Type C7), a drilled gray pinecone spike and a juniper seed bead suggest the presence of family groups at the site. While these items could have been used by hunters, the presence of partially prepared items suggest floral manufacture on site, an activity not expected for seasonal deer hunters.

## Conclusions

The data summarized here suggest that the most intensive occupation occurred in the Dye Creek Complex. Site characteristics indicate a full range of activities expected at residential sites. The paucity of subsurface features and abundance of sites in the region, however, indicates considerable settlement mobility. The simple brush-covered single-family structures constructed by the Yahí required little time to reconstruct in another

## Articles

location. Periodic flooding, resource fluctuations, etc. probably forced the Yahi to relocate periodically.

Kingsley occupation is also well supported on both drainages, however earlier occupation is tentative. Teh-199 and Teh-710 may have Deadman Complex affinities, however their assemblages suggest different uses. Mill Creek Complex occupation is well documented on Mill Creek but is sparse on Deer Creek. LNF-tested sites to the north on Antelope Creek revealed a much higher representation of Mill Creek Complex and protohistoric artifacts. Chronological indicators portray a north-south gradient with late period occupation well represented at Antelope Creek and poorly represented at Deer Creek sites.

Concomitant with this north-south temporal dichotomy is abundant faunal assemblages at Antelope Creek sites, which decline in abundance and condition moving south towards Mill and Deer Creeks. The Antelope Creek faunal assemblages are super-abundant and are not heavily calcined like the Deer and Mill Creek assemblages. Although substantial faunal assemblages have been found at rock shelters on Mill Creek (Deadman and Kingsley Cave), this pattern has been observed at open sites with no preservation biases. Comparisons of faunal assemblages from rock shelters on each drainage could help clarify this issue. Abundant faunal assemblages appear to correspond to occupation in the Mill Creek Complex but the dating of the faunal assemblages is not secure. The geographic distribution of the Tehama Deer Herd may also explain this variability. While it is clear that spring and fall deer procurement occurred at the Mill Creek sites, procurement strategies on Antelope Creek may have been different. The Southern Yana, who occupied Antelope Creek, controlled a larger portion of the herds winter range. Dental increment studies for the Antelope Creek sites could help answer these questions.

Significantly larger amounts of basalt and ignimbrite at the Deer Creek sites suggest a procurement range some 12 miles to the east in ethnographic Maidu territory.

Figure 3: Unifacial scrapers.

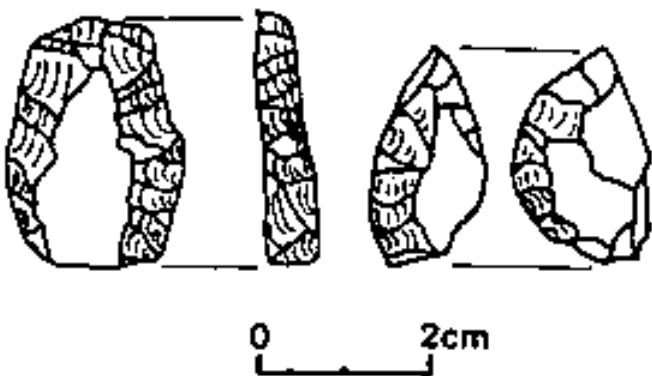


Figure 4: Quartz crystal amulet.

Interestingly, the only projectile points made from ignimbrite are Gunther Barbed which suggests this larger procurement range occurred in the Dye Creek Complex. The presence of bedrock mortars at Teh-293 and a granitic tapered pestle from Teh-1767 further suggest Maidu interaction, possibly resulting from Yahi raids in Maidu territory.

While the data reported on here are the result of limited samples, they do offer insight into various aspects of Yahi culture. The quartz crystal amulet and perishable items from Teh-199 offer data regarding ideology and floral processing, while Teh-710 has a unique assemblage with early temporal affinities. Faunal and lithic assemblages and site distribution data offer insight into seasonality, settlement mobility and culture contact. Ongoing development of spatial (GIS) databases by the Forest Service offers additional opportunities for future research on broader watershed and landscape scales.

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## Mark Allen Gary, 1950-2001

*Continued from page 13*

stories, poems, and songs. According to Daniel Foster, he recorded over 500 archaeological sites during his career. Mark was especially interested in the relationship between midden development and fishing activities (which he called the “Fish & Chips Hypothesis”), as well as electro-magnetic properties in prehistory (including fish migrations and fishing magic). Mark rarely missed an SCA conference, and created an impressive video archive of many of the sessions. A lot of SCA members will probably remember him as the big guy in the back of the room with the video camera. Mark was an equally avid fan of both the San Francisco Giants and the Grateful Dead. He was a Renaissance Man in many ways.

