



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

Volume 35, Number 4

December 2001



Clockwise from top left: a fluted biface from Lak-1580 (Ukiah), station tender's cabin (Bishop), burned beads from Tebti (Ukiah), Yreka Trail (Redding).

BLM California

BLM-SHPO 106 Protocol - Kaldenberg

Redding FO - Ritter

Ukiah FO - Burcell, White, and DeGeorgey

Bishop FO - Halford

Ridgecrest FO - Reed

Substrate

Newsletter 9(2):11 (April 1975):

Publicark

"In the writing of archeological impact evaluations, significance is often inadequately defined, impact is sometimes only superficially dealt with, and mitigation frequently fails to provide adequate protection for the resource."

Gary Berg

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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

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Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Volume 35, Number 4, December 2001

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From the President



Wow! I hope that will be your reaction as well when your December *Newsletter* arrives in the mail. The SCA Executive Board approved Managing Editor Greg White's proposal for better quality and faster delivery at the recent November board meeting. The improved quality should augment the already superb content which seems to improve exponentially with every issue. The *Newsletter* remains one of SCA's most important means of communication and the upcoming issues promise to equal any archaeological society publication in the country. The spring issue will celebrate archaeology month and is expected to be spectacular.

The SCA continues to grow as we near 1,000 members. The Executive Board is trying to respond to input from the membership including numerous requests for increased services and more expeditious communications. In order to improve the *Newsletter*, enhance the web page, provide liability insurance for our meetings and carry out several other initiatives, a modest increase in membership dues will occur with the next renewal. Past president, Ken Wilson, is chairing a search effort for a new business office manager (unless we can persuade Kristina Roper to stay on!) and possibly a new office location as well. Kristina has "walked on water" for several years now providing the SCA with much needed professional management and stability and will assist Ken with the transition.

With the SCA's growth has come a greater public awareness of our organization. The SCA is frequently invited to participate in statewide or national initiatives. These include preservation forums, invitations to review and comment on proposed legislation, and partnerships with other organizations committed to the preservation of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. This September I attended a California State Coordination Committee meeting in Sacramento. Some of the topics included the state Heritage Fund, an overview of legislative activity and legal interventions, the Chinese American Initiative, and Heritage Corridors in the West. Each organization provided an update on its activities. This was a great opportunity to share perspectives and increase awareness of archaeological issues among organizations that traditionally focus on the built environment. In October, the California Governor's Office, the BLM (thanks Russ), and the Institute of Archaeology and History (INAH) of Baja California invited SCA to attend a cultural preservation workshop in Tijuana. I represented SCA and "Alta" California archaeology at what will hopefully be the first of many more exchanges of ideas and issues. As we all know, there was no international border south of San Diego for the indigenous cultures of the Californias, and the Spanish-Mexican colonial influence extended north of San Francisco in the 19th century. Greater communication with our counterparts in Baja California will benefit all of our understandings of these past cultures. You deserve the credit: it's your field work, your students or staff, your reports, your presence at meetings, your site stewardship efforts, your relationships with Native Americans and other descendant communities that has brought increased recognition of SCA.

The November Data Sharing meetings were a huge success. Both were among the best attended in recent memory. First we went to Chico where the November 3rd meeting took place at the CSU campus. Thanks

to the staff at CSU Chico, Greg Greenway (Northern VP), Greg White, and countless volunteers for the terrific venue, along with special recognition to Elena Nilsson and URS Corporation for furnishing the morning refreshments. Two weeks later we were in San Luis Obispo at Cuesta College for the southern meeting. One of the highlights of that meeting was the field visit to the Cross Creek site led by Rick Fitzgerald and Terry Jones. Thanks to Tom and Elise Wheeler, the Bertrando family, and many local volunteers for a terrific event. Thanks also to our northern and southern vice presidents for hosting evening receptions in their homes after the meetings. Both meeting programs *(continued page 20)*

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Tom King Award

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California Indian Heritage Preservation Award Call for Nominations Deadline March 1, 2002

Kathy Dowdall

Description of the Award

The Society for California Archaeology is honored to formally recognize contributions made by California Indians to the preservation of their cultural heritage. The desire to preserve the heritage of this state is something that California Indians and archaeologists have in common. We know that many generations of California Indians have struggled for cultural survival and autonomy. Through this struggle, they have persevered, and in doing so, have given us a greater understanding of their culture and history. Their perseverance has also led to the current blossoming of California Indian heritage. Recognizing that any one individual or group may have participated in many different ways, some examples of the kind of contributions this award is meant to honor include the following:

- * Maintaining traditional ways and knowledge.
- * Creating cultural centers, demonstration sites, and workshops.
- * Publishing, and otherwise documenting traditional stories, songs, and history.
- * Educating archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians, thereby building bridges of understanding between the academic and traditional worlds.

- * Participating in legal contexts to safeguard the respect of their ancestors, achieve federal recognition of their tribes, or otherwise take part at state and national levels for the well-being of their communities.
- * Improving the social, economic, and cultural well-being of their communities.

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

Nominees for this award:

1. Need not be a member of the Society for California Archaeology.
2. Must be nominated by a member of the Society for California Archaeology. Nonmembers may request a member to submit a nomination on their behalf.
3. Must be a California Indian that has contributed to the preservation of their culture in a substantial way either through cumulative contributions or one exceptional contribution.

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

The individual or group recipient of the California Indian Heritage Preservation Award is notified well

SCA Business and Activities

ahead of time so that they and their supporters can plan to attend the banquet. They are identified during the meeting with a special ribbon on their name tag, may be provided accommodation and travel by the SCA, and along with their family, are hosted to the banquet.

Please send nominations to:

Sannie K. Osborn, SCA President
Presidio Trust Building
230 Gorgas Avenue
P.O. Box. 29052
San Francisco, CA 94129-0052
Telephone: (415) 561-5090
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Avocational Committee

Jerry Dudley

It was a privilege to attend the North and South Data Sharing Meetings held in Chico and San Luis Obispo. The educational and social activities were of the highest caliber and I recommend them highly to any professional or avocational members who have the opportunity to attend these sessions. It is a great opportunity to see first hand the educational activities that are continuing throughout the state involving students and professionals. Try to make it next year if you didn't get to one this year.

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

The type of project, of course, can include any area in which a volunteer would be of some assistance to a current or ongoing project in any aspect of Archaeology. Please call Jerry Dudley or Myra Herrmann with

the information, and the deadline for submission will be February 15, 2002.

I also want to remind those active avocational societies to send in the application form for the Helen C. Smith award which was published in the last SCA newsletter.

Planning is well underway for the annual SCA meeting in San Diego. We will have our usual Avocational and Archaeology Month Workshop on Friday, April 5th around noon, so please plan to attend. Also anyone who volunteers at the annual meeting for 4 hours will get comp registration, so let Myra Herrmann know if you can help.



CASSP: The History of CASSP and the BLM

Chris and Beth Padon

The Bureau of Land Management has been very important in the growth and development of the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP). The BLM was instrumental in creating CASSP, and it has continued to provide professional and financial assistance to the program.

CASSP and the SCA Site Stewardship Committee, which administers CASSP, were created in 1999, as result of an initiative from Russ Kaldenberg of the California State Office of the BLM. Russ felt that the time had come to offer a statewide program of site stewardship,

The California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) will offer a training workshop for volunteer site stewards in the BLM Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office area on January 26 and 27 at the BLM Field Office, 690 W. Garnet Avenue, N. Palm Springs. Cost is \$25 per person. For more information, contact Wanda Raschkow, archaeologist at the BLM Field Office at (760)

where professional archaeologists and volunteers from the public could work together to protect archaeological sites on public lands. Through his office, Russ provided a grant to the SCA, and he provided his own time and skills to make help create CASSP. During that first year, the site stewardship committee met four times to develop the program. Under the leadership of Judyth Reed, one of the committee's first accomplishments was to create a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to state the goals and guide the activities of CASSP. This MOU has been signed by the SCA, the California State Office and participating Field Offices of the BLM, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the California Native American Heritage Commission, participating units of California State Parks, and other organizations participating in CASSP.

The first team of CASSP volunteers was trained and organized at the Ridgecrest Field Office of the BLM in May, 1999. Judyth Reed, the archaeologist at this Field Office, became the first coordinating archaeologist for CASSP. Being the first is difficult, but in Judyth's case, being the first meant being the best. Her team of volunteers has served as the model for the rest, because they have accomplished so much. Judyth and BLM archaeologists at other Field Offices have continued to contribute their skills and efforts to help CASSP grow and develop. Duane Christian, archaeologist at the Bakersfield Field Office, hosted one of the early meetings of the Site Stewardship Committee, and he used materials developed for CASSP to help train volunteer site stewards from the

SCA Business and Activities

Southern Sierra Archaeological Society. Margaret Hangan, archaeologist at the El Centro Field Office, helped the committee conduct the second volunteer training workshop in the Fall of 1999 at El Centro under the supervision of Jay von Werlof and the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum. Kirk Halford, archaeologist at the Bishop Field Office, sponsored the next volunteer training workshop for CASSP, in May, 2000.

During this year, additional teams of CASSP volunteers have been trained for the Redding Field Office, where Eric Ritter is coordinating archaeologist, and again for the Ridgecrest Field Office. Also, teams of CASSP volunteers have been created for two units of California State Parks. Leslie Steidl became the first non-BLM coordinating archaeologist when a team of volunteers from the Enterprise Rancheria was organized at the Lake Oroville State Recreation Area in March, 2001. Another team of CASSP volunteers was trained in June for the Mojave District of the State Parks for site stewardship at Tomo-Kahni, under the direction of Herb Dallas, archaeologist at the Southern Service Center of the State Parks. To date, CASSP has trained 102 volunteers who work with six coordinating archaeologists. The Site Stewardship Committee consists of 17 volunteers from the SCA.

Also this year, Russ Kaldenberg obtained a grant from the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission of California State Parks to sponsor site stewardship volunteers. This grant specifically named the SCA and its CASSP program as participants in this effort. The grant also targets recreational users of off-road vehicles to recruit as volunteer site stewards. This has been a significant step forward for CASSP. Archaeologists and recreational users of off-road vehicles share much in common, and working together in this program can benefit us all.

The next CASSP training workshop will be held on January 26 and 27 for volunteer site stewards in the BLM Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office area. The classroom training will be held on Saturday at BLM Field Office at 690 W. Garnet Avenue, N. Palm Springs. The field training will be conducted in the Palm Springs area on Sunday. Reservations are required, and the workshop costs \$25 per person. For more information, contact Wanda Raschkow, archaeologist at the BLM Field Office at (760) 251-4821, or Beth Padon, chairperson of the SCA Site Stewardship Committee at (562) 492-6770.

Education Committee

MA Gorden

Dr. John Pryor gave a well-attended Project Archaeology Workshop to Madera County teachers in September. He also teaches four one-unit continuing education classes on California archaeology during the year. Thanks, John, for doing your part to educate teachers in the Central Valley.

We still need help formatting archaeological essays for teachers. If you have experience in desktop publishing, we could use your help.

SCA Business Office: 2002 Elections and Ballots

Kristina Roper

In an effort to conduct elections for the Society for California Archaeology in a timely and efficient manner, the SCA Executive Board has instructed the Business Manager to provide candidate position statements for publication in the December 2001 SCA Newsletter. Please review the candidate qualifications and position statements printed on pages 6-7.

Ballots for the Society for California Archaeology 2002 Election will be mailed in December to all members whose 2001 dues have been paid. Candidate position statements will not be included in the ballot mailing. If you are an eligible SCA member but do not received your ballot within the time indicated above, please contact C. Kristina Roper, SCA Business Manager at (559) 561-6011 or e-mail her at kroper@ix.netcom.com.

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting, November 2, 2001

Kim Tanksley

California State University, Chico. Sannie Osborn (President), Ken Wilson (Past President), Dana McGowan (President-Elect), Tom Wheeler (Southern Vice President), Greg Greenway (Northern Vice President), Trish Fernandez (Treasurer), and Kim Tanksley (Secretary).

Treasurer

Fernandez presented the Treasurer's Report in a new format, more conducive to planning purposes. Total income for 2001, reported through the end of the third quarter was \$57,789.80 with expenses of \$52,761.19. Income received in the fourth quarter to date appears on target with budget estimates. Fernandez is currently auditing all contractual and grant agreements to ensure SCA responsibilities have been met and solicit receipt of any remaining funds.

Business Office

As the SCA has grown and programs expand, the SCA Business Office has been overwhelmed with the burgeoning work load. The Executive Board discussed options for

Candidate Position Statements



Biographical Information and Position Statements

Candidates for the Executive Board Society For California Archaeology 2002 Election



For President

Mark Hylkema
Elena Nilsson

For Northern Vice-President

Amy E. Ramsay
Richard T. Fitzgerald

For Secretary

Andrea Gueyger

For President

- **Elena Nilsson**, Senior archaeologist and cultural resources program manager for URS/Dames & Moore.

Education: M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 1985; B.A., English, California State University, Los Angeles, 1978.

Professional Background: Senior archaeologist and cultural resources program manager for URS/Dames & Moore, Chico and San Francisco offices (1995-present); Senior Archaeologist, Dames & Moore (1990-1995); Owner and Senior Archaeologist, Mountain Anthropological Research (1983-1990); Archaeologist, Klamath and Lassen National Forests (1979-1983). SCA Board Member, Secretary (1991-1994). Register of Professional Archaeologists (1999-present). Over 20 years experience in cultural resources management and the archaeology of the western United States.

Research Interests: California, Great Basin, and Pacific Northwest archaeology; lithic technology; remote sensing applications; public education.

