Annual Meeting 2003:
Doubletree Hotel
Sacramento
March 27-30
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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Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Volume 37, Number 1, March 2003

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As I begin my term as SCA President, I am both excited and optimistic about carrying forward the array of initiatives and programs being supported by the Society and the Executive Board. In my year as President-Elect, I was struck foremost by the hard work and dedication put forth by many members to ensure the success of our organization. Although the Executive Board is charged with making decisions and providing overall guidance, it is the participation of the membership that truly makes our job easier, and the Society the cultural community it is. As we move forward into this new year, I invite each of you to actively participate in your Society, and not just in terms of monetary support for our functions and programs. We also need volunteers for committee roles, planning for the 2004 Annual Meetings, running for next year’s elections, and Executive Board liaisons. Don’t wait to be asked, go ahead, and volunteer to help! Together, we can do so much to carry the Society forward.

The Annual Meetings are quickly approaching, and I encourage all members to attend the festivities, which will be held at the Doubletree Hotel in Sacramento on March 27 to March 29, 2003. The meetings serve as one of SCA’s primary functions, and provide the membership an outstanding avenue for sharing new and interesting data, reigniting friendships, and recognizing the many significant accomplishments of our members. This year, our meeting will be jointly held with the Professional Soil Scientists Association of California, providing an opportunity for new synergy and exchange of ideas. John Holson, Program Chairperson, has put together an excellent venue of papers that honor the long-standing contributions of Jerald Johnson, Fritz Riddell, Lee Motz, and Norm Wilson, as well as others that focus on a range of topics relating to the State’s prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.

Scott Williams, Local Arrangements Chairperson, and his able group of volunteers, has been diligently working to ensure the success of the meetings and provide a variety of social events for all to enjoy. The Silent Auction and beer and wine tasting will be held Thursday night, March 27th, at the Toewe Auto Museum, where we will mingle among an interesting array of Ford Motor Company cars dating from the Model T era days into the 1970’s, along with many exhibits illustrating automotive “dream themes” in American life. Both Dana and Scott have given their “thumbs-up” to the barbeque dinner planned for that evening. In addition, don’t forget your dancing shoes to groove to the folk rock and blues of the Jackie Greene Band. Scott has indicated that donations for the silent auction are pouring in, so make sure to bring along the extra cash you saved from per diem this past field season and spend it profusely on this SCA fundraiser.

Friday’s evening events will begin with a hosted reception and book signing sponsored by AltaMira Press and the SCA to celebrate Brian Fagan’s latest popular book, “Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants.” Don’t miss this opportunity to get your very own, signed copy of Brian’s book for your library. The concept for the book, and the steps to ensure its fruition, were fostered by the SCA first under past President, Ken Wilson, and then carried forward by Sannie Osborn and then Dana

(continued page 15)


**SCA Business and Activities**

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**Committee Reports**

**Native American Programs Committee Collaborates With Tejon Tribe for CRM Training**

*Gale A. Grasse and Janet P. Eidsness*

The mission of the SCA Native American Programs Committee is to promote communication and exchange of information among California Indians and professionals, and to educate and assist Native Peoples in the processes of cultural resources management. With these goals in mind, the NAPC partnered with the Tejon Indian Tribe to conduct a CRM workshop for Tribal members on January 18-19, 2003. The NAPC partnership was recommended in April 2002 to The Tejon Tribe Chairperson, Kathryn Montes Morgan, by her long-time friend and trusted advisor, Bill Mungary, who has served for 13 years as Chairperson of California’s Native American Heritage Commission. This workshop was initiated at the request of the Tejon Tribe with the goal of providing education to their members in the realm of CRM, with the ultimate goal to better prepare Tribal representatives as Native American Consultants/Monitors.

NAPC Chairperson Janet Eidsness took the lead in coordinating the workshop planning, which benefited immensely from Morgan’s diligence and responsiveness, Mungary’s time-honored experiences and insights concerning CRM from a Native and economic development agency perspective, commitments of interested Tribal members, and the participation of NAPC members and local CRM professionals. CSU-Bakersfield volunteered the meeting space.

The workshop was presented in five modules: (1) key State and Federal historic preservation laws; (2) role of Information Centers in the CRM process; (3) Tejon Tribe ethnography, archaeology and basic artifact identification; (4) Native American monitor roles and responsibilities; and (5) a guided field trip to the newly established Tomo Kahn State Historic Park. CSU-Bakersfield professors Mark Q. Sutton and Robert Yohe led discussions on

Robert Yohe describes the use of an atlatl at the Tejon workshop
The Saturday session was held on the campus of CSU-Bakersfield, involving classroom discussions and tours of the IC and Archaeology Lab. Classroom discussions were wrapped up on Sunday morning, whereupon Chairperson Morgan presented certificates of workshop completion to Tribal members, and certificates of appreciation and lovely gifts to trainers and guests. We then caravanned the one-hour drive across the Tehachapi’s to Tomo Kahni State Historic Park. At resources, engage in ‘archae-speak’ terminology, and articulate Native American heritage values within the CRM context.