Mark’s career as an archaeologist was relatively brief, and it was not characterized by a long list of publications and presented papers [one important exception is: Mark A. Gary and Deborah L. McLearn-Gary, *The Caballo Blanco Biface Cache, Mendocino County, California (CA-MEN-1608)*, 1990, *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 12(1):19-27]. Mark’s contributions lay elsewhere. He was a tremendous Public Archaeologist, who dedicated much of his life toward educating those around him to the values of archaeology. This was one of the things that most impressed me about Mark.

Prior to joining CDF, Mark, with Deborah’s assistance, took on the task of sensitizing many in Mendocino County to the need for identifying and protecting archaeological sites. Mark served on the Mendocino County Archaeological Commission, and he and Deborah gave numerous slide-shows on archaeology to their neighbors throughout the Greenfield Ranch, at the Hopland Field Station, and elsewhere. It was through Mark’s and Deborah’s public outreach that numerous privately owned sites became known to archaeologists, including the Keystone Petroglyph Boulder (CA-MEN-2200). They were also responsible for producing the exhibit, “Three Chop Village Archaeology: The Frolic Project is Launched,” at the Grace Carpenter Hudson Museum in Ukiah, in 1994.

When Mark joined CDF, he used his passion for archaeology to help educate foresters and landowners alike to the values of protecting cultural resources. He was very successful in this effort, a fact that did not go unnoticed by CDF. On April 30, 2001, CDF Director Andrea Tuttle presented Mark CDF’s Superior Accomplishment Award. Mark was proud to be associated with CDF, and his association with the Department became a defining force in his life.

In the last few years of his life, Mark and I would occasionally meet at my home for dinner and a game of chess. He was last there just three weeks before his death. He brought a portable rock art boulder to show me, and we spent

the evening debating its merits. I will miss our conversations. They were always stimulating, lively, and informative.

Mark had a tremendous thirst for knowledge, and an agile and clever mind that examined data from unique perspectives. He could see relationships between data that many of us could not see. He often colored outside the lines. Sometimes this created a picture that was difficult to see, and confounded those around him, but sometimes, it revealed a new picture hidden among the colors.

On June 25, a memorial service was held for Mark at Harrison Grove, Low Gap Park, in Ukiah. Approximately 150 friends, family, colleagues, co-workers, and neighbors were there to send him on his way. CDF sent an Honor Guard, a bagpiper, and a large number of employees. There was live music, and many, many tearful stories. Archaeologists Daniel Foster, Thomas Layton, Francis Berg, and the author were among the speakers who spoke about Mark. At the conclusion of the service, the bagpiper began playing “Amazing Grace,” and then slowly walked away. An eerie silence fell across all those present as we listened to the music slowly fading away. Such is life.

I will miss Mark, and I know that many others will as well. He will not be forgotten.

“There is a road  
no simple highway  
Between the dawn  
and the dark of night  
And if you go  
no one may follow  
That path is for  
your steps alone  
Ripple is still water  
When there is no pebble tossed  
Nor wind to blow  
You who choose  
To lead must follow  
But if you fall  
You fall alone  
If you should stand  
then who’s to guide you  
If I knew the way  
I would take you home.”

-From the song, “Ripple,” by R. Hunter and J. Garcia

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*Attend the Data-Sharing Meetings!*

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## Field Tips

# SURVEY EQUIPMENT NEEDS

### Constant Use

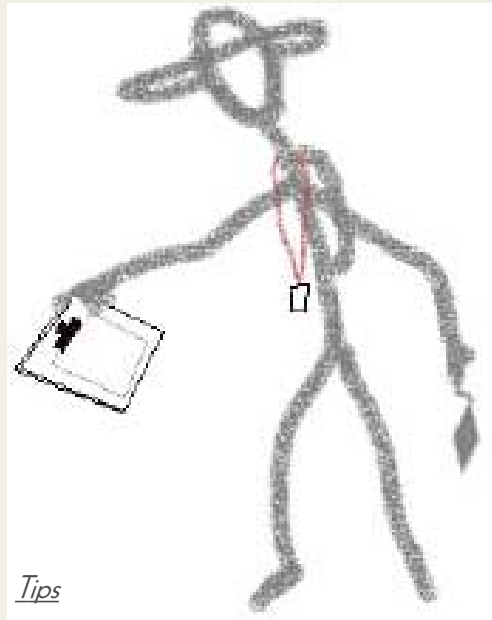
- Day Pack or Survey Vest
- Map Compass
- GPS Unit
- USGS Topographic Maps
- Trowel
- Whistle
- 2-Way Radio