Position Statement: The SCA and its members play a vital role as stewards of the State's archaeological record. As cultural resources professionals, academicians, and students, we inherently seek the long-term care, protection, and management of the cultural legacy we study. Although the SCA's membership has significantly increased in recent years, an important focus remains public outreach and education, both integral components for continued enhancement of the Society's membership and its local and national visibility. As President, I would strongly advocate committing resources to expanding public education about archaeology. Important in this regard would be the development of a strategic plan and the establishment of a SCA public outreach committee to work in concert with the Archaeology Week and the Education committees. Fostering a relationship with the SAA's public education committee is also a critical element for advancing public outreach goals, as is garnering more public, tribal, and corporate sponsorship and financial support for the many benefit activities supported by SCA. Achieving such goals will promote better understanding of our shared responsibility to interpreting, managing, and protecting California's rich cultural heritage. Finally, I would diligently work toward assisting the SCA in meeting its other key goals and responsibilities established to guide our Society into this new millennium.

- **Mark Hylkema**, Associate State Archaeologist, Bay Area District, California State Parks

Position Statement: The Society for California Archaeology is an organization with diverse interests and concerns. With a networking membership containing a variety of talents and specialists, the society can be directed to act towards addressing any number of issues and is a resource that can successfully solve the challenges that face our profession. We have worked to establish better relationships with Native Americans and other cultural groups that have been part of our investigations. We still need to make improvements and we need to take a harder look at how environmental laws direct the application and quality of archaeological efforts required for compliance with these laws. The SCA can also provide a great gift to the public by reaching out and sharing the knowledge and lore of California's rich cultural history and prehistory, and the fabric of the changing landscapes that we have learned about- frequently through the use of public funds. As president of the SCA I can bring in twenty years of professional experience in California archaeology. I have worked as an Associate Environmental Planner-Archaeologist for Caltrans (15 years), and am currently employed as Associate State Archaeologist for State Parks. Throughout these years of State service I have taught intro. Archaeology at Santa Clara University, Native California culture at De Anza College, Bay Area prehistory and ethnohistory through at the California Academy

Candidate Position Statements

of Sciences, and have conducted monthly educational sessions with agencies and the public. I have also conducted cultural resources workshops for many City governments in the San Francisco Bay Area. My commitment to the Native American community is well established and in addition to having participated in archaeological investigations throughout the state (both prehistoric and historic) I have maintained a close relationship with many cultural groups. As President of the SCA I will help establish the necessary network of talented members to work as a team to tackle the many issues that confront us.

For Northern Vice-President

- **Richard T. Fitzgerald**, California Department of Transportation, District 4, M.A. 1991 San Jose State University, Register of Professional Archaeologist 1995, Member of the SCA since 1981.

Background: Over 20 years of archaeological experience in California with additional experience in the American southwest, east coast, Mexico, South America, and Europe.

Position: California archaeology has rightfully returned to national prominence with the publication in recent years of articles on a variety of topics in respected professional journals. This renaissance has been driven in large part by quality CRM firms, academic institutions, and State and Federal agencies, who have learned to couple sound management practices with meaningful research issues. The archaeological record of California deserves no less. If we are to continue to produce meaningful research while protecting these resources, the level of cooperation between archaeologists, native Californians, agencies and the public must grow and improve. Clearly this is not an easy task. If given the responsibility of Northern Vice President, I will do my best to continue and promote this dialog to ensure the proper stewardship of California's varied cultural resources.

- **Amy E. Ramsay**, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.

Education: B.A. Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 1997; M.A. Anthropology, University of California-Berkeley, 1998; Ph.D. (in progress), University of California-Berkeley.

Professional Background: Project Manager, ARF/Oakland Project, 1998-present; UC-Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility Public Outreach Coordinator, 1998-1999; Co-coordinator, Funston Avenue Archaeological Research Project, 1999-present; Cultural Resources Intern, Office of the State Archaeologist, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1996-1997; Campus Representative, Student Affairs Committee, Society for American Archaeology, 1997-present.

Research Interests: historical archaeology; urban archaeology; pedagogy, public interpretation, education, and outreach; valences of social difference (ethnicity, class, status, race, gender, etc.); material culture; multimedia authoring and non-traditional narrative approaches; popular culture and archaeology.

Position Statement: The Society for California Archaeology has two basic purposes at its core. The first, with an internal focus, consists of facilitating "the coordination and cooperation among archaeologists in California" to promote, perform, and broadly disseminate the results of scientific archaeological research in the state. The second purpose, drawing the focus of its members outside of the organization, is "to facilitate efforts between archaeologists and all citizens of California" in order to foster the public's engagement with archaeology while encouraging the protection of our irreplaceable data source. The SCA Vice-President assists in these aims by actively participating in the Executive Board, organizing the regional data-sharing meeting, and promoting cooperation among SCA members. If elected, I will work to bring the two purposes of the Society more closely into alignment. The interaction between California's archaeologists and its public is crucial to the future of the field. In these uncertain times, it is vital that we be able to demonstrate archaeology's unique ability to investigate past human conditions and to articulate why this information is pertinent to society today. I look forward to working with the SCA and its members on strengthening our collaborative efforts, not only through the data-sharing meetings, but in all Society activities.

For Secretary

- **Andrea Gueyger**, Archaeological Technician, Jones & Stokes, Inc.

Education: B.A. in Anthropology, CSU, Sacramento, Fall of 1998. Currently an unclassified graduate student at CSUS, taking archaeology classes. This winter I am applying to several different graduate programs with the intention of pursuing a masters degree in anthropology.

Candidate Position Statements

Professional Background: For the past two years I have been employed at Jones & Stokes, working as an Archaeological Technician, conducting fieldwork throughout California. I also participate in laboratory analysis and cataloging (both historical and prehistoric) and assist in the production of professional reports. Prior to working in the cultural resources management industry, I was employed for 3 years as a professional secretary. As a result, I possess a number of important skills that are directly transferable to the position of SCA Secretary, such as organization, efficiency, software expertise, and rapid typing.

Research Interests: My primary field of interest is contact-period archaeology, specifically, how European and Native American contact can be studied through the skeletal remains of both groups.

Position Statement: As a professional secretary, I carried out many of the same responsibilities that are required of the SCA Secretary, including preparing meeting minutes. I am both organized and detail oriented. As secretary of the SCA I will be committed to attending Board meetings and other SCA functions regularly, to taking accurate meeting minutes and providing them to the board members in a timely manner, and providing the membership with accurate meeting reports. I am excited about the opportunity to become more involved with the SCA and to give back to the organization that represents us as California archaeologists.

restructuring the Business Office functions, location and operational hours. A task force was formed to investigate additional options for discussion and decision at the next Executive Board Meeting.

Award recipients and candidates for open Executive Board positions, were discussed by the Executive Board. Candidate position statements will be published in the December, *Newsletter* with voting thereafter.

Newsletter

Greg White addressed the Board on the status of the SCA *Newsletter*. There have been repeated quality and delivery problems with the current printer making *Newsletter* production inconsistent. White solicited bids for *Newsletter* printing throughout Northern California. Based on this information and subsequent discussion, the Board passed a motion to increase the *Newsletter* budget to \$3,500 per issue for the production of a high quality *Newsletter* that will be shipped in a more timely manner. The Board will also look into the possibility of having the same printer produce the SCA Proceedings, Membership Directory, and Annual Meeting Agenda to further reduce printing costs and alleviate strain on the Business Office.

CASSP

Beth Padon of the California Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) reported to the Board on CASSP activities. Since 1999, CASSP has held seven volunteer training workshops resulting in 102 trained site stewards. Eight additional workshops are already scheduled for 2002. CASSP has been working closely with California State Parks, Bureau of Land Management, the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission and the SCA to develop and host training opportunities. CASSP is also working closely with the SCA Native American Programs Committee to coordinate their efforts.

Native American Programs

Janet Eidsness presented a status report to the Board on Native American Programs Committee activities. The third edition of the Native American Programs Sourcebook has just gone out bringing total distribution of the Sourcebook to approximately 300. They are currently working on a revised version of the Sourcebook for distribution to city and county planning departments. Eidsness reported on the critical need for site stewardship on tribal lands and the developing partnership with CASSP. She also reported on the development of training opportunities in archaeology monitoring.



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.

Annual Meeting

Board Discussion

As the functions of the SCA continue to expand, so have requests for support and political action on archaeological issues throughout the state. The Board discussed developing a policy as to what type of environmental and cultural issues the SCA should respond to and in what capacity. The Board will look further into inherent ramifications prior to establishing a formal policy.

McGowan presented research on the SCA's need for liability insurance. The Board passed a motion to obtain General Liability Insurance and Directors and Officers Insurance. In addition to protecting the SCA from liability, this insurance will also fulfill the requirement by many event facilities hosting SCA Annual Meetings.

Preparations for the 2002 annual meeting continue. Artwork for the archaeology week poster is underway. Original artwork from the 2001 poster will be framed and available in the silent auction. Contracts for Annual Meeting 2003 and 2004 in Sacramento and Riverside have been negotiated and the search for a meeting place in 2005 has begun.

Increases in costs have triggered the need to increase membership rates. The Board passed a motion to increase membership rates in the following categories: Regular from \$45.00 to \$60.00; Senior from \$20.00 to \$25.00; Institutional from \$60.00 to \$75.00. These increased rates continue to be well below membership rates at like organizations throughout the United States.

The next Executive Board Meeting is scheduled for Friday, February 1, 2002 in Sacramento.

The meeting was adjourned.



Annual Meeting

Society for California Archaeology 36th Annual Meeting, San Diego, April 4-7, 2002

Agenda and Local Arrangements

The 36th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology will be held Thursday, April 4th through Sunday, April 7th 2002 at the Doubletree Hotel - Mission Valley, in San Diego, California.

Planning for the Annual Meeting has been ongoing since early 2001 in order to prepare for pre-meeting workshops, receptions, break-out sessions, a stimulating Plenary Session and a highly entertaining Annual Awards Dinner. As we did four years ago in San Diego, Registration will be open on Wednesday evening for those early arrivals. In addition, we'll have a special photo exhibit opening and a locally sponsored reception with no-host bar in the Club Max Lounge.

Thursday evening, a coffee and desert Opening Reception (with a Maritime theme) will be held on the Ferryboat "Berkeley". Friday evening is reserved for the Bi-National Reception and Silent Auction in the new wing of the San Diego Natural History Museum. The Awards Dinner (with special guest speaker) is scheduled for Saturday evening with dancing afterward. There may even be a few special tours on Sunday.

Thanks to Kristina Roper, for the first time in SCA history, members should also be able to register on-line via SCANet (www.scanet.org). Information regarding on-line registration will be included with packets mailed out to members in January 2002. Keep on eye on SCANet for late breaking news and updates on the 2002 Annual Meeting.

Although we've been planning for months, there's still a lot to do. If you are interested in volunteering during the meeting or need additional information, please contact Myra Herrmann at 619-446-5372 (days), 619-222-1881 (evenings/weekends), or via e-mail:

mherrmann@sandiego.gov or
mnmherrmann@aol.com.

Remember, it's not too early to think about submitting donations for the Silent Auction.

Donations can be sent to either Michael Sampson or Myra Herrmann at the addresses below.

Michael Sampson
State of California,
Department of Parks and Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108

Myra Herrmann
3230 Ingelow Street
San Diego, CA 92106

Workshops

The Society for California Archaeology is sponsoring two members only workshops in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. Both will be offered on Wednesday, April 3, 2002, at the DoubleTree Hotel in Mission Valley, prior to the start of the Annual Meeting (see advertisement, page 13).

An "Historic Bottles" workshop is being conducted by Richard E. Fike, author of "The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic Embossed Medicine Bottles." The workshop will feature a lecture on bottle characteristics and hands-on identification methodology. This is a rare opportunity for SCA members to learn about bottles from the author himself. The cost of the workshop is \$100 and is limited to 30 participants.

A workshop on "Distinguishing Human and Non-Human Osteological Remains" will be presented by Dr. Frank Bayham of the

Annual Meeting

Department of Anthropology, CSU, Chico, and Kim Holanda Carpenter, of Far Western Anthropological Group, Inc., with assistance from staff of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory at CSU, Chico. The ability and knowledge to make reasonably informed field assessments on whether a bone fragment is human or nonhuman is becoming increasingly important. This workshop is designed to familiarize nonspecialists and interested lay persons with some of the fundamental differences between the human skeleton and the skeletons of the other major classes of vertebrates particularly mammals. This is accomplished through a mix of lectures and hands-on lab exercises and activities. Lectures outline the structure of bone, the elements of the human skeleton, and commonly misidentified *taxa* and skeletal parts, while the lab activities introduce participants to bone growth and development as well as confusing bones and bone fragments of bears, dogs, and cattle. SCA sponsored two of these workshops at last year's Annual Meeting in Modesto, and the response was very positive. The cost of the workshop is \$150 (members only). Participants will be limited to 20. Workshop registration materials will be included with Annual Meeting registration packets.

Second Call for Papers

The theme for the 36th Annual Meeting in San Diego is Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century. A plenary session on this theme is planned for Thursday morning, April 4th. Proposals for 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 audiovisual needs other than slide projectors or overhead projectors. Preferably, proposals can be submitted electronically via SCAnet or to the Program Chair. Proposals may also be submitted through the form included in the last *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

Reports

Proposition 40 Creates New Preservation Funds

David R. Shorey

The efforts to preserve California's important archaeological, paleontological, oceanographic, and geological sites and specimens will be enhanced with the passage of a bond measure that will appear on the March 2002 ballot. Proposition 40: The California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2002 makes \$267 million available for appropriation by the legislature and grants for the acquisition, restoration, preservation, and interpretation of buildings, structures, sites, places and artifacts that preserve and demonstrate California's historical and cultural resources.

In addition to promoting preservation and interpretation of historical sites, buildings and collections, Proposition 40 will improve the quality of life of all Californians by providing cleaner air and water, recreational opportunities, safe places for children to play, and new wildlife preserves.

Your help is needed to pass this important bond act. To get more information, donate funds, or volunteer locally to help the campaign, please visit us on-line at <http://voteyeson40.org> or contact Bryan Blum at 916-313-4539.

Rediscovery of Presidio Mound (CA-SFr6)

Mark A. Giambastiani
Albion Environmental, Inc.

Richard Fitzgerald
California Department of Transportation

An exploratory trenching program conducted by Albion Environmental, Inc., in November 2001 for the Doyle Drive Rehabilitation project has discovered a buried shell midden within the San Francisco Presidio that is likely to be site CA-SFr-6, also known as "Presidio Mound". The midden, unearthed at a depth of 1.7 meters, is covered by fill sand that was imported during marshland "reclamation" work in preparation for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (PPIE) held in 1915. It was exposed in a single trench (20 feet [6 meters] length) using a backhoe with a flat steel plate covering the bucket's teeth. The contact between the overlying, loose dune sand and solid, brown-black midden was quite obvious, and the cultural deposit was identified with minimal damage only to its uppermost 8-10 cm. Groundwater has not penetrated into the mound, perhaps due to the dense, compact nature of its soils. The midden appears

TICKET

Society for
California
Archaeology 36th
Annual Meeting
Workshops*

* Workshop registration material will be included
in Annual Meeting registration packet.

All Workshops:

- ✓ Limited to Members Only
- ✓ Wednesday, April 3, 2002
- ✓ DoubleTree Hotel in Mission Valley



Historic Bottles

Presented by Richard E. Fike, author of "*The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic Embossed Medicine Bottles.*" The workshop will feature a lecture on bottle characteristics and hands-on identification methodology. This is a rare opportunity for SCA members to learn about bottles from the author himself.

- Cost: \$100
- Limited to 30 participants.



Distinguishing Human and Non-Human Osteological Remains



Presented by Dr. Frank Bayham of the Department of Anthropology, CSU, Chico, and Kim Holanda Carpenter, Far Western Anthropological Group, Inc., with assistance from staff of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory at CSU, Chico. SCA sponsored two of these workshops at last year's Annual Meeting in Modesto, and the response was very positive.

- Cost: \$150
- Limited to 20 participants



Graphics: Tamara Eckness and Jason Weirsema

Reports and Announcements



Rick Fitzgerald, Dana McGowan, and Mark Giambastiani review water-screened material at the Presidio Trust lab, San Francisco.

largely intact, although its horizontal and vertical extent is not yet known.

The exact location and status of SFr-6 has been in question ever since L. L. Loud stepped off the mound for the last time in late 1912. Some of the confusion is attributed to poor locational data provided by Loud and E.W. Gifford, and to the multitude of construction projects in the area over the last 100 years, but archaeological work in the 1970's further complicated matters by plotting the site at different locations within the Presidio. Prior to the current fieldwork, the general location of the deposit was determined by examining site maps prepared by Loud (1912) and E.W. Gifford (1912), by studying historic Army maps of the Presidio (Hanson 1912, Harts 1907, Humphreys and Kimball 1895), and through research into various development activities on the Presidio prior to the PPIE event. Elusive so far is a set of photos taken by Loud during his excavations at SFr-6 in 1912, which are supposedly housed at the Phoebe Hearst Museum but have not been located. Based on the information available, the prehistoric trenching program for the Doyle Drive project used a systematic layout of exposures to find the buried midden within an area of about 100-150 square meters. Several other trenches in the site vicinity had already been

excavated deep into natural slough deposits (more than 3 meters) when the midden was discovered.

At present, only the small portion of mound constituents removed by backhoe has been cursorily examined. Large quantities of marine shell detritus (various mussels, clams, and scallops), fish, terrestrial and marine mammal bones, chert and obsidian tools and debitage, and smaller volumes of fired rock are among the remains so far identified. Loud's (1912) description of materials recovered from excavation, as well as Gifford's (1916) published descriptions of analyzed faunal remains from the site, match the kinds of remains found during the present effort. Given also that the placement of the midden fits very well with the mapped location of SFr-6, there seems little doubt that it is the shellmound investigated by Loud in 1912.

References

- Gifford, E.W.
1912 Description of SFr-6. Typescript notes attached to Site Record Form, CA-SFr-6 (Bay Sites 417, Loud's Presidio Mound). On file, CHRIS/NWIC, California State University Sonoma, Rohnert Park.
- 1916 Composition of California Shellmounds. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 12:1-29.
- Hanson, J.
1912 Presidio of San Francisco, California. Record Group 92. Map on file, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.
- Harts, W.
1907 Presidio of San Francisco, showing its present condition. Map on file at the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Park Archives.
- Humphreys, J.H. and A.S. Kimball.
1895 Presidio of San Francisco, showing grading to be done on the proposed site for the stables. Record Group 92. Map on file, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.
- Loud, L.L.
1912 Presidio Mound No. 417. University of California Archaeological Survey Manuscripts No. 362. Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California Berkeley.

*Visit the SCA Web site:
www.scanet.org*

*Deadline for 36(1) Contributions:
February 20, 2002*

New Publications



This series offers an annotated bibliography of recent published and some unpublished literature pertinent to current debates and methods in Californian archaeology. Prehistoric and historical 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.

Eerkens, Jelmer W. and Robert L. Bettinger
2001 Techniques for Assessing Standardization in Artifact Assemblages: Can We Scale Material Variability? *American Antiquity* 66(3):493-504.

Eerkens and Bettinger review and present current theoretical and methodological practices used in evaluating standardization and variation found in artifact assemblages. The upper baseline is a measure of the least amount of metric variability between constructed materials without the use of external measuring devices. Conversely, the lower baseline represents the highest degree of variability or the lowest scale of standardization.

The authors apply psychological and statistical models to define these boundaries. The human error in estimating size in relation to a mental template is neither random nor absolute. "It is limited by human visual perception and motor skill and increases linearly with the magnitude or size of the intended end product" (ibid.:494). The authors suggest that this allows a quantitative boundary to be established for the least amount of variation possible during meticulous production. The Weber fraction for line-length estimation depicts the minimum amount of variance that humans can distinguish between the intended and actual form. This value is converted to a constant for the coefficient of variation (CV) for the highest degree of standardization possible in construction without use of external rulers. They apply these statistical models to create an average and range of CV values between artifact classes and data sets. Eerkens and Bettinger found that artifacts that tend to be functional such as projectile points (Great Basin) and manos (Chaco Canyon) have a much lower CV value compared to stylistic artifacts (painted Southwestern pots).

The amount of variability that exists within assemblages is often far above what humans can notice. Explanations for this could include 1) design tolerance, 2) the number of people producing artifacts over time, and 3) archaeologist analysis error. In conclusion, they suggest that, "... psychological limitations of size discrimination quantified by the Weber Fraction can help in recognizing different modes of artifact production and degrees of standardization" (ibid.:501).

Gilreath, Amy J.
1999 Compliance and Academic Archaeology. In *Models for the Millennium: Great Basin Anthropology Today*, Charlotte Beck, editor. Pp. 96-102. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

Compliance archaeology has been criticized for its outdated approaches and limited research scope. In this chapter, Gilreath uses the Inyo-Mono region of eastern California as a case study to evaluate research designs proposed by archaeologists working in academia and cultural resource management (CRM) to 1) examine whether they share research agendas, 2) evaluate the degree of quality, and 3) account for the progress made between the two professions.

The author appraised twenty-two reports (fourteen compliance and eight academic studies) on the basis of research questions proposed by Bettinger and Raven (1986) to be "of long-term interest". They include regional subsistence-settlement patterns; obsidian exchange and procurement; origin and development of complex socio-political organization; volcanic disturbance and human occupation; development of Numic culture and evidence of expansion, origins of food production in Owens Valley, and the origins of high-altitude adaptations. Based on Gilreath's analysis, it appears that compliance reports addressed all seven of these research issues while academic research addressed only three fields of study, however only two of the seven research topics were addressed somewhat regularly. Chronological and technological issues as well as settlement-subsistence patterns were the predominant issues discussed in both types of studies.

Gilreath also noticed that academic reports generally did not provide basic descriptive information while all of the compliance reports did. She states:

Extracting information from a report, independent of interpretation, is common practice, and the ease with which this can be done is a telling sign of the quality of the report" (ibid.:99-100).

The report and its information (methods, provenience, etc.) can be selectively used beyond the context in which it was written. In conclusion, Gilreath proposes that compliance archaeology, although different from academic archaeology, is progressive (advancing sampling procedures and predictive modeling) and the quality of reports and diversity of research is evidence that it is a contributing force in archaeology.

As It Was

It is my pleasure to introduce this new series "As It Was," the memoirs of Francis A. (Fritz) Riddell. This contribution was sought out in the interest of recognizing the proud heritage and traditions of our field, California Archaeology. This and future installments track Fritz's long participation in the development of California's prehistoric archaeological record and crucial role in the design and development of the profession as it is practised in this state. Please join me in thanking Fritz for his recollections, good thoughts, and words of wisdom - editor

As It Was

Francis A. Riddell

Part 1

In the Fall of 1936, at the age of 15, I moved to Sacramento with my family from Susanville where my father had been the City Engineer. He had taken a job with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento as an advancement at a time when the country was in the grip of the Great Depression. My brother Harry and I transferred as sophomores from Lassen High to Sacramento High and found ourselves in an urban setting in contrast to the primarily rural environment of Lassen County. Harry is almost exactly one year older than I. From the first grade on, Harry and I were avid Indian artifact collectors. Our father as an irrigation engineer (prior to becoming the City Engineer) picked up arrowheads when he saw them in the routine of his work for the local irrigation district. We lived on a ranch in Honey Lake valley until I was ten and then we moved into Susanville when our father became City Engineer.



We were fascinated by the artifacts he found and went out whenever we could to collect more. To our credit we recognized the necessity of keeping some sort of record so began to number the pieces, thus, provide site location for each. No one told us that we should do this, it just seemed to be the right thing to do. Our only source of "information" when we lived on the ranch was a man, George Knox, who carried the mail throughout the valley and had spare time during the day to go out to nearby Indian sites and collect arrowheads. He often took us to school some three miles away as it was on his route. He would reach into his shirt pocket and pull out his latest finds. As they say: "That's all she wrote!" From that time on Harry and I, at the ages of seven and six, respectively, were hooked on archaeology and hadn't yet heard that word spoken. We just knew what it was that we liked to do; the word "archaeology" crept into our vocabulary as we read stories of the exciting finds in the

Southwest at that time as presented by the National Geographic magazine.

When we moved from the ranch into town we continued our collecting often in the company of other boys our age. Of them, Donald DeForest, was the most dedicated in matching Harry's and my enthusiasm. I guess we were freshmen in high school when we would pool our money and get enough to rent an old jalopy from a local entrepreneur and drive out of town on back roads to some of the archaeological sites we knew so we could collect. None of us was old enough to have a license to drive and scarcely knew how to. Undaunted we went ahead and did our thing until one time the old clunker broke down at the far end of the valley and Don's father had to come down and pick us up. He was of the old school and a staunch disciplinarian so this put our forays with rented junkers out of business.

In defense of Mr. DeForest, although of a grumpy nature, he would take Don and the two of us out on occasion to hunt for arrowheads. One time we went out to Pete's Valley on Willow Creek above Belfast and as was often the case I found a rattlesnake which I captured and took back to Susanville to bring to my biology teacher at high school. In the process I learned that rattlesnakes are delicate creatures and cannot stand the trauma of capture and confinement given them by a 15-year-old "archaeologist." Better he than me, though.

In the process of moving into town from the country we skipped the fifth grade! Just why our parents allowed this aberration I do not know. Going into the sixth grade of a large school from a one-room school out in the country was a leap in faith that was never realized! Our math skills in the fourth grade scarcely met the third grade minimum. In the sixth grade we were a disaster and as regards math, we never caught up. A positive incident occurred, however, in that we met Edwin Allison who had moved into Susanville from Karlo. For some reason Harry and I became good friends with Edwin, but our friendship there was short lived as he moved to Sacramento where we met him again when we began classes in Sacramento High upon leaving Susanville in the fall of 1936. I take special interest in mentioning Edwin because everybody knows that any archaeological expedition of any worth must have support personnel. My mechanical aptitude, as well as Harry's, paralleled that of our mathematical skills. Zero! That is not where our interests lay. On the other hand, Edwin was born with a crescent wrench in his hand and anything that was steam-driven or had an internal combustion engine he was its master. Our Model-T came to us via Edwin, and fortunately Ed never fully turned loose of it. He maintained it for years until we sold it....and even when I got it back some 60 years later!

Edwin, in his rambles around Karlo with an old cattle rustler named Pete Biscar, crossed an archaeological site that in later years Ed insisted we must look at. I mention this at this time because it is to Ed that the credit must be given for my ultimate excavation of this most remarkable archaeological site.

As It Was

Just before we left Susanville our biology teacher, who knew of our passion, said we should look for Indian mounds in the Sacramento area when we got there. And that is what we did as soon as we could. Our fantasy climbed to greater heights when our father came home one day and said, "You boys have got to go down to the State Capitol and see the great collection of Indian artifacts in the museum there." Harry and I got down there as soon as we could and on the top floor of the north wing in a large room were more arrowheads in frames and exhibit cases than we thought existed! We were sure we had just passed through the Pearly Gates! We were dumfounded by what we saw. Case after case, and frame after frame of Indian artifacts. Wow! We returned as often as we could and when the inner door was open we could peek in and see an old man puttering around in the depths of the museum. We hoped he would catch a glimpse of us and invite us in, but he never did. As a consequence, we finally screwed up enough courage to sidle in one day to talk with him. He was not cordial, but he did not run us out. In later visits, if his door was open, we would go in and try to interact with him. He began to thaw out a bit but did not seem to be a fountain of information useful to us. There were several boys our ages who were there a lot and who were making Plains Indian regalia as a Boy Scout project in their advancement to Eagle. They were really on the "inside." We later understood there were other reasons for these young men to be there, but that is another story.

By the time we were seniors in high school (we had started first grade together) we had acquired "wheels," a 1927 Model-T Ford runabout (pickup). This allowed us to take off anytime and go out to one of the mounds and dig. For the most part our digging was undisciplined and unguided. There was no one we knew that had archaeological experience, and no manual existed that we could lay our hands on. We continued to take notes and photos and keep a catalog, but what we did was a far cry from proper archaeological procedure. The old man at the Indian Museum turned out to be the most renowned of all the local "pothunters" and was a wealth of misinformation, so was of no use to us. Strange as it may seem in this day and age, the topographic maps, such as they were, located all known Indian Mounds in the delta region of California. These locational data gave us a leg-up on getting to a number of the sites in the Sacramento area. There were people in those days, however, who knew where sites were located but refused to give us the information to get to them. I have in mind one of the typing teachers at Sacramento High School who knew of the location of the Van Lobensels Mound but the directions he finally gave us did not lead us to the site. He was concerned about vandalism to the sites, and rightly so.

Much of our energy was expended at the Bennett Mound (Sac-16), fortunately. I say "fortunately" because it was a huge site that had been exploited by such famous pothunters as Henry Gibbs and Schultz Martine, who dug as a team, and by Benjamin Hathaway, the curator of the State Indian Museum, and others. Harry and I often found that we were

digging in the backdirt of earlier diggings and recovered little of consequence, and little with pristine data. What we were doing, as viewed in retrospect, was reprehensible, but we had no role models to provide us with parameters and controls other than those we came up with on our own.

Henry Gibbs was a kindly little old man who was invariably accompanied by Schultz Martine, and sometimes by Mrs. Gibbs. The latter was a wisp of a woman who worked at the county hospital and liked to get out on the digs to "blow all the ether out of her lungs" that she had accumulated since the last time she was out. When they showed up at a site where we were Harry and I would go over and visit with them and see how they were doing. They were always friendly and shared what information they had that we wanted at that moment in time. Schultz was a corpulent man who, after his hole was started, would sit at the edge of the pit and dig from a seated position. Harry and I thought this rather strange but could see how it worked for Mr. Martine. He would simply cast his shovel out and down and drag it back in and see what he had hit. Mrs. Martine did not come out to the sites at the times Harry and I were out there, but to her credit, and to Schultz's, too, was the fact that she cataloged those things he brought home from the field. And as far as I know, Schultz never sold any items out of his collection. "Uncle" Henry, on the other hand, was in the business of selling and trading Indian artifacts.

Although we never saw it done, Harry and I were told by Gibbs and Martine that a technique in deciding where to dig was to whirl around rapidly with your shovel extended and let loose of the handle. Where the shovel landed is where you dug for the day! We never took advantage of this technique.

Indian artifacts showed up in the antique stores around Sacramento and Harry and I would go in and look over their holdings, but never bought anything. We thought it ridiculous to sell anything so interesting as an Indian artifact, and we would rather put what little money we had into gasoline for the Model-T so we could go into the field ourselves. There seems to have been another man with the name Gibbs who sold to the stores and it was obvious that he had gotten into a late cemetery near Colusa and cleaned it out. I did not see any of his material, however, until I returned to Sacramento in 1956 and was rummaging through some of the local antique stores.

Ranking among the largest private collections in the Sacramento, beyond those just mentioned, was that of a man named Bert Waterbury. He was the ferry operator on the Sacramento River near Freeport. I never saw his collection as he was not on the scene for very long after we first came to Sacramento. He disappeared one night while operating his cable ferry crossing the river. Another important private collector at that time was Professor Emilio Zallio, who taught fencing and Italian at the Sacramento Junior College. He made an attempt to maintain some data with the artifacts he dug up, but his methodology was viewed by some as

As It Was

unorthodox and not much better than that of Gibbs, Martine and Hathaway. His field work convinced him that Ancient Man had originated in the Sacramento Delta region! His collection is now housed at the Sacramento State University. Martine's collection was documented by Jim Bennyhoff with some assistance from me some years after Schultz's death. His collection may still be intact and for that reason of considerable interest to the archaeological community. Gibbs' specimens were for sale and have long gone in that direction.

In 1938 Harry and I graduated from C. K. McClatchy High School as its first regular graduating class. It was then the new high school in Sacramento and not too far from our new home on 14th Street near Broadway and the old ball park, Edmonds Field. We either walked to high school or drove our Model-T Ford. It was not always running, or was out of gas. When the Ford did not run, we would mention the fact to Edwin Allison and his compulsive mechanical persona would kick in and he would put us back on the road.

We upgraded our transportation when Harry bought, via Edwin, a 1929 Essex sedan. We sold the Model-T to Quentin Wright who kept it for some sixty years before selling it back to me for \$7.00, the amount he claimed he had to pay to buy it from me in the first place. Once again Edwin's compulsion to tinker and repair surfaced and before he and our friend Emil Schneider finished the cost was around \$16,000.00! Our old Model-T never looked so good! To share the cost of such a venture we sold the "new" Model-T to Ric Windmiller knowing that the vehicle was still in the "family."

Ric and I have been friends since 1956 when I returned to Sacramento and he, as a grammar school student, would visit me at the State Indian Museum where I was then the curator. At that time he was on his way to becoming an archaeologist in much the same way that I had. Whereas I had Ben Hathaway when I was about his age, he lucked out as I was then in Hathaway's chair and think I did a much better job of directing young people into the joys of archaeology than did Hathaway.

Quentin Wright fits into this narrative in that Harry and I first met him on the Saturday digs with the Sacramento Junior College directed by Frank Fenenga. Quentin, too, became a close lifetime friend and mourn his death earlier this year (2001).

Our Model-T was a very important element in our lives as we were unable to go into the field before we got it. We still had close emotional and blood ties with Lassen County so made a number of trips from Sacramento to Susanville where our brother Jim lived. One winter, I believe it was 1937, Harry and I drove to Susanville over the Donner Summit and almost suffered the same fate as the Donner Party. Our mother tried to explain to us that the Sierra in winter was unforgiving of fools. We slipped past Mother Sierra on that trip but not without frostbitten fingers and toes. Our faithful Model-T just hammered away for some 14 hours and brought

us into the land of the Neversweats, as the locals of Honey Lake valley are known.

Not satisfied with going over the Sierra in the dead of a vicious winter, I decided to try it in a summer and took a 1300-mile trip from Sacramento to Honey Lake and out onto the Smoke Creek Desert looking for archaeological sites. To its credit the Model-T held up admirably but needed a number of gentle strokes from Edwin when I returned to Sacramento.

In the Fall of 1938, as Freshmen at the Sacramento Junior College, an incident occurred that changed Harry and my lives forever. We were in our required chemistry class (realizing that the only reason we were there was that the class was required) when we were told the President of the College wanted to see the Riddell boys out in the hall! We looked at each other and thought the word was out that we thought chemistry was a waste of time and that they were coming to get us and throw us out of school!

Waiting in the hall was a man that looked very much like Col. Sanders of KFC fame. He got right to the point and asked us if we were artifact collectors. We saw no reason to deny it so said that we were. He then asked us if we had been downtown to the antique stores that sold Indian artifacts. Again we saw no reason to deny that either. He then asked us a question that we almost took as an insult. "Have you boys been selling Indian artifacts?" Our sincere denial seemed to placate him and he took on a fatherly tone that never changed from that time to his death several years later.

Although we did not immediately recognize it, this man was the one we were looking for some ten years! The President of the Sacramento Junior College was Jeremiah Beverly Lillard, an educator of some repute in the world of junior colleges (as community colleges were called in those days). He was a progressive and innovative educator and the Sacramento Junior College was generally held in high esteem by educators of that time. I will not speak in depth about Dr. Lillard at this time as the subject has been admirably covered by Arlean Towne (1984) except to say that for Harry and me he was a gentleman of the old school.

In the final days of Dr. Lillard's bout with terminal prostate cancer Harry and I would drop by his home to keep him posted on how things were going with respect to the archaeological program at school. War was imminent and the college was changing now that JB (as we called him between ourselves) had retired as president of the school. His excellent museum exhibits were being dismantled and the rooms being filled with typewriters and calculators as the new president was a Business Administration educator and saw little or no value in JB's "hobby." One Friday after school Harry and I dropped by to see JB and were very distraught as we had just learned the fate of the museum and were quite upset and hoped that JB would be able to take corrective steps to keep the museum intact. We unloaded on him. He

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became very quiet and had little to say. We did not know how seriously ill he was and were shocked when we got to school on Monday morning to see the flag in the quad at half staff. We asked why it was in that position and were told, "Haven't you heard? Dr. Lillard died!" Harry and I were the last students to see him alive, and then we realized that we should not have carried bad news to him on Friday night. I was in shock and very broken up. I felt so terrible that I did not attend the memorial services on campus the next day. I did not want to face the fact that we had "killed" our best friend. To his credit Harry did attend the services.

Let me return for a moment to the meeting in the hallway outside the chemistry lab. Dr. Lillard said to us; "Why don't you boys come out on Saturday and meet my assistant, Franklin Fenenga? Maybe you would like to dig with our crew." With those words our lives took a 180-degree turn. He gave us directions to the Hicks Site down the Sacramento River south of the city and expected to be introduced to an Italian or Latino, but were astonished to see the handsome young man was pink! We soon learned that Frank's ancestors were Frisian on one side, and Scots on the other. The name was not Italian as we had first guessed, but Frisian. We recovered from our first encounter and found that Frank had an apartment not too far from where we lived so we began many visits back and forth. Thus, began a lifetime of close friendship.

Frank might not have always told the truth, but he was never boring! He was a natural-born teacher and he led us into areas of knowledge that we had never before been. He was several years older and had a lot more experience in both anthropology and life, so we found our visits with him both entertaining and educational. As time went on, we learned to sort out his facts from his fancy. But as I have just said, Frank was never boring. To the end of his life Frank was a loyal friend of mine, and I to him.

The truth to be told, Harry and I liked to visit Frank at his apartment because Frank's sister Jean, who lived with Frank, was often there. She was a work of art! Both Harry and I were so painfully shy that nothing remarkable ever came of our attraction to this rather outstanding young woman. What a curse shyness can be!

Harry and I began to regularly go out on Saturdays and dig with the JC crew and were given instructions, by example, of how to properly excavate. We finally had a model by which we could progress in our dedication to archaeology. Both Frank and JB were always courteous and kindly toward Harry and me in our transition from private collectors to real archaeologists. They were very patient and it was quite a long time before the two of us really came to fully accept the standards and procedures being practiced by the JC. But JB and Frank never gave up on us, nor did they lecture or reprimand us. They let us come to the realization by ourselves. We were keeping better notes and giving our collections better care, but we still did not give our

specimens to the JC. As our friendship grew, Frank's positive influence began to show, however.

Harry and I had heard of a cave at the east end of Honey Lake valley in the Hot Springs mountains so we began to look for it when we got back up to Lassen County. It was an endogene cave at the highest strand line of Pleistocene Lake Lahontan. The opening faces westerly and receives afternoon sun that allowed blue-green algae to grow in the shallow water at the cave mouth. Consequently, a calcareous deposit was laid down within the cave to the extent that sunshine could reach; about halfway into the cave.

Some local people, the Helman family, had been doing some digging in the cave as they had found traces of cinnabar and had visions of untold wealth if they continued to dig. When Harry and I began our first excavations there we got into several heated discussions with the Helmans about what had priority, mining or archaeology. We continued our excavations on a rather minor scale but upon being exposed to the fieldwork being done by the Sacramento JC, and with some direction given us by Frank Fenenga and Dr. Lillard, Harry and I returned in the summer of 1939, or maybe it was 1940, and began serious excavation. It was about this time that Bob Heizer began to have an effect on our lives. As the cave was on Federal land Heizer was able to get formal permission from the National Park Service for us to excavate on Federal land. As we continued our excavation the Helmans blew the whistle on us and a Federal officer came to Susanville and met with Harry and me. When he saw our permit was in order he told the Helmans that archaeology had precedence over mining.

As I just noted, the name Heizer began to crop up more and more as we worked with Frank and JB. He had been a student at Sac JC several years prior to our arrival and was getting his grades in order before trying for U.C., Berkeley. He was Lillard's right hand man until he left for Berkeley. Frank took charge of the archaeology crew at the JC after Heizer's departure.

We had known of proper methodology prior to our return to Tommy Tucker Cave but were not always punctilious in its application. However, we did an exemplary job, at least with respect to what was commonly seen as good excavation technique in those days. We mapped the cave and removed everything with vertical and horizontal control from a datum. It was during this time that Dr. Lillard visited us at the cave. Even though old and in poor health he climbed up the steep slope to the cave with his adult son to see us. We viewed his visit as a high honor and an expression of his regard for Harry and me. I believe he was heartened by what he saw because we represented one of his last educational efforts. In fact, upon our return to Sacramento JB showed us a letter that Frank had written him in which Frank said that the Riddells have completed their metamorphosis from collectors to students of archaeology. In reading the letter we could see that the two of them had taken Harry and me on as a

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“project” to see that we got the proper support and guidance to make us productive and professional archaeologists. To their credit they never belabored the issue with us, but by gentle guidance and friendship were successful. This, I believe, is a strong testimony of their innate teaching skills and dedication to the field of archaeology. Their patience was rewarded by the results of our work at the cave in Honey Lake valley.

In the summer of 1941 Harry, Frank and I assisted a young JC student, Garth Murphy, in seining for indigenous fish in northeastern California, within the Great Basin. The work was sponsored by a small grant from Carl Hubbs, a leading fisheries expert who later became a key person at Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla. Of course Harry, Frank and I were looking for Indian sites but we helped Garth drag nets through every dirty puddle, pond or creek we came across. Garth was only 17 at that time but was extraordinarily bright and dedicated and the collections he made on that trip added immeasurably to the knowledge of native fishes of the Great Basin. It was on this trip that we went to the Karlo Site and put in two test units and were amazed at its depth and richness for an archaeological site in this part of California. We made plans for a return at the first opportunity and to undertake a full-fledged excavation the following summer. It did not happen because of the war.

In the winter of 1941 Frank and I returned to the cave, now named Tommy Tucker Cave, after the first local casualty from Lassen County in World War I. He was a young Maidu Indian man, a cousin of Marie Potts. She was to become one of the significant Indian-rights movement leaders. Both of them came from Susanville, and that is where I first met Mrs. Potts.

We chose to come up to dig the cave in December because it was during Christmas break and we had two weeks to continue our work at the cave. The third member of our party was Dick Beardsley who, with Frank, was in graduate school in Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley. I had finished JC and Harry had been drafted into the Army. I was just hanging loose, more or less, and was available as I was staying with my brother Jim in Susanville. It was there I got the word with the rest of the world that Japan had attacked our nation at Pearl Harbor, wherever that was! We soon found out where that was, and any number of other places we had never heard of before.

We dug at Tommy Tucker Cave for about two weeks and camped out at an old abandoned ranch nearby. We slept on a canvas tarp in sleeping bags on top of the snow and used boards and timber from the old ranch buildings for firewood. Man, it was cold! The only reason we could dig was that the cave was dry and we kept a small fire going at the entrance to warm up by when we got too cold to work.

Our vehicle at that time, I believe, was a 1930's vintage Plymouth (?) coupe that belonged to Beardsley. He and

Frank had driven up from Berkeley with the shovels, screens, and camping gear and met me in Susanville. The cave lay above the county road between Wendel and Amadee, and I might add that the road was unpaved . . . except at that time of the year it was covered with packed snow! We were surprised by the amount of traffic on this isolated road when we were there and had occasion to ask some of the people passing by what was going on. We were told that surveys were being conducted for the construction of an extensive ordnance depot, later known as Herlong. After our dig ended the world as we knew it ended. Harry was in the Army, my brother Jim was soon to go into the Navy and I got into the Marine Corps in August of 1942 . . . all 128 pounds of me. Frank and Beardsley, too, were soon in uniform.

Harry and I had to divest ourselves of our belongings upon going into the service and some things went home, and some things such as our collection went to Martinez to be stored with our aunt, and some things went to Frank, or wherever. The plans of Tommy Tucker Cave that Harry and I had so meticulously made and the collections made at that time were left with Frank. The plan was on the back side of an old show poster and could not be rolled up. And when Frank had to leave for the service he left many of his things at his in-laws' home in Berkeley. Sadly, this poster board plan did not survive the war. We never found it again, and the record of the turning point in Harry and my lives did not live to attest to our transition from collectors to archaeologists.

Towne, Arlene
1984 A History of Central California Archaeology. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory, 1. Coyote Press, Salinas.

Next Issue: Part II - War, UC Berkeley, R.F. Heizer, UC Archaeological Survey

From the President

Continued from page 3

contained an excellent cross-section of research, CRM, and student papers.

The September *Newsletter* featured an article on Assembly Bill 978, also known as California NAGPRA. The bill passed was signed by the Governor on October 14th and will go into effect on January 1, 2002. According to Caltrans Coordinator Tina Biorn, the new law requires that state agencies and museums provide inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects; and summaries of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and items of cultural patrimony to the new Repatriation Oversight Committee which was established by AB 978. One of the committee's first tasks will be to develop a list of California Indian tribes,

including non-federally recognized tribes, that will have standing under the law to receive repatriated remains and cultural items. SCA remains concerned about the level of funding proposed for the committee, especially given the current state budget cutbacks, as well as the difficulties associated with trying to define which groups qualify as "California Indians." The SCA Executive Board intends to work closely with the Repatriation Oversight Committee once its members are appointed.

Student members - heads up! Just a reminder to check out the September issue for information on the student paper award (\$250 plus a banquet ticket and publication in the proceedings) and the James A. Bennyhoff award (up to \$1000). The deadlines are fast approaching and your paperwork must be submitted by the February deadlines. You must also be an SCA member to qualify for each of the awards. SCA members who teach at the community college or university level and/or employ archaeology students should encourage student participation in these programs.

Myra Herrmann and Mark Allen continue to plan next April's annual meeting in San Diego. It's a meeting you won't want to miss - informative papers, special training classes, terrific field trips, a book room packed with new and old publications, the ever-popular silent auction (be sure to send in your donation), social events, and the banquet/awards ceremony where we recognize the outstanding contributions of our members. Myra and Mark are both looking for volunteers to help with the program and arrangements. Even an hour of your time will be welcomed. We're still accepting nominations for the Bennyhoff award (see above) and the California Indian Heritage Preservation Award (due March 1st). We're also looking forward to participation by our colleagues from Baja California.

Once again I extend an invitation to you to visit the Presidio Archaeology Lab whenever you're in San Francisco. This month we're celebrating the rediscovery of Sfr-6, one of the bay area shellmounds recorded by Nels Nelson. Rick Fitzgerald and Mark Giambastiani [will] discuss this in more detail.

- Sannie Kenton Osborn



This begins a series of articles summarizing the Bureau of Land Management's robust and diverse cultural resource management program in California. BLM's State Archaeologist, Russell Kaldenberg, who organized the series, lays the groundwork, followed by articles from Redding Field Office Archaeologist Dr. Eric Ritter, Ukiah Field Office Archaeologist Julie Burcell, Bishop Field Office Archaeologist Kirk Halford, and Ridgecrest Field Office Archaeologist Judyth Reed. The series continues in issue 36(1), due out in March, 2002 - editor.



The Bureau, the SHPO, the Council and the National Conference of SHPOs: Experimenting with the Section 106 Process

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Introduction

Over the past few years several of my colleagues have asked for copies of our operating Protocol with the California SHPO; others have asked to explain it to them; still others queried me about how it was that the BLM, of all agencies, was able to receive endorsements to transfer the SHPO's responsibility for probably 99.5% of all undertakings to the BLM Field Office Managers. As I recall, the history of this remarkable assignment of legal authorities occurred something like this:

In 1995 Marilyn Nickels, BLM Director of Heritage Resources, Washington D. C. was approached by staff from the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers to inquire if the BLM was interested in being a "guinea pig" and developing a National Programmatic Agreement where the Council and NCSHPO would agree that the BLM would be delegated unparalleled authority in developing its "own cultural heritage program." This program would be developed and implemented with minimum oversight by either the SHPO or the Council. Marilyn felt that the agency was certainly up to the challenge of running its own program and enthusiastically volunteered that the Bureau would be the experiment that the Council and NCSHPO was looking for to implement new manners in which our National Historic Preservation Act responsibilities would be handled.

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The National Programmatic Agreement

The National Programmatic Agreement (NPA) was written and concurred with by all parties in 1997. The NPA recognized that the Bureau was an organization with staff dedicated to heritage preservation. It set up an internal oversight committee called "The National Preservation Board" which was to meet twice a year to discuss issues directly related to the implementation of the NPA. It was to consist of each of the State Archaeologists who, for the purpose of implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act, became Deputy Preservation Officers.

The draft document was sent to all federally recognized Indian tribes, professional organizations and professional cultural resource specialists for comment. Few comments were received. The NPA became the master document upon which the Council, the NCSHPO and the BLM agreed to develop the streamlined national program and to begin the experiment which would delegate authority from the Council through the individual SHPO's to BLM's State Directors and eventually to the Field Managers. The NPA stipulated that each State Office, in consultation with the local State Historic Preservation Office would develop a dependent Protocol emphasizing those responsibilities which the local SHPO was willing to transfer to the local BLM management team. Former SHPO, Cheryl Widell, was instrumental in maximizing the transfer of administrative authority from the California SHPO to the California BLM management staff. She was also instrumental in developing the streamlining "attitude" which encouraged the NCSHPO and ACHP to finalize the NPA expeditiously. A point of diversion needs to be made here. While the National Programmatic Agreement and the State Protocol Agreements all benefit project proponents and their consultants, they are internal documents that are designed for use by BLM managers and staff and SHPO or ACHP staff. They are not documents which are essential for most archaeologists to have copies of because they are only implemented by agency staff to streamline the processes and to benefit our national cultural heritage. Lets say that having a copy in your company library or academic institution is a good idea but not an essential reference source.

The State Protocol Agreement

The National goal was to have all eleven western states develop and implement a statewide protocol by the end of 1998. Wyoming and Arizona which had been experimenting with working very closely with the state SHPO's in developing a streamlined Programmatic Agreement from their old Memoranda of Understanding were the first to have training on the Section 106 process and how they were going to implement the process of transferring authority from the SHPO to BLM field managers. Training and staffing were the two most important elements of the transfer of authority. Managers and staff had to be trained in their new

responsibilities and staff had to be present to implement the transfer of authority. California had a two day training session with SHPO staff in early April 1998 as the third western state to accept the transfer of authority from the SHPO to the field managers. All field managers attended the sessions which were taught by John Douglas, the BLM Preservation Officer, Marilyn Nickels, staff from the SHPO and staff from BLM, California.

The Protocol, as it is commonly referred to, was signed by Cheryl Widell and former State Director, Ed Hastey. It was looked upon as an experiment which the Bureau felt it was ready to commit to.

Elements of the "Protocol"

The "Protocol" recognizes that the Bureau employs a professional staff of cultural heritage specialists to advise the BLM's managers and to implement cultural heritage policies consistent with statutory authorities. The purpose of the statewide agreement document is to "cooperatively implement the NPA in California. It is intended to ensure that the California BLM organizes its programs to operate efficiently and effectively in accordance with the intent and requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and that the BLM integrates its historic preservation planning and management decisions with other policy and program requirements to the maximum feasible extent in the public interest." Importantly, the Protocol streamlines the Section 106 process by not requiring case by case consultation with the SHPO on most individual undertakings.

The Protocol applies to all programs, actions, or decisions under the statutory or regulatory authority of the California BLM that, regardless of landownership, may affect historic properties. In implementing the Protocol it establishes the procedures that govern the interaction between BLM and the SHPO under the NPA. The goals of the California Protocol and the NPA are to enhance planning for and management of historic properties under the BLM's jurisdiction or control and to ensure appropriate consideration of historic properties outside BLM's jurisdiction, but which may be affected by its actions.

The 1991 Programmatic Agreement Among the SHPO and ACHP was suspended upon the signing of the Protocol and shall remain suspended so long as the NPA and the Protocol are in effect. All other existing agreement documents continue to remain in effect until implementation of their terms has been satisfactorily completed or until such time as these documents are terminated.

Other Important Conditions which were Agreed Upon

- Annual Meeting or more frequent if needed, between the SHPO and State Director, ACHP invited

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- Communication by Reporting requirements include:
 - Annual Project Data sent by December 31 of each year
 - Summary report submitted to SHPO prior to the development of the Annual Workplan
 - BLM will develop and maintain databases for records and collections management consistent with Department Manual 411, 36 CFR 79 and Section 112 (2) of the NHPA
- SHPO will be invited to Scoping meetings for land use plans for the purpose of identifying issues that should be addressed in the Plan
- BLM will invite the SHPO to participate on public field tours related to land use planning efforts
- Formal consultation is conducted between the SHPO and the BLM State Director or Deputy Preservation Officer.
- Contact between BLM Managers, in coordination with their heritage staff may occur
- The SHPO professional staff and BLM Cultural Heritage staff may communicate at their discretion on issues related to specific undertakings
- BLM will invite SHPO to participate in internal Field Office program reviews.
- BLM will ensure that curation and disposition of all archaeological materials and data from Federal lands conform to the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines (36 CFR 79), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (PL 101-601)
- BLM will nominate at least twelve historic properties per year to the National Register of Historic Places.
- BLM will have ongoing training for field managers, supervisors, and for cultural heritage staff. The Cultural heritage staff will meet yearly, usually in conjunction with the Society for California Archaeology, to discuss issues concerning the cultural heritage program
- BLM recognizes that participation of cultural heritage staff in Professional Societies and annual meetings is integral to staying abreast of developments and advances in the discipline and for enhancing professional knowledge and skills
- The SHPO may request that particular documents be subjected to professional peer review, which will not delay the implementation of undertakings
- BLM will develop and implement programs in support of public education and community outreach including but not limited to California Archaeology Week, Adventures in the Past, Cooperative Stewardship, Professional and Avocational Societies, etc.
- BLM will solicit input from American Indian communities and individual members of American Indian communities through statutory guidance as well as volition of the State Director.

The Protocol also explicated how historic properties were to be identified and evaluated. It integrated the BLM 8100 Manual series, and to the extent prudent and feasible with the California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, and the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology. Item V. A emphasizes that:

 - As soon as possible during the planning stages on an undertaking, BLM will determine the information needed to identify and evaluate historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 - BLM will generally conduct Class III inventories to identify historic properties and traditional cultural resources
 - Less than a Class III may occur with the concurrence of SHPO staff and/or the District or State lead.

Evaluation, Section V. B, emphasizes that BLM, unless otherwise agreed to in consultation with the SHPO, will ensure that historic properties that cannot be avoided are evaluated in accordance with BLM's 8100 Manual Standards, the National Register criteria as found in 36 CFR 60.4, and the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines.

 - Any unresolved disagreement shall be submitted to the Keeper in accordance with 36 CFR 63
 - For management purposes, BLM may assume the eligibility of a cultural resource or group of resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
 - Section V. G. includes reference to Appendix B which details those undertakings which are exempt from review under this Protocol—these include as far ranging issues as a "burn dump," stabilizing historic properties if the replacement is in kind material, apiary sites adjacent to a designated road or route of travel, etc. (See Appendix B)

Thresholds for SHPO Review (VI. A. Required Consultation)

BLM shall consult the SHPO for the following undertakings. Unless otherwise agreed to, the SHPO shall have 30 calendar days from receipt of adequate documentation to respond to any written request for consultation. Should the SHPO not respond within this time limit, BLM shall document the SHPO's failure to respond and may proceed with its course of action.

- Interstate undertakings
- Undertakings that may affect National Historic Landmarks or nationally significant properties included in

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the National Register of Historic Places. When an NHL may be affected, BLM shall also consult the Council pursuant to 36 CFR 800.10

- Undertakings having an adverse effect as defined by 36 CFR 800.9(b)
- Undertakings involving land exchanges or land sales exceeding 10,000 acres of land
- Undertakings where mitigation banking is recommended
- Undertakings the BLM proposes to transfer lands to the State of California and there is not an agreement document governing the undertaking
- Undertakings where traditional cultural properties or sacred sites may be affected
- Undertakings that require expertise that the BLM does not possess, and
- Undertakings that BLM's professional staff, through their management wishes to bring to the attention of the SHPO.

The agency agreed to "resolve adverse effects by notifying the SHPO in writing," developing Agreement Documents or Treatment Plans and giving the SHPO staff 30 days to comment and to forward the agreement document to the Council. The agency also agreed to assess each field office's ability to implement the provisions of the Protocol within six months of execution and annually thereafter. Among items which need to be assessed include:

- Whether the office has qualified staff
- Whether undertakings are receiving cultural resource consideration
- Whether project documentation is completed and sent to SHPO in a timely manner
- Whether cultural resources staff are making accurate professional judgements
- Whether cultural resource identification, evaluation and treatment has occurred before undertakings proceed
- Whether final reports are being completed and sent to the SHPO
- Whether follow-up monitoring, where required by avoidance stipulations, MOA or treatment plan specifications, is being completed.

In hiring new professional staff, BLM committed to following Section 112 (a)(1)(B) of the NHPA and emphasizes selecting candidates that meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards. Each field office should employ at least one full time, permanent Cultural Heritage Specialist. Heritage

Resources Assistants (HFA) are authorized to carry out very limited scope inventory.

Each office was certified by the Preservation Board to operate under the Protocol subject to a lengthy Decertification process and Recertification process which is initiated by the Preservation Board based upon a recommendation by the State Director or the Field Office Manager.

Analysis

So, just how is this all working? The only review so far was conducted in December 1998. The findings were interesting. The delegation of authority was something which managers liked because it seemed to speed up their projects and reduced the uncertainty which comes with sending letters to other agencies for comment and/or concurrence. Other than those fairly obvious findings, the other finding which was significant was the high level of vacancies which the Bureau had in California. After a meeting between SHPO staff and the State Directorate, the BLM State Director committed to having at least one professional archaeologist in each of the Field Offices and also committed to begin hiring a second archaeologist in Field Offices which had a heavy work load.

The work load of the SHPO staff which once was committed to Bureau projects has been directed to other undertakings for agencies other than the BLM.

The SHPO has asked for another review of the Protocol Implementation. This will happen within the next few months. The California Bureau Directorate has entirely been replaced and the SHPO and many of their archaeological staff has also changed.

The vacancy rate in California BLM is low, presently the Field Archaeologist in Barstow is vacant. All other Field Offices have at least a person in the Field Office representing cultural heritage. In several of the offices that person is a mentored Student Career Educational Program (SCEP) candidate working towards their Master's Degree. A few of our offices have SCEP students acting as Field Office archaeologists without the benefit of having a mentor. This undoubtedly puts tremendous pressure upon the SCEP archaeologist. A few of the SCEP archaeologists (we have 7) appear to be almost ready to receive their Master's Degree. One of the major benefits to the Bureau is that these students are conducting their research on public lands. Their "life sites" will be archaeological sites that they will be able to ensure are managed properly throughout their career because they are ones which they will be able to monitor and oversee as a portion of their job.

How are the managers doing acting on behalf of the SHPO? At least one manager has acted as a peer focal point.

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He has received the power to more effectively manage the resources under his jurisdiction and bluntly states that he does not want to lose the power that comes along with the responsibility. He has enthusiastically informed several other managers that he will do whatever it takes to make certain the Protocol works for the resource and for him. Other managers enthusiastically endorse it for its time saving and "local control" aspects.

How are we doing on meeting the conditions and stipulations which we agreed to? If we measure by the number of properties listed in the National Register, we are already behind by about 40 properties. If we use the measure of Section 110 work, we are ahead of where we were six years ago in Section 110 inventory because we were doing none. We are now doing about 600 acres per year per Field Office.

The upcoming review will shed more light on how the other members of the management team feel about their responsibilities and obligations under the Protocol. Because this had never been attempted before, there are a significant number of questions about what certain parts of the Protocol mean and how they should be measured. A significant measure which we will try to answer is "Are the resources better off than they were under the suspended Programmatic Agreement?"

Rolla Queen and Marlene Grangaard, along with Hans Kreutzberg, Gary Reinoehl, Dwight Dutschke, and myself were the chief authors of the document. Except for Gary, who is now with the California Energy Commission, the assignment of fine tuning the Protocol will probably fall again on most of us to enable necessary changes to be made to continue with the implementation of the experiment which began with the National Programmatic Agreement and led to our statewide Protocol.

Historical Archaeology of the Yreka Trail

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During 2000 and 2001 the Bureau of Land Management in cooperation with the Klamath National Forest, California Department of Forestry, the Siskiyou County Historical Society, The Northern California Resource Center, and various volunteers, conducted archaeological research on Siskiyou County's Yreka Trail, a 73 mile long segment of the California-Emigrant Trail. This route was probably in part an earlier series of Native American Indian trails. By the late 1820s-early 1830s trappers began following parts of this trail succeeded by various explorers and military expeditions. The use as an emigrant trail was initiated in 1852 and this

duty continued into the 1860s. Subsequently, the Yreka Trail was used in certain segments by the military during the Modoc War of the 1870s and by local settlers. Parts of the trail were in essence abandoned by the 1870s or 1880s, although sporadic use continues on sections to this day, including service in cattle drives.

Because of the historic importance of this trail, ongoing impacts or proposed impacting projects and land sales, a cooperative archaeological and historical research project was initiated and continues. This trail crosses both private land and BLM and USFS administered lands ranging from those heavily forested to sagebrush scrub. Research to date on about six miles of this trail in various segments has been completed. A systematic field documentation form has been devised (available upon request) and field work completed through, among other methods, rigorous systematic sweeps using metal detectors and detailed photography and imaging. The public benefits of this research will include interpretation through a brochure, signing, and an information kiosk; opening protected segments to visitations and hiking and horseback riding, development of a film, and publications of various sorts. Since research on historic roads and trails has become quite popular these days and agencies and other individuals and groups have increasingly become aware of not only the sensitivity of damage to these routes but also to their information and interpretive potential, the abbreviated research design used in this Yreka Trail work is presented below for possible application—at least in part—to other such research endeavors.

Research Questions: The Yreka Trail

1. Chronological Aspects

- a. When were certain segments, loops, parallel alignments and connections used?
- b. Why were certain portions of the trail and its connections abandoned?
- c. Were there chronological gaps in trail use? If so, why did these gaps occur and how do you archaeologically determine periods of non use?



Left: An Austrian military button found along the Yreka trail. Glenn Faris has examined the button and indicates that the lettering running along the edge of the double headed eagle suggests service for or allegiance to the Duchy of Burgau (an Austrian State). The button may have been made from a small 19th century coin.

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d. What is the interplay of trail connections? When and why was the Yreka Trail abandoned and was this a slow or more rapid event? Discuss the abandonment issue.

Test Implications: Documentation through archival research and study of artifactual and feature discoveries and a detailed study of various trail alignments and connections.

2. Trail Function

a. What function did various segments/alignments of the trail serve, e.g., foot travel, exploration, trapping/hunting, freighting, domesticated animal movement, military transportation, settlement, etc.?

b. What types of animals and wagons were used on the trail and various portions of the trail and how did such uses



Top: Ritter Surveying the Yreka Trail.

Bottom: Some sections of the trail are very well defined.

vary over time? What were the causes of trail use variability?

c. What relationship is there between the Yreka Trail and earlier Native American Indian routes and regional uses?

d. What is the relationship between the Yreka Trail and later regional transportation/travel/commercial routes?

Test Implications: Documentation through archival research, map study and analysis of artifacts, features and trail complexity.

3. Environmental Constraints on Trail Placement and Use

a. What are the relationships between various natural environmental factors and trail placement, e.g., vegetation communities, landscape, drainages, stream crossings, lakes, mountain passes, etc.? Are there alternate routes related to changing environmental conditions? Do route segments relate to lowest cost/effort in travel transportation, and are there variations related to mode of transportation?

b. What effect did various terrain features have on the condition and integrity of travel means, e.g., wagon durability, animal health, fatigue, rest/camp areas, forage/food and water for livestock and humans, etc.? For instance, were rockier stretches of the trail more conducive to breakage of artifacts related to transportation such as wagon parts, shoes for animals, more delicate artifacts within or hanging on wagons, etc.? How did this interplay with the size and type of party traveling and time period?

Test implications: Examination of the interplay of environment (terrain, water, vegetation during travel period), trail remnants, artifacts (i.e., various types of wagon/buggy parts, horseshoe/oxen shoe/mule shoe distribution, cartridges, prehistoric artifacts), and variations in road design and construction, camps and other features. Archival information should also be used. GPS units, topographic and environmental maps, and aerial photographs can help in the accurate positioning of evidence.

4. Travel Behavior

a. What can be found archaeologically that relates to aspects of travel behavior such as travel stops and camps, disposal/loss patterns of artifacts and dead animals, scavenging of previous lost or disposed items, entertainment, work tasks, etc.?

b. Does the archaeological record along the trail relate to issues of age, gender, ethnic composition, conflict, contact between cultural groups, etc.?

c. Is there evidence of trail construction and trail work groups? What is the nature of this evidence?

Test Implications: Documentation of trail architecture, relationship of trail segments to artifact and feature types and their variability, discovery of archaeological evidence just off-trail, such as camp sites; feature and artifact variability by placement along the trail as mapped by GPS, archival information, etc.

5. *Landform Dynamics and Management Considerations*

a. How has the trail changed in its configuration, placement and integrity over time, from both natural phenomena and human agents?

b. How can the trail today be best interpreted and used? What portions can be improved or stabilized and how can public (and perhaps private) sections be protected?

Test Implications: Detailed on-the-ground study through photo/digital documentation, fine-tuned mapping, impact evaluation, classification of trail segments; and study of old maps, aerial photographs and other documents.

6. *Other Considerations*

a. Relationship of the Yreka Trail to other major western trails/routes and local, regional and national events, such as the Civil War, Gold Rush, Modoc War, etc.

b. Relationship of the Yreka Trail to westward expansion, Victorianism, urbanism, the Gold Rush and its aftermath, the rise of capitalism, especially industrial capitalism (and transportation of goods) in the West and United States as a whole.

c. Issues of technology and technological developments can be briefly approached, as in changes in wagon and buggy construction, firearm developments, metal working, etc.

d. What happened to a settler's wagon when it reached its destination?

e. Can one expect to find evidence of multiple use of a single wagon and how could multiple use be determined other than through archival means?

f. Were settlers' wagons easily converted for re-use as a freighter, or would there be discernible differences in the two that might be determined from recovered artifacts?

g. Will the study team be able to assign use or time periods to hand-forged (vs. machine made) wagon hardware?

h. An expectation is that settlers were on the final segment of their journey, and that much of their "nonessential" belongings had already been jettisoned. Will this expectation be validated by limited artifact recovery?

i. Will recovery of artifacts related to convenience goods be attributable to freighting eastwards or to local use?

j. What will be the determinable factors in separating the features and artifactual signatures of emigrant/explorer and military trail use from short trail segment or cross trail use by local ranchers and Big-wheels and railroad logging enterprises?

k. Current literature suggests that the Yreka Trail was either not a very important byway or that it saw spikes of use. Can archival data provide details to challenge this notion, e.g., number of people/wagons using the trail, names of freighters who would have used the trail, number of wagons in freight trains, number of trips made by freight companies, length of time a particular freighter was in business, use by dispersed settlers near various trail segments?

These various lines of inquiry are, of course, not exhaustive. Research results necessarily are dependant on how much of the trail/road is subjected to detailed field study and how much archival research can be completed. The integrity of trail segments is also a consideration, including adverse effects from logging, highway development, prior collecting, agricultural uses, etc. This trail in various segments from near Yreka and Sheep Rock, over portions of the Klamath National Forest, and into the Modoc Plateau is a study in progress. More than 500 artifacts and numerous features are under analysis as well as a detailed look into landform-trail

Recent Investigations in the Cache Creek Natural Area

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Introduction

The Cache Creek Natural Area is situated between Clear Lake and the Sacramento Valley, and includes over 74,000 acres of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Ukiah Field Office. The property is rich with cultural resources including the Cache Creek Archaeological District, which is comprised of 43 prehistoric sites ranging from lithic scatters to village sites and major ceremonial centers, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. Descendants of the area's prehistoric inhabitants, the southern Wintun or Patwin, are actively involved in management of the property. Preservation of the exceptional cultural resource values, both Native American traditional and archaeological, is a management priority.

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Of importance archaeologically, past research in the Cache Creek Natural Area, albeit limited, suggests aboriginal use of the property began in the Paleo-Indian Period and continued uninterrupted to Contact. Future archaeological investigations could yield information critical to understanding early use and settlement of the Cache Creek area and region at large.

To date, of the immense acreage that makes up the management area, only about 6,500 acres have been inventoried. A primary objective of management efforts, therefore, is the identification and evaluation of cultural resources. Of particular importance, though, existing information suggests catastrophic data loss from both natural and human-caused impacts to sites. For example, most, if not all, of the sites within the Cache Creek Natural Area are being effected on some level by natural erosion processes. Additionally, site vandalism is an ongoing problem at a number of sites. The BLM and the Tribes have begun to focus efforts on site stabilization and protection measures, as well as implementation of data recovery to mitigate archaeological and cultural losses.

In order to face this daunting task, the BLM sought the assistance of the California State University, Chico Archaeological Research Program. Working under a Cooperative Agreement, the BLM and the University have developed a research program aimed at providing educational opportunities for CSU Chico staff, students and the public, addressing research topics which will aid in long-term cultural resource management, and finally, development of conservation and treatment plans for threatened archaeological resources.

Over the last two years, BLM archaeologists, CSU staff and students, and members of Cortina Rancheria have worked together to ensure that important archaeological and cultural resources within the Cache Creek Natural Area are identified and protected. The following provides a brief overview of two of our collaborative efforts within the management area including (1) ongoing Paleo-Indian research at Lak-1580, and (2) enforcement of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 at a significant ethnographic village site.

Archaeological Investigations at Lak-1580

In California, traces of the Paleo-Indian Period are rare, generally amounting to only a handful of isolated artifacts and a few sites statewide. Archaeological research in the North Coast Ranges has revealed very few archaeological traces of this age and no well-defined, single component loci. In the Cache Creek Natural Area three sites have produced obsidian hydration values suggestive of Paleo-Indian occupation of the area (Solari 1994). Initial studies at Lak-1580, for example, produced hydration rim values in the 8.2-13.7 micron range with a mean 9.33 microns (SD 1.25). These values imply significant antiquity for the site and may indicate deposits more than 12,500 years old, consistent with



Figure 1: Larry Weigel, Greg White, Paul Peterson, and Todd Jaffke complete an exposure at Lak-1580, July, 2000.

newly calibrated radiocarbon age ranges for western North American Paleo-Indian sites.

Lak-1580 is situated on a high, remnant terrace overlooking the confluence of the main and north forks of Cache Creek. These two drainages constitute the heart of the Cache Creek Natural Area. In July of 2000, excavations were conducted at Lak-1580 by the BLM and CSU Chico to identify the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit.

Initial excavation of 1x1-m squares set at 10-m intervals along an axial line indicated that there was an overall sparse scatter across the terrace remnant, but also several discrete patches of higher artifact density. One of the most pronounced patches was selected for excavation, and a 6x4-m area exposure was dug and 1/8"-screened (Figure 1). The exposure produced 7 non-fluted biface fragments, 1 fluted obsidian biface fragment (see cover), 5 mano fragments, and 5 millingslab fragments. While dominated by Borax Lake obsidian, varied flaked stone source materials were recovered, including chert, basalt, Napa Valley obsidian, and Mt. Konocti obsidian. Consistent with the weathered, deflated character of the deposit no organic material was recovered.

Analysis is ongoing. Special studies were undertaken to further evaluate the chronographic structure of the site. Two bulk soil samples each weighing more than 2.5 kilos were recovered from the area exposure and submitted to Beta Analytic, Inc. for bulk low carbon radiocarbon dating. However, both samples produced no measurable carbon, again, consistent with the long exposure and weathering of the porous, gravelly terrace remnant. Preliminary obsidian hydration rim studies on 122 artifacts produced a mode of 7.9 microns and a mean average of 7.02 microns (SD=1.8) (Figure 2), suggesting a modal age of between 7,000-9,500 years old (Figure 3), falling within the time period associated with the Borax Lake Pattern.

However, obsidian hydration results from elsewhere on the transect suggest that other loci of greater antiquity exist

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antiquity will enable seminal investigations into Paleo-Archaic Period settlement systems, mobility patterns, subsistence economies, material culture, chronology, and assemblage composition.

ARPA Enforcement and Data Recovery at Old Tebti

In January of last year, the BLM completed acquisition of the 12,000 acre Payne Ranch. The property, which is bounded on the south by Cache Creek and on the east by Bear Creek, was acquired for its natural and cultural resource values. The acquisition is an important addition to the Cache Creek Natural Area. Of particular importance in terms of cultural resources, the acquisition included Old Tebti, an ethnographic village site of the Chenoposel triblet of the Patwin.

Old Tebti (Col-11) is situated at the confluence of Bear and Cache Creeks. The archaeological remains include at least 12 house-pit depressions as well as a large dance house feature. The BLM and the local tribes immediately had concerns regarding protection of the site. Of particular concern to everyone was the fact that the site has been the target of looting activities since as far back as the 1930s when initial site documentation was completed. While initially there was no evidence that vandalism had occurred at the site in some time, within about three months of the acquisition, looters targeted Old Tebti.

Damage eventually expanded to include a large portion of the eastern edge of the site as well as disturbances within a number of house-pit depressions. Working closely with the local Tribes, the BLM began a criminal investigation as per the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). During evidence collection, it was determined that the primary disturbance likely involved a burial deposit. For example, large quantities of burned clamshell disk beads were noted in the looters spoils suggestive of a cremation burial, and eventually human remains were identified. Given the sensitive nature of the site, it was decided that video surveillance was needed. Worth noting is the fact that 3/4 of the total cost of the equipment was paid for by the Cache Creek Casino Community Development Fund and Cortina Rancheria, and the remainder by CSU Chico and the BLM.

The BLM and the Tribes agreed that preventing further disturbance to the burial area was of the utmost importance. The decision was therefore made to conduct data recovery, not only to support the ongoing ARPA case, but also to identify what was believed to be one or two burials. Of primary importance, excavations would assist the Tribes in preparing for re-interment of their ancestors as per the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Additionally, it is important to note that everyone, including the Patwin, felt that the situation provided an important opportunity to learn more about the people who had lived at Old Tebti. Data recovery was

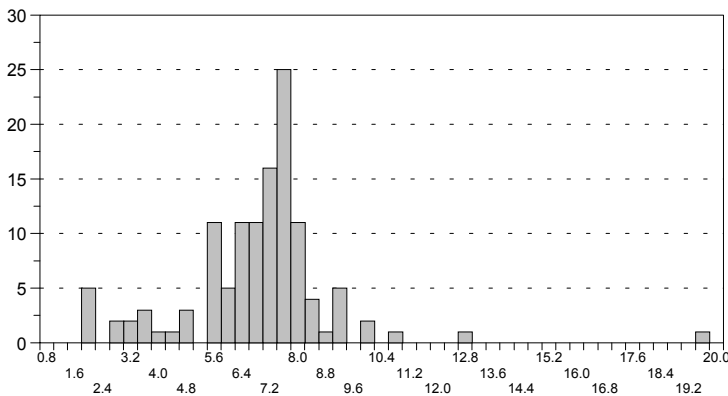
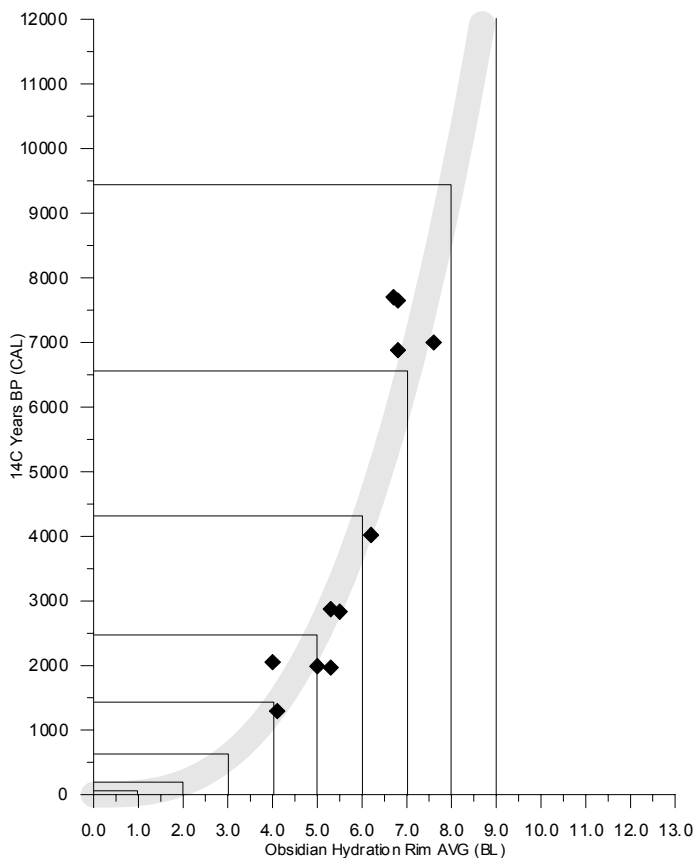


Figure 2: Preliminary Borax Lake obsidian hydration rim sample from the full length of the transect, Lak-1580 ($n = 122$).

elsewhere on the site. Future field studies at the site will address this possibility. In the hope of finding additional Lower Archaic and Paleo-Indian loci, further inventory of the Cache Creek Natural Area is planned, targeting the isolated terrace remnants. Identification of additional sites of this

Figure 3: Borax Lake obsidian hydration rate curve for Clear Lake basin (from White 1999). Based on 11 Radiocarbon/OH pairs (diamonds). Radiocarbon date calibrations based on Stuiver and Reimer (1993). $r^2 = 0.83$.



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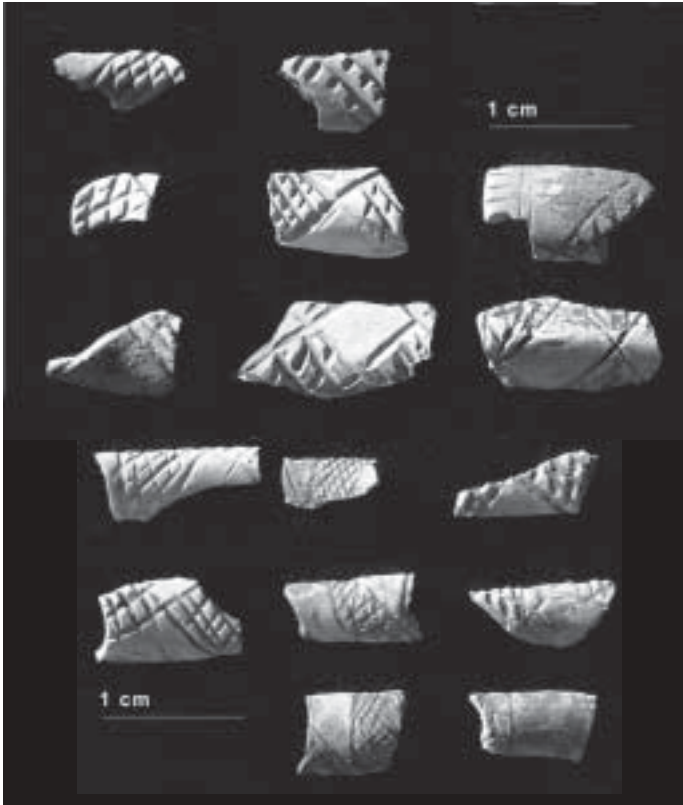


Figure 4: Carved bone ear tube or whistle fragments from Col-11.

conducted by BLM staff, CSU Chico staff and students and members of Cortina Rancheria as part of the Chico State Fall Field School.

Field efforts began with completion of thorough surface maps including detailed plots of 10x10-m squares and a larger transit-based contour map. The maps were drawn with special attention paid to the variation in midden color and density, as well as the distribution of cultural features such as housepits, rock concentrations, and bedrock mortars. Further, documented was the location and extent of active ground-disturbing activity including rodent runs, visitor trails, and various signs of looting.

Upon completion of the maps, attention was directed to the primary looter's disturbance which was situated on an adjoining lower terrace at the eastern margin of the site. A 6x8-m grid was established incorporating the looting pit and spoils. Eight one-meter-wide, six-meter-long strips were demarcated, numbered 'A' through 'H' from north to south. Loose looting spoils contained in each strip were scraped into buckets and screened through 1/8"-dry rocker screens. An estimated total of 2.0 m³ was screened.

The deposit was quite loose, ashy, and rich in oak and grey pine bark and limb wood charcoal. Further, the exercise produced a very unusual and distinct cultural assemblage. Typical midden constituents were rare, including a few obsidian flakes, unburned bones, and fire-affected rocks

which bore stains indicating they were derived from midden slough accumulating at the base of the bank to the upper terrace. However, the screens were filled with an estimated 5,500 burned and calcined bone fragments. Preliminary osteological analysis has determined that all or nearly all of the burned bones are either definitely human or cannot be ruled out as human. Less than 100 items of non-burned bone were recovered, all of which appear to be intrusive modern ground-dwelling species or derived from the midden slough. Screening also produced more than 4,000 burned clamshell disk beads and fragments and other burned and fragmentary artifacts including numerous grey pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) nut shells likely to be pine nit bead fragments, four abalone ornaments, two soapstone pipe fragments, four magnesite beads, one *Olivella* bead, and 20 fragments of decorated bone ear tubes or whistles (Figure 4).

Once exposed, the walls of the looting pit revealed the terrace in profile, providing critical information on the nature of the feature and its depositional context. The near-surface deposit was a fine, sandy silt approximately 1.5 m thick, resting non-conformably on a coarse-grained, consolidated alluvial gravel. Thus, it appears that the terrace, which is just 12-feet in elevation above the current (summertime) creek level, had been heavily scoured and weathered in advance of deposition of the flood-deposited silt. The lack of soil development in the sandy silt indicated too that it was fairly young, probably deposited within the span of occupation represented by the Phase I-late Phase II midden on the high terrace, above. The profile also revealed several distinct cultural features contained within the sandy silt, composed of thick lenses of ash, charcoal, bone, and artifacts. These features had clearly been the looters targets and had yielded the unusual assemblage which was recovered in the screens. While revealed only partially in cross-section, the features appeared to have been broad, shallow pits measuring around 2 m across by 50 cm deep. The pit floors were fired red and covered in charcoal, indicating that hot fires were initially built in the pits. The pits were filled with white ash and burned human bone and artifacts, suggesting that the deceased were subsequently burned on the pyre with artifact offerings. The predominance of white ash and calcined bone suggests that the fires were well-tended until they were fully extinguished.

Laboratory work continues. With respect to basic issues of association and context, bead and ornament types recovered from the looting spoils are identical to types Johnson (n.d.) and Neitz (1934) reported for the midden, indicating that the two loci are related. Preliminary evaluation of the artifact assemblage indicates that all of the beads or ornaments were worked using traditional methods and technology, and none exhibit metal tool marks, which is consistent with the lack of glass trade beads suggesting a precontact date. However, given the preponderance of late Phase II bead types likely to be less than 350 years old (clamshell disk, *Olivella* 'E' series, pine nut, and magnesite beads), we can narrow the age range considerably to somewhere between A.D. 1600-1840, or

contemporaneous with the latest phase of occupation of the midden, according to Johnson. Analyses of the human remains, requested by tribal representatives, is attempting to identify a minimum number of individuals and the general pattern of burning which may help us further characterize the activities which produced the feature.

Given the significance of the deposit, both in terms of archaeological value and its importance to the Tribes, prevention of further damage by vandals was deemed necessary. Post-excavation, the BLM and Tribes worked together to construct a protective barrier on the portion of the site containing the burial deposit. Approximately ½ m of soil was placed on top of the deposit, followed by large riprap making the area virtually impenetrable to those who would disturb the burials.

The ARPA investigation continues as well. However, whether or not the BLM is able to pursue a criminal ARPA prosecution, the previously discussed work at Old Tebti and the partnerships that have been fostered, will set the stage for proactive cultural resource management in the Cache Creek Natural Area.

Summary and Conclusions

The partnership between the BLM, Patwin descendants and the CSU Chico Archaeological Research Program has resulted in major steps being made toward the development of a comprehensive cultural resource management program for the Cache Creek Natural Area. Over the last two years, collaborative efforts have resulted in the protection of a number of important archaeological resources, and significant scientific contributions have been made. With each research effort, the archaeological data base becomes larger, and future research possibilities are generated. The future holds exciting possibilities as we work together to protect and learn from the past.

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The Saline Salt Tram Summit Station Tenders' Cabin

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In September 1999, the Bishop Field Office began to stabilize and restore the Saline Salt Tram Summit Station Cabin. Located in the rugged Inyo Mountains, east of the Owens Valley of eastern California, the cabin was occupied by the control station tender and his family (Figure 1). The Saline Salt Tram is a fascinating piece of history. It transported salt from Saline Valley, over the Inyo Mountains and down to a processing station just north of the town of Swansea at Owens Lake, where it was then transported by rail

Figure 1: Salt Tram tender and his family, ca. 1913-1930.



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Figure 2: Dilapidated tender's cabin, 1998.

to market. The construction of the 13½ mile tram line began in 1911 and the first salt was delivered over its course, to Owens Valley, on July 2, 1913. The Tram last carried salt in 1930.

The construction of the Tram is an engineering and construction feat for the turn of the century. The Tram, which actually includes five separate, prefabricated tram systems, linked together by switching or control stations, rises 7,000 feet out of Saline Valley to where it crosses the Inyo Mountains at 8,720 feet and descends 5,000 feet to Owens Lake. Fifty four miles of 1^{1/8} inch cable had to be strung between the towers and control stations, an extraordinary task considering the rugged nature of the Inyo Mountains and the modes of transportation of the day.

In 1974 the Salt Tram was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, recognized as an important aspect of our National historical heritage. The Tram represents a wholly unique aspect of Californian as well as American history. This National Register site is one of a kind, built to transport salt instead of silver or gold and is replicated nowhere else in North America, or the world, as far as we know.

Figure 3: Tender's cabin and Summit Control Station, ca. 1913-1930.



Photo Documentation Project

Over the years the elements and vandals have contributed to the degradation of this historical treasure. On May 4-8, 1998, Bishop Field Office archaeologist, Kirk Halford, and photography instructor Daniel McIntyre, led a team of volunteers from the San Clemente High School photography class to the Inyo Mountains, to assess and photo document the current condition of the Tram. The project focused on the structures on the gentler sloping west side of the Inyo Mountains. Through the efforts of the photography students this spectacular historical feature will be preserved in perpetuity. The student's work has created a record that will be used and admired by archaeologists, students of history, and the public into the future, long after the tram towers and control stations have been erased from the landscape by the forces of nature.

The Stabilization Project

In late September, 1999, the Bishop Field Office, along with a cadre of volunteers, began an ambitious project to stabilize the Tram tender's cabin at the Summit Station. Due to the loss of the doors and windows, the roof had blown off in a violent gust of winter winds sometime in the 1970s. Being fully exposed to the elements, the building began a slow process of decay with damage to its foundation, interior superstructure and a its beautiful wraparound deck (Figure 2).

The stabilization process began by first recording the structure so that its original design and form could be closely replicated. On August 27 and 28, 1998, architect Brian Webb with the help of Tom Budlong recorded the current condition of the structure and provided detailed schematics. From the remnants of the building, Brian was able to provide scale drawings of what the original structure looked like. The architectural drawings and old photos from the Eastern California Museum (Figure 3) provided a good understanding of the building's original construction and laid the foundation for its stabilization and reconstruction of the roof and deck. Volunteers worked to clean up the site, sort usable lumber and prepare the building for stabilization. An inventory was

Figure 4: Stabilized structure, August 2001.



taken, and with the help of the plans, needed materials were ordered.

In 1999, on Labor Day Weekend, 14 volunteers from the Gear Grinders of Ridgecrest helped transport the materials via 4WD vehicles to the site. It took three days to move the lumber six miles over the rugged Cerro Gordo/Swansea road which provided us all with a scale of the immensity of the original construction project. Stabilization began in early September, led by Salt Tram Historian Don Becker and archaeologist Kirk Halford, and the major portions of the project were completed in October of this year (Figure 4). With the help of over 30 volunteers, the Salt Tram tender's cabin and a unique part of our historical heritage is being preserved for the enjoyment and experience of generations to come.

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Ridgecrest Field Office Cultural Resource Activity

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The Ridgecrest Field Office is located in Indian Wells Valley on the east side of the Sierra Nevada and just south of Owens Valley. It is situated at the interface between the Mojave Desert and Great Basin, and the staff manages a couple million acres of public lands that share characteristics of both. The resource area boundaries stretch from Fish Lake Valley on the Nevada state line down to Lancaster in the heart of the Mojave Desert. The cultural resources staff consists of two archaeologists, Judyth Reed, the program lead, and David "Jack" Scott, who will soon complete his MA and become a permanent full-time staff member. The Ridgecrest Field Office has very large and active programs in range, off-highway vehicle events and activities, lands, and minerals, with wilderness and other recreation activities on a smaller scale. Several factors, such as being on the interface between two major ecological zones, and having areas like the southern Owens Valley, Little Lake, and other lake and river systems (some dating to the Pleistocene and earlier, some still

in existence today), have combined to make the cultural resource base extremely rich and complex. Two sites within the resource area boundaries, the Rose Spring site (on BLM land) and the Stahl site (on private land) have been important in establishing cultural chronologies for the western Great Basin. Because of the high level of activity in other programs and the quantity and quality of cultural resources present, the support work load is extremely heavy. Nevertheless, we manage to carry out some proactive cultural resources work each year.

Site Stewardship

California BLM's first site stewardship training class was held in May 1998 in Ridgecrest. Site stewards are trained volunteer site monitors. Their training consists of a day of classroom instruction and a day in the field with the agency archaeologist with whom they work. They then either select or are assigned to a site or area which they are expected to visit at least once a month and submit a written report to BLM each time. We held a second class in June of 2001. We now have around 30 stewards who watch over around a hundred sites, mostly in National Register districts or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. When we did that first class, I had no idea how important this program and the site stewards would become to our cultural resources program. While some of the site stewards have been content to do their monthly monitoring and submit their written reports, most of them have gone far beyond that. They have volunteered an incredible amount of time caring for their assigned monitoring locations until they are intimately familiar with them. They provide me with far more information than I had expected, including finding previously unknown sites, mapping sites and site complexes, computerizing photos, maps, and other records, and assisting BLM with other projects. They have participated in inventories and data recovery projects, they keep their eyes open anytime they are out on public lands and report back on cultural resources they have seen or activities that may be impacting them, and they have become valuable ambassadors to the community on behalf of resources on public lands.

Research

In May, 2000, as part of the BLM's Archaeology and Cultural Awareness Program, we carried out archaeological excavation and other research at Reilly Townsite and Anthony Mill, a nineteenth-century mining complex in Panamint Valley. Much of the work was done by volunteers, including a number of our site stewards, under the direction of professional archaeologists from BLM and the Forest Service. The work was intended to be a public education opportunity, but the location was selected to support research on the site for a master's thesis by a student archaeologist who works for BLM. The state of preservation at the site is remarkable; a minimal amount of public interpretation has

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been established at Reilly and we anticipate a vastly improved interpretation opportunity making use of the information being assembled for the thesis.

In August-September of 2001 we carried out data recovery on a prehistoric site in the Lava Mountains in the northeastern corner of San Bernardino County. The site, a dense midden containing flaked and groundstone artifacts, had been vandalized decades ago, and the surface had never healed. It still looked like a freshly vandalized site. We designed another Archaeology and Cultural Awareness project to examine the site and learn what we could from what the vandals had left, provide an opportunity for the public to participate in an archaeological excavation, and to rehabilitate the surface as much as possible to make it look less like a vandalized archaeological site. The site is within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern for cultural resources that is currently being nominated to the National Register, so even if we found that the vandals had left nothing, we wanted to remove the evidence of vandalism to protect other sites in the vicinity. What we found was both exciting and disappointing. The exciting part is that the site proved to be very deep, especially for desert sites, and the lower levels appear to have been untouched by the vandals. Deep, stratified middens are rare in this part of the Mojave Desert, so the site is likely to prove to be very important to the archaeology of the northern Mojave. The disappointing part, of course, is that what may have been one of the most scientifically important sites in the northern Mojave has been so badly vandalized. Materials from the site are being analyzed, and we hope for the best.

In 2000 Professor Mark Allen from Cal Poly Pomona began a field school at a prehistoric archaeological district about six miles from the Lava Mountains site. He and his students are on their second year of investigations. The district contains both historic and prehistoric materials, including petroglyphs, stacked stone structures (hunting blinds and/or meditation circles), and midden areas containing flaked and groundstone, fire-affected rock, etc. Because these sites are so close to the one we excavated in September we are hoping that information from the two sites will be useful cross-references for each other.

Over the past two years, Julie Burcell, BLM archaeologist from the Ukiah Field Office, has been carrying out research in Panamint Valley for her Master's Thesis. She has inventoried over 2000 acres with the help of other BLM archaeologists and many of our site stewards. She is investigating a complex of rock alignments, trails, rock circles, stacked stone structures, etc. around the shoreline of Pleistocene Lake Panamint. Ron Dorn will be taking samples at some of her sites in December for dating purposes and sometime in this fiscal year she will be up in a helicopter for aerial photography of the valley and alignments. Since much speculation about their age surrounds sites like these associated with Pleistocene lakes, we are expecting a real contribution to our understanding of their place in time from Julie's work.

Site Stabilization

Continuing the work at Reilly Townsite, this year we contracted with the National Park Service Architectural Conservation Division to stabilize some of the most important and most threatened structures at Reilly. Most of the structures there are stacked stone, unmortared or badly mortared, and easily damaged by visitors who climb on the walls. We hope to continue stabilization of the entire townsite and mill site over the next few years.



Confused
about
what
happens
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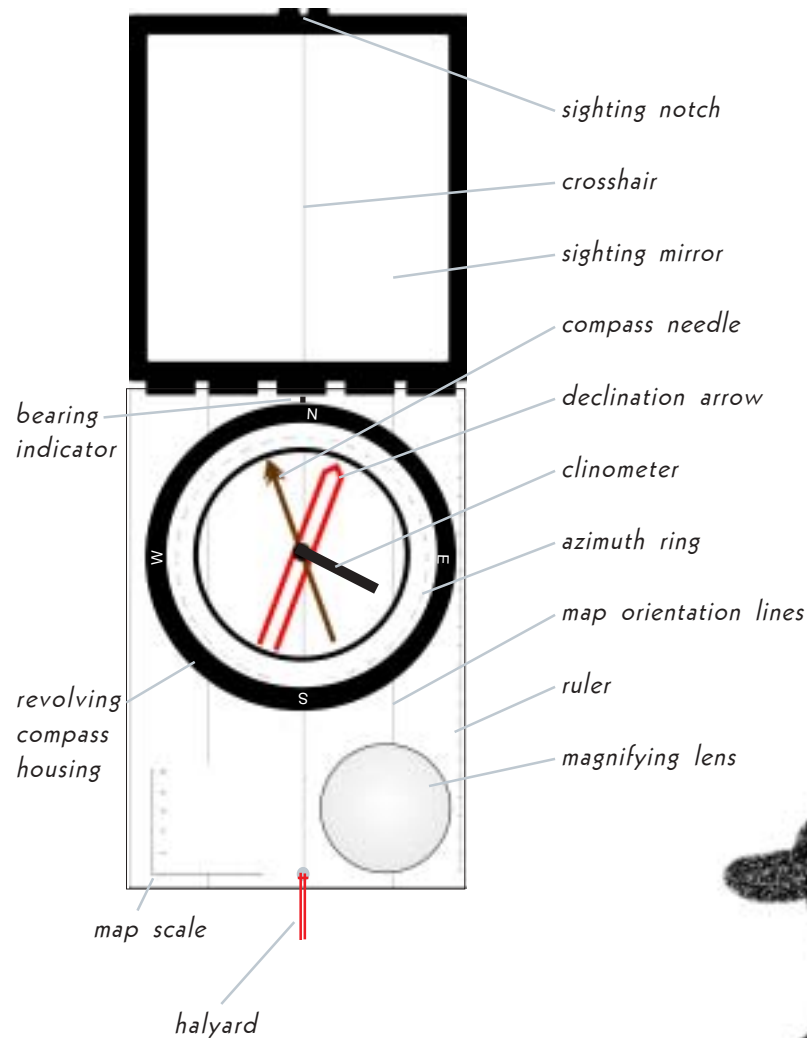
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