In addition, the Tejon Tribe has partnered with CSU-Bakersfield anthropology graduate student, Gale Grasse, to monitor her master’s thesis project involving archaeological excavation and a rock art component. This workshop provided guidelines for everyone involved as to their role in any given archaeological project, both volunteer and paid.

Thanks to a committed band of volunteers and with support of the SCA, the Tejon Tribe CRM Workshop was a huge success, providing a meaningful forum for the interchange of ideas and information among Native California Indians and CRM professionals. The NAPC plans to conduct a CRM workshop for the Monache Inter-Tribal Association in the Kern River Valley on March 1-2, 2003.

Information Center Liaison Report

Lynn Compas

I have not written a report for the Newsletter in some time and have had a few questions about my activities (or lack of it); therefore, I thought maybe I should clarify how this position functions. Since it is Friday and I am a bit punchy from too much data entry I have written my explanation in story form.

Once upon a time in the state of California there was an organization called the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS). The CHRIS was divide into eleven centers (now twelve) that held the archaeological data for the state. Approximately ten years ago CHRIS began a transition from a facility that held only archaeological data to one that included architectural data. In order to protect the CHRIS from alien...


SCA Business and Activities

invasions and to help them through their transition the State Historic Resources Commission (SHRC) developed a committee to advise the CHRIS. They dubbed the committee the Information Center Procedural Advisory Committee a.k.a. ICPAC and all was good. At that time the SHRC asked representatives from different agencies and organizations to be on the committee. This included one representative from the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) who obligingly sent a member (my predecessor). The ICPAC committee helped the CHRIS succeed in its transition; therefore, the SHRC decided that they would call upon the ICPAC to help protect and advise CHRIS as needed. This process still continues today; however, there has not been a need for the ICPAC committee to be called to duty in the last nine months. Consequently all of the members are resting peacefully at a cryogenic facility in a secure location until their activation is required.

What Is Up With CHRIS?

To refresh everyone’s memory the CHRIS has been designing a set of regulations and procedures to be approved by the state. Once approved the CHRIS will be recognized by the state and will be given a line item in the state budget. Once the CHRIS has a line item in the state budget the OHP will no longer need to use money from its coffers to fund the CHRIS (and all will be good). At the present time CHRIS has developed Information Center Regulations and a procedural manual. Both were handed to the SHRC and ICPAC committee for comment in December. The SHRC met on February 7, 2003 and gave their approval for the CHRIS to begin the rule making process. The manuals will be sent to the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and the process will begin.

At some time during rule making process, possibly as early as March, there will be a 45-day comment period. As soon as OAL receives the document they will post it on their web site (www.oal.ca.gov) and will also announce the start date for the public comment period. We will post the date that the regulations and manual become available for public review and comment on the SCA web site along with information about how to obtain the manuals. The procedures and regulations used by the information centers affect all of their clients. If you are one of those that have strong feelings about how the CHRIS is run then please take this opportunity to comment. It is crucial that the CHRIS coordinator hears your input and suggestions.

Legislative Liaison Report

Stephen Bryne

If SCA members have comments or issues regarding the following legislation or have information regarding other current legislation that may be of interest to the SCA membership, please feel free to contact me at sbryne@garciaandassociates.com.

Federal Legislation

SB 2989

On November 20, 2002, the U.S. Senate passed legislation, authored by U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA), which would protect lands owned by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians. The provision helps the Pechanga tribe protect its sacred land from condemnation until its application to have the land taken into trust is resolved by the U.S. Department of Interior.

The bill would restrict the San Diego Gas & Electric Company from condemning any portion of the Great Oak Ranch. The land located between the Pechanga Reservation and the tribe’s casino. The 724-acre Great Oak Ranch, the former home of author Erle Stanley Gardner (author of Perry Mason mystery novels) was purchased by the tribe in May 2001. The Pechanga tribe purchased the property because it contains spiritual and archaeological sites sacred to the tribe. The land is also home to the “Great Oak,” the largest oak tree in the United States, which stands over 96 feet high and is 1500 years old. The legislation will now go to the President for his signature.

SB 302/HR 532

U.S. Senators Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Barbara Boxer (D-CA) introduced legislation on February 5, 2003 to add 4,700 acres to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Mateo County. This legislation, the Rancho Corral de Tierra Golden Gate National Recreation Boundary Adjustment Act of 2003, would extend the boundaries of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The bill would also reauthorize the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore Advisory Commission for another ten years. Congress established the commission in 1972 to provide for the free exchange of ideas between the National Park Service and the public. Similar legislation (H.R. 532) was introduced in the House of Representatives at the same time. H.R 532 was sponsored by Representative Tom Lantos and was co-sponsored by Representatives Anna Eshoo, Nancy Pelosi, George Miller, Ellen Tauscher, Peter Stark, Mike Thompson, Barbara Lee, Mike Honda, and Zoe Lofgren.

State Legislation

SB 18 – An act to amend Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, relating to Native American sacred places.

Introduced by Senators Burton, Chesbro, and Ducheny on December 2, 2002

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Native American Heritage Commission to bring an action to prevent severe and irreparable damage to, or assure appropriate access for
Native Americans to, a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property. Existing law requires that if the court finds that severe and irreparable damage will occur or that appropriate access will be denied, and appropriate mitigation measures are not available, it shall issue an injunction, unless it finds, on clear and convincing evidence, that the public interest and necessity require otherwise. This bill would make clarifying changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

**SB 92 – Taxpayer contributions: California Missions Foundation Fund**


Summary: This bill would allow taxpayers to designate on their tax returns that a specified amount in excess of their tax liability be transferred to the California Missions Foundation Fund, which would be created by this bill.

**AB 59 – California Commission for the Preservation of African American History, Culture, and Institutions**

Introduced by Assemblyman Dymally on December 5, 2002.

Summary: This bill would establish the California Commission for the Preservation of African American History, Culture, and Institutions in state government, to consist of a specified membership, and to be headquartered in the California African-American Museum in Los Angeles. It would require the commission to conduct public hearings to identify the contributions of African Americans to California history and culture, chronicle the activities of African Americans who have made significant contributions to the history and culture of California in all fields of endeavor, and identify institutions and places of significance in the contributions of African Americans to the history and culture of California and provide for the placement of an appropriate marker at these sites.

**SCR 10 – Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10—Relative to tribal gaming**


Summary: This measure would urge the Governor to execute a tribal-state gaming compact with the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. The Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians desire to enter into a tribal-state compact with the State of California to allow the tribe to benefit from the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

**Avocational Committee Report**

_Jerry Dudley and Myra Herrmann_

Well it’s that time of year looking forward to the annual SCA meeting. Mark your calendars for the dates in March, 27 through 30. Also our annual Avocational Society meeting will be a luncheon on Friday March 28 from 11:30 AM to 1:30 PM. This is a great time for the societies to get together and discuss problems and share information about our many activities. Please let us know if you will be attending this session. This year we will have a presentation on curation and the opportunity for societies to participate.

Congratulations to the CASSP as the recipient of the State of California-Governor’s Historic Preservation Award. We want to remind all societies that we are eligible, as Santa Cruz Archaeological Society and now CASSP have been recipients in the past few years. Applications will be available at the annual meeting as the deadline is April 30 2003, so pick one up and let the rest of the State know what we are doing in historic preservation. Also our societies would be eligible for the Mark Raymond Harrington Award given by the SCA.

This year the avocational societies will be sponsoring a poster session and would like as many societies and avocational organizations as possible to join in the fun. The posters will be involved with some aspects of the early days and history of our societies, so look for those old photos etc. to make up a great poster.
SCA Business and Activities

CASSP Workshops and Symposium

Beth and Chris Padon

The new year begins with a busy schedule for the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP). Workshops were held in January, February, and March, and a symposium about CASSP is planned for the Annual Meeting. Fifteen CASSP volunteers participated in an advanced training workshop on January 25-26 with archaeologists from the Presidio Trust and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. This workshop was held at the Presidio in San Francisco, and it focused on laboratory analysis techniques. We thank Historical Archaeologist Sannie Osborn and Federal Preservation Officer Cherilyn Widell, both of the Presidio Trust, for making this workshop possible. Thanks also go to Museum Specialist Megan Wilkinson, for helping to organize the workshop, and for directing several of the laboratory activities, and to Archaeologist Leo Barker for directing several other laboratory activities.

Volunteers moved among several stations at the archaeology lab to get hands-on training in washing, classifying, cataloging, data input, digital photography, preliminary sorting, and wet-screening. The artifacts consisted of historical materials that came from previous investigations at the Main Post of the Presidio and from excavations at Crissy Field; they dated from US military uses of the area. Everyone enjoyed working at the archaeology lab and learning about some of the tasks that are done after field excavations are completed. Also we felt good about helping to finish important lab work.

We also enjoyed on-site talks about the cultural resources at the Presidio, given just for us. On the first day of the workshop, Megan and co-worker Eric Blind gave us a short tour and lecture about the prehistory and history of the Main Post. On the second day, Leo gave a talk and led a tour about the rehabilitation of Crissy Field from an airfield to a restored shoreline. He showed how cultural resources were protected during this process. These talks and tours provided us with background information about the artifacts that we worked with in the lab.

The weekend went by too quickly, and all of the volunteers look forward to returning. New CASSP volunteers were trained at Barstow on February 22-23 and at San Luis Obispo on March 1-2. The Barstow workshop was hosted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Field Office in Barstow, in partnership with the Mojave National Preserve. BLM archaeologist Amy Lawrence and Mojave National Preserve archaeologist Bob Bryson taught sections of the workshop.

Felton Brinkner opened the meeting with a Native American blessing. Amy and Bob are the coordinating archaeologists for the teams of site stewards at their offices.

California State Parks hosted the training workshop at San Luis Obispo. State Parks archaeologist Elise Wheeler directs these new site stewards as they monitor sites primarily at Estero Bluffs State Park. Along with Elise, archaeologist Terry Jones and Park Ranger Juventino Ortiz made presentations at the workshop.

These new volunteers bring their enthusiasm and commitment to a CASSP network that already includes a dozen other teams in different parts of the state. Meeting these new friends in Barstow and San Luis Obispo, and visiting with old friends at the Presidio reaffirmed that CASSP volunteers are special people who make a difference in preserving archaeological sites.

We are very pleased that several site stewards and coordinating archaeologists are participating in a symposium about CASSP at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting in Sacramento. Dave and Freida Branson, Annell and Ron Farris, Russ Kaldenberg, Stephanie Manning, Beth Padon, Judy Reed, Sandy and Fran Rogers, Barbara Sylvia, and Bill Wight will be presenting papers and slide presentations on a range of site stewardship topics. Their presentations include a review of CASSP activities and its future goals; site stewardship experiences with the Terese Site (CA-KER-6188), with the Bedrock Spring Archaeological District, with the Minnieta Mine site, with petroglyphs at Sheep Spring, and with the Moundsite in San Francisco; a look beyond site stewardship; what site stewardship means for Tomo-Kahni State Historic Park; and thoughts about the future direction for the CASSP program. The CASSP symposium will display how volunteer site stewards activities support and enhance archaeology. The CASSP symposium will be held on Saturday morning, March 29; check the meeting program for the specific time and location.

For more information about CASSP, please contact Beth Padon at bpadon@discoveryworks.com, or (562) 492-6770, or visit the CASSP web site at www.cassp.org.

Stock up on scholarly references at the 2003 Annual Meeting Book Room!

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Above: In the lab, site stewards listen to Leo Barker explain the previous work at Crissy Field, before they tour the area. (From left to right, Leo Barker, Beth Padon, Kathy Spannaus, Perry Matlock, Jan Moore, Freida Branson, Martin Spannaus, Dave Branson, Sue Myers, Shannon Clark, Joann Mellon, and Bradley Gordon.)

Below: At these tables in the lab, site stewards sorted and cataloged artifacts from the Chapel Site on the Main Post of the Presidio. (From left to right at the table, Misty Cook, Martin Spannaus, Joann Mellon, Freida and Dave Branson.)
Minutes of the SCA Board Meeting, Senon House, Cabrillo College, October 24, 2002

Vicki Beard

Board Members Present
Dana McGowan
Elena Nilsson
Sannie Osborn
Rick Fitzgerald
Tom Wheeler
Trish Fernandez
Vicki Beard

Board Members Absent
Greg White

Others Present
Beth Padon
Mark Hylkema
Rob Edwards
John Holson

Meeting Convened at 10:20 am

Old Business

Review and Approval of Meeting Minutes*

Vicki Beard presented the minutes from the June board meeting and they were approved by the Board.

California Archaeology Book Status

Altima Press is the new publisher of the California Archaeology Book. The book is now in press and will be available in April 2003.

Status of Ethics Statement Revision

A survey regarding professional ethics was conducted at the Annual Meetings but the Board has not learned of the results. Kristina Roper will be contacted for information.

Native American Seal Donation

The Native American Heritage Commission has asked for a donation from the SCA to defray the cost of having a Native American seal created. Dana McGowan suggested a donation of $250.00 and the Board approved that amount.

Coyote Press Purchase of Proceedings/Occasional Papers

Coyote Press has shown interest in acquiring the rights to the SCA Occasional Papers. Greg White has been trying to locate digital versions of the Occasional Papers and Proceedings to make reprints for the SCA. It is the Board’s opinion that the SCA should not sell the rights to Coyote Press as long as the SCA itself is interested in reproducing these publications.

New Business

California Indian Conference

Rob Edwards is the Chair of the California Indian Conference and spoke on its behalf. The conference is planned for October 10-12, 2003. Rob is encouraging more interactions between Native America communities and archaeologists. He suggests that the SCA sponsor an award at the California Indian Conference. While the SCA does honor a Native American at the Annual Meetings, Rob would like to see recognition at the California Indian Conference as well. Dana McGowan suggested making a second presentation of the same award at the California Indian Conference rather than create a second award. Rob will act as liaison to the California Indian Conference and will submit an article to the Newsletter.

Business Office Report

Currently, the SCA has 876 members. The Board would like to know what percent of the membership applications are being handled via the internet. The business office has sold $200.00 worth of SCA Gear. Greg White would like for SCA Gear revenues to go toward the Newsletter. The Board needs to know what the sales proceeds are for budgeting purposes. Representatives from the Board will meet with Business Office staff to discuss the Board’s expectations, scope of the existing contract, and the Business Office and newsletter budgets.

2002 Annual Meeting Financial Closeout

The Board will send Trish Fernandez to San Diego to meet with Myra Hermann and complete the closeout of financial records for the 2002 Annual Meetings.

3rd Quarter Budget

Trish Fernandez presented the 3rd Quarter budget and other financial statements.

2003 Annual Meeting Update

John Holson, Program Chair, addressed the Board with an Annual Meeting update. Scott Williams will serve as the Local Arrangements Chair. Scott and Dana have decided on a location for the Silent Auction. It will be held at the Towe Auto Museum in Sacramento. This event will be catered and the tentative menu includes barbecue and vegetarian lasagna. Stacy Schnyder-Case is handling auction requests. Glenn Gmoser will be the MC. A live band is being considered for entertainment. The program theme has been set as “Discovering Our Roots.” John is still looking for a keynote speaker. He hopes to have the program set by December. There are now three organized symposia and several suggested poster sessions. The plenary session will focus on the historical approach to development of California archaeology. John will put out a call in the newsletter for old...
photos and videos. Two workshops have been set up so far: (1) Ceramics Identification with Julia Costello and Larry Felton, and (2) Ground Penetrating Radar with Bill Silva. Because of continued interest in Frank Bayham’s faunal workshop, he will be contacted about possibly conducting two sessions. Glen Farris will lead a tour to the State Parks Collections facility.

**Joint Meeting Issues**

Southwestern Anthropological Association has inadvertently scheduled their conference for the same time as the SCA meetings and would like to hold their meetings in conjunction with the SCA. The SCA has already agreed to meet jointly with the Soil Scientist Association of California group and the Board feels that it would be too difficult to coordinate a meeting between three entities. The SHA has asked about holding joint meetings with the SCA in 2006. Three issues were raised regarding this concept: (1) Either the SCA or the SHA would have to change the date of their meetings to coincide with the other organization’s meeting, (2) It would be difficult to deal with the financial aspects of such an endeavor, and (3) Registration costs for SCA members would be higher. The Board will contact Pat Gero for more information.

**Other Meeting Issues**

Rick Fitzgerald and Tom Wheeler will get word out to campuses regarding nominees for the student paper award. Rick Fitzgerald and Tom Wheeler will coordinate with Scott Williams regarding participants in the old-timers luncheons.

**Website/Newsletter Content**

Recent events surrounding publication of an obituary have prompted the Board to outline an editorial policy for both the *Newsletter* and the SCA website. Dana McGowan delegated President-elect Elena Nilsson, to act as the editorial liaison to the SCA website. Trish Fernandez: Motion for the President-elect to be the editorial liaison to the website. Sannie Osborn: Second

**For:** Dana McGowan, Elena Nilsson, Sannie Osborn, Rick Fitzgerald, Tom Wheeler. Trish Fernandez, Vicki Beard.

**Against:** None

**Abstentions:** None

**Status of Volume 14 Proceedings; Proceedings Format; Reprinting Out of Print Proceedings**

Kristina Roper is editing *Proceedings*, Volume 14. Tom Wheeler will contact Kristina regarding its status. There have been complaints about the new Proceedings format. Specifically, about tables and graphics being too hard to read.

**2003 SCA Awards**

Award nominations must include supporting information regarding the nominee’s achievements and other qualifications.

**SCA representation at the DPR Historic Preservation Summit**

Dana McGowan and Sannie Osborn will represent SCA at the summit and will prepare an article for the newsletter.

**Wells Fargo grant for CASSP**

CASSP requested that the SCA approve a Wells Fargo Bank grant proposal prepared by the CASSP Committee. Trish Fernandez: Motion to approve the Wells Fargo grant proposal. Tom Wheeler: Second

**For:** Dana McGowan, Elena Nilsson, Sannie Osborn, Rick Fitzgerald, Tom Wheeler. Trish Fernandez, Vicki Beard.

**Against:** None

**Abstentions:** None

**OHP Grant for Underwater Archaeology Symposium**

Shelly Smith applied to OHP and received grant funds for this year’s underwater archaeology symposium. The Board should be more aware of funding opportunities for speakers, symposia, and other SCA activities.

**SCA Gear**

See Business Office report

**SCA Projects**

*California Projectile Point Guide*

Nothing new to report

*Edith Wallace Photograph Collection*

Someone is needed to take on this project, possibly a graduate student to help catalog and preserve the collection. The Getty Foundation was suggested as a possible funding source. Elena Nilsson will talk to Russ Kaldenburg at the BLM first.

**SCA Promotion of “Life Along the Guadalupe”**

Rick Fitzgerald presented a copy of *Life Along the Guadalupe* and suggested that the SCA consider reprinting the publication.
News and Announcements

SCA Special Projects

Presently, the SCA has few on-going special projects and it was suggested that the Edith Wallace collection be taken on as a special project. Also, Betty Siefert is looking for a home for the LaGrange Collection and that might be a consideration.

Committee Reports

Archaeology Month

The Board has requested that this year’s meetings theme be reflected in the Archaeology Week poster. Mark Hylkema, committee chair, is concerned about the necessary time frame for accumulating and producing the poster as proposed by the Board. He will contact Greg White to discuss the issue.

CASSP

Beth Padon was present to provide a status report for the CASSP Committee. CASSP will be a recipient of the 2002 Governor’s Historic Preservation Award to be presented December 6, 2002. Dana McGowan will attend to represent the SCA. CASSP is planning a symposium for the 2003 Annual Meetings and the committee asked that the SCA to provide a meeting room for the CASSP Committee. The committee was urged to contact John Holser, Program Chair, and Scott Williams, Local Arrangements Chair, regarding the symposium.

No Report

Curation, Education, Information Centers, Proceedings, Professional Standards and Guidelines, Publicity, Website

Report Printed in the SCA Newsletter

Avocational, Legislative Liaison, Native American Programs, OHP Liaison

Meeting adjourned 4:45 pm

Action Alert

NPS and Interior Agency “Professionals” Subjected to A-76 Outsourcing Assessments

In an effort to identify as many as 850,000 federal jobs that could eventually be performed by private-sector employees, the Bush administration is examining about 1,700 full-time jobs in the National Park Service, including archaeologists and others, as potential candidates for replacement by private-sector employees. NPS director Fran Mainella has expressed a long-term goal to maintain a uniformed presence in the parks as a “public face” for visitors, and as a consequence park ranger and positions declared “inherently governmental” are spared, at least for now. But many other employees — maintenance workers, architects/engineers, administrative workers such as secretaries, fee collectors, and some scientists (this year only archeologists are singled out) may ultimately find their positions privatized. According to some NPS sources, up to 50% of the bureau’s positions may eventually be studied.

Interior officials anticipate that no more than 4 percent of the current workforce may lose their jobs through outsourcing. Officials also claim that decisions to let employees go would be based “on performance objectives, not strictly on cost.” Interior sources also maintain that downsizing goals of the federal workforce may be achieved through retirement and attrition. By some estimates about 20% of the NPS workforce will reach retirement age in the next five years.

There is nothing new about the present administration’s efforts to downsize and out-source federal jobs. Past administrations have also attempted to reduce the federal workforce through the “A-76 process” — a procedure where a cost-benefit analysis is performed comparing the costs to deliver services by federal employees to costs of doing the same tasks through private sector sources. The operative theory behind A-76 staffing assessments is that any position that is not considered “inherently governmental” can be performed equally as well by private-sector contract workers. The efforts have produced mixed results. At times, A-76 assessments conclude that market-style competition is not cost-effective and that the federal employees provide better cost-effective service than the private sector can.

In the past, however, previous administrations have not targeted the professional ranks of architects, engineers, and archaeologists such as those based in archeology centers found in Santa Fe New Mexico, Estes Park Colorado, and Lincoln Nebraska. But according to a NPS spokesperson, archaeologists were selected this year because “there are a lot of them” and their positions are not “inherently governmental.”

Some NPS officials note that the cost of performing the assessments is “strangling” the parks. Costs to perform the studies are coming from across-the-board-cuts from central and regional offices and parks. An assessment typically costs about $90,000 in direct expenses, not including the indirect costs of lost work time for employees at the centers under study. One NPS source estimated the total cost to perform this year’s assessments alone is probably several hundred thousand dollars to a million or more — money the parks desperately could use for more pressing concerns.

Critics fear that outsourcing of the Park Service’s entire corps of scientists, archeologists, and historians to private
companies that are not steeped in the Park Service culture of resource protection would undermine protection and preservation of the nation’s archeological, paleontological, and historical treasures. Moral is already impacted in professional ranks. According to Roger Kennedy, a former Director of the NPS as well as the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History, “The public understands that parks are not parking lots — they are places that require a high degree of professional skill to manage. Not just anyone can do it.”

Individuals and organizations wishing to express their views on outsourcing “professional” positions should write: the Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton and NPS Director Fran Mainella both at Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Washington D.C. 20240; For Secretary Norton — fax: 202.208-6956; e-mail: exsec@ios.doi.gov <mailto:exsec@ios.doi.gov> ; for Director Mainella — fax 202.208-7889; e-mail Fran_Mainella@nps.gov <mailto:Fran_Mainella@nps.gov>. Members of Congress should be contacted not by letter but via e-mail or fax (for a listing for members of Congress via zip code, tap into: http://www.house.gov/writerep/ <http://www.house.gov/writerep/> and <http://www.senate.gov/>.

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**Coming Soon: Before California**

The SCA-sponsored book on the archaeology of pre-contact California, *Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants* by Brian Fagan, should hit California bookstores in April. Published by Walnut Creek-based AltaMira Press, *Before California* is the first attempt to write a book on the prehistory of California from the perspective of archaeology for the general public.

**Before California** traces the 13,000 year history of the indigenous inhabitants of California from the first settlement to the Spanish entrada. Sifting though evidence from 100 years of excavation and survey, CRM reports, historical records, and oral histories, Fagan shows the continuities and changes in the lifeways of California tribes in a manner accessible to the public and for introductory students in California archaeology and Indians of California classes. He describes the diversity of accumulation patterns, the impact of changing environmental regimes, and the link between daily life and ritual. An avid sailor, Fagan also discusses the sailing craft available to coastal tribes. In addition to the general historical sweep of the work, the author describes the lifeways of tribes on the North Coast, San Francisco Bay, the Central Valley, desert fringe, and Santa Barbara Channel.

The book has received ample attention prior to publication. Discovery Channel chose it as a selection for their bookclub to accompany a new TV series, *Walking With Cavemen*, to air beginning in April. SCA is using the cover of the book as the basis for the California Archaeology Month poster to be distributed around the state in May. The author will be a featured speaker at the SCA conference in Sacramento and will autograph copies of his book then.

Brian Fagan, the best known tradebook and textbook archaeology writer in the US and a senior professor at UC Santa Barbara, will be speaking throughout the state on the subject of the book this spring. Local SCA affiliates who wish to invite Professor Fagan to speak at their Archaeology Month events should contact the publisher, Mitch Allen, at 925 938-7243 or mallen@altamirapress.com.

The 400 page hardcover with 80 illustrations is available to SCA members at a 20% discount off the $24.95 list price. To order, please call 1-800-462-6420 or use the web at www.altamirapress.com. Please provide the promotion code (BF2SCA) and the book’s ISBN (0-7591-0373-9) to claim your discount.

**CaliforniaPrehistory.com**

*Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat*

*Managing Editors*

*CaliforniaPrehistory.com* is a relatively new website edited by professional archaeologists, anthropologists, prehistorians and other specialists, and is designed to collect and make available the results of over a hundred years of research.

We already have hundreds of pages of information online, all pertaining to California Prehistory and closely related subjects.

This site is still relatively new. We switched to our permanent host in April of 2002, and we have been gradually adding features since then.
News and Announcements

- Last April we added an on-line Forum;

- There is also a News page, which is updated whenever we find news relevant to California prehistory or archaeology (usually several times a week).

- In late December we added the California Radiocarbon Database, which now has 5,453 dates on-line and searchable by two of the following criteria: site number (or county); age (greater than, equals, or less than); or laboratory number. Each date includes (when available): site number, general location, measured age, range, laboratory number, material, the archaeologist who obtained the date, Cal 2 sigma, C13/C12, a reference entry, and a comment entry. These latter two fields can be expanded as needed up to 32,000 characters.

- In mid-February we added the California Prehistory Mailing List. When you join the list you can receive emails from other list members with (hopefully) useful information on California prehistory.

To access any of these special features, or the more than 150 articles either resident on the site or linked, visit the address below.

We are always looking for additional contributions: if you want to help out, contact the appropriate regional or subject editor for details. Additional editors are always welcome!

Meetings

First Announcement for the California Islands Symposium, 2003

Plans are currently underway to convene the Sixth California Islands Symposium at the Ventura Beach Marriott in Ventura, California, from December 2-4, 2003. The Symposium is a forum for the presentation of natural and cultural resource information collected on any of the California Islands and their surrounding marine environments.

Topic areas will include archeology, cultural resources, human history, population biology, ecological processes and systems, systematics, geology, and paleontology. Within these broad categories the symposium will present information on current research, inventory and monitoring, data management, restoration, and resource protection and education. Plenary sessions, field trips and special interest meetings are also planned. A peer-reviewed Proceedings will be published from presentations made at the symposium.

For persons interested in attending the meeting we invite you to complete and return the attached form, either by mail or email. A Call for Abstracts will be sent in March, 2003 along with further information regarding the symposium. A web site will also be established to provide timely information regarding accommodations, travel, schedules and events. Please forward this message to anyone who may not currently be on the mailing list.

Hope to see you there!

GIS Organizing Committee
c/o Channel Islands National Park
1901 Spinnaker Drive, Ventura, CA 93001
CHIS_Symposium@nps.gov

Opinion and Comment

“Don’t Keep Everything”: Response to Greenwood and Hale

We are happy that our article “Don’t Keep Everything” (Praetzelis and Costello 2002) has encouraged discussion of the curation crisis in archaeology. Yet in spite of Greenwood and Hale’s (2002) persuasive arguments, we continue to believe that many historic artifacts are the products of repetitive industrial processes and often have limited long-term research potential. It is legitimate, we feel, to ask how many Hostetter’s bitters bottles does one need to retain in perpetuity and at what cost? If a standard archive box can fit ten whole bottles and costs $1,000 to curate… well, you do the arithmetic.

Indeed, there is no “arbitrary policy” that will fit all sites. In our article, we address “historic-period urban sites of the industrial era” (Praetzelis and Costello 2002:32). We provided some sources for pondering the dilemma and an example of how we devised a discard regime for a specific project in downtown Los Angeles. We certainly hope that programs of purposeful artifact culling will be applied by thinking archaeologists who will recognize that marked bricks have research potential and that stratified sheet refuse constitutes a potentially significant feature. The educational potential of non-stratified artifacts (those with no archaeological context beyond the present on the site) is now commonly acknowledged and we devoted a section to this in our policy (see “Other Artifacts” (Praetzelis and Costello 2002:32). The point is, we must grapple with this very real problem and not succumb to a thoughtless Save-It-All doctrine where hard choices are simply deferred.

Every time we archaeologists excavate, we decide to dig some things and not others. We don’t record every possible variable of the site, neither do we collect every artifact, ecofact, or potential geophysical sample. Instead, recognizing that we live in a world of limited resources; we make decisions (both explicit and implicit) about what constitutes important information given our time, money, technology, and goals, and we proceed to do the best we can. Our article was a call for active decision-making; for professionals to
News and Announcements

McGowan. Many thanks are extended to Brian for making this book a reality and to Ken, Sannie, and Dana for their vision. The time-honored SCA Awards Banquet will be held after the book reception, and in addition to the awards presentation, will feature keynote speaker Ruth Tringham’s discussion of the construction of a cultural heritage place at the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük in Turkey. The evening will be capped off by the music of the Blues Box Rockin’ Bayou Band, who will undoubtedly get the house rocking.

Archaeology Month is just around the corner, and the Executive Board is pleased to announce that this year’s poster will feature the wonderful artwork that graces the cover of Brian Fagan’s new book. The SCA gratefully acknowledges the generous financial support of the USFS and the BLM in ensuring the success of this important educational program.

One important initiative being carried forward is the redesign of the SCA website. Currently, the Executive Board is in discussion with the SCA business office (CSU, Chico) to develop a proposal for the creation of a new and improved website. We anticipate that this important task will move forward in the next few months. While on the subject of the SCA Business Office, Greg White, Melinda Pacheco, and other CSU, Chico staff have been doing a wonderful and efficient job managing and updating the Society’s business activities. The SCA Newsflashes, delivered to members via e-mail, are a big hit that provide timely updates and reminders. One task undertaken by the SCA Business Office, which has proven extremely successful, is the reminder postcards for membership renewal. Because of this effort, many “lost” members have rejoined, increasing our ranks to well over 1,000 members. Another important addition has been the SCA Gear Shop, which in addition to providing extra revenue, allows members to proudly advertise their support of the Society. What a great list of accomplishments for the new SCA Business Office in their first year of service!

I look forward to working with the Executive Board over the next year, and enthusiastically welcome Amy Gilreath, President-Elect; Terry Jones, Southern Vice President; and Stacy Schneyder Case, Treasurer. This next year will bring many challenges and opportunities to the Executive Board relative to our budget, annual meetings, and the committee programs. A critical agenda item at our next Board Meeting will be the development of a focused budget to guide the Society’s planned activities for 2003-2004. Make a point of stopping by the Business Meeting to be held Friday afternoon, March 28th at the Annual Meetings. It’s a great place for a quick overview of what the Executive Board accomplished this past year, and what’s on our plate for next year. I’m looking forward to seeing you all in Sacramento!

- Elena Nilsson

References Cited

Greenwood, Roberta and Alice Hale

Praetzellis, Adrian and Julia G. Costello
News and Announcements

Michael Sampson

Anthropologist Florence Shipek recently passed away at the age of 84 at her home in San Diego. Dr. Shipek was most well known as one of the leading authorities on the Kumeyaay of San Diego County. Dr. Shipek devoted many years of her career to working closely with Kumeyaay people, both to record their cultural heritage for posterity and to further the social and economic goals of the people as an outspoken advocate for their causes. Dr. Shipek authored numerous scholarly articles and books on Kumeyaay and Luiseño Culture, including, Delfina Cuero (Ballena Press, 1991), two articles in Volume 8 California (Smithsonian Institution, 1978), and others. The January 12, 2003 edition of the San Diego Union-Tribune carried an obituary for Florence Shipek.

Dr. Douglas Sharon resigned his position as Director of the San Diego Museum of Man, as of January 2003. Dr. Sharon is now the full-time Director of the Phoebe Hearst Museum at UC Berkeley.

Rumors had spread that Ken Hedges, long-time Curator of California Collections, had retired from his position at the San Diego Museum of Man. Ken has in fact resigned his Curator position, only to decrease the number of hours he works for the Museum. He continues to serve as an “information resource” for California collections and other matters. Ken now works for the Museum from his home office, as most of his Museum duties involve computer tasks. Ken Hedges is most well known as a leading expert on aboriginal rock art in southern California and adjoining areas and the facilitator of the annual Rock Art Symposium sponsored by the Museum of Man.

Russell Kaldenberg, an active advocate for California Archaeology in Federal and State Governments, has left his familiar position as California State Archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management. Russ is now the Command Archaeologist at China Lake Naval Weapons Center, a large military installation in the Mojave Desert. Russ had also served on the State Historic Resources Commission, as the prehistoric Archaeology representative (that position on the Commission is now held by Bill Hildebrandt). Russ, during his time in the state office of the Bureau of Land Management, was an important force in furthering the cause of historic preservation and for gaining funds to support many important programs sponsored by the SCA. The California Archaeological Community owes much gratitude to Russell Kaldenberg for those efforts.

It is our understanding that Steve Horne is presently serving as acting State Archaeologist for the California Bureau of Land Management. We wish good luck to