### When You Find a Site

- Clip Board
- UTM Grid Template
- Land Area Template
- Graph Paper
- Recording Forms
- Field Journal/Notebook
- 2 Mechanical Pencils
- Protractor (full ring)
- Calculator
- Hand Lens
- Metric/English Locking Tape Measure
- Metric/English Scale Ruler
- 35mm or Digital Camera

### At the Ready

- 3-Ring Binder and Sheet Protectors
- Timepiece
- Canteen
- Pocket Knife
- Flashlight
- Safety Kit



### Tips

Buy a high quality 4<sup>1/2</sup> or 5<sup>1/2</sup>-inch square or pointed trowel. When you are hiking, slip it under your belt and the tip into your rear pocket.

The tape measure will be useful when you need to document features (e.g., blazes, bedrock mortars, collapsed chimneys). The tape measure should be at least 10-ft/3-m.

Why two pencils? You have a lot more latitude drawing distinctive symbols and features on site sketch maps when you use a pencil combo of, say, 5 mm/9 mm.

Use the 3-ring binder to store maps and identification guides in your pack.

### Dress for Comfort and Safety

- Light, Cotton Shirt
- Comfortable Straw Hat
- Extra Pair of Socks
- "Moleskin"
- Sun block
- Chap cream

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## Calendar of Events

### Events

**September 17-23.** Sharing Traditions: Honoring California Native Americans, at the California State University, Chico. A program sponsored by the Office of the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, includes a week-long series of presentations which highlight California Native American experience. In recognition of the gift this coming fall (2001) of the Dorothy Morehead Hill collection of photographs, audio/video recordings and other materials to CSUC's Special Collections in Merriam Library. The Hill Collection provides the university with a wealth of materials which will be of invaluable use to scholars, teachers and tribal communities interested in California Native American cultures.

**October 20, 2001.** The Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc. (ASA) is proud to announce our Fifth Annual Symposium, "**Mammoth Steaks or Fish Sticks? Peopling Ancient America.**" The event is set for **Saturday, October 20** from **10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.** at the Fisk Auditorium, San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands.

How people arrived in the Americas has been the subject of research and speculation for centuries. Most introductory textbooks on New World archaeology have some variation of a map showing arrows radiating south from Alaska, representing the presumed migration routes. The timing of this colonization has also been debated for years. Our speakers will present the latest thinking on this fascinating and controversial topic. The public is welcome to attend — admission is free to ASA members and students with identification.

Our speakers and their topics will be:

**Roy L. Carlson, Ph.D.,** Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.: "*Fantastic Voyages and Equivocal Corridors: Challenges to the Status Quo*"

**Alan Fix, Ph.D.,** University of California, Riverside: "*Colonization Models and Initial Genetic Diversity in the Americas*"

**John R. Johnson, Ph.D.,** Curator of Anthropology, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History: "*Recent Research at the Arlington Springs Site and Other Evidence for Understanding California's First Peoples*"

**J. Christopher Gillam:** Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina: "*Paleoindian Colonization of the Americas: Implications from an Examination of Physiography, Demography, and Artifact Distribution*"

Attendees will have the opportunity to eat lunch with the speakers at locations to be announced on the day of the

symposium. Be sure to mark your calendar and plan to attend this don't-miss event!

For more information, contact either VP Craig Lesh (909 793-3922) or Anne Stoll (909 335-1896).

**November 17, 2001.** Imperial Valley College Desert Museum 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Indian Fair, held on the campus of Imperial Valley College highway 111 and Aten Rd. 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The fair has booths from local Native Americans. We try to have Southern California, CRIT and Northern Mexico craft items instead of the common Powwow items. CRM companies as well as state and federal agencies have booths educating people about the local cultures and how they are trying to record and protect them. We have demonstrations by craft experts, videos and slide presentations. Native American elders are invited to share their knowledge. Throughout the day, there are demonstrations of Bird Singers, and Lightning Singers, both with their accompanying dancers. The audience learns about drum groups and the different types of powwow dancing. For information call Karen Collins (760)358-7016 or email [ivcdm@imperial.cc.ca.us](mailto:ivcdm@imperial.cc.ca.us)

### Exhibits

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

### Publications

#### 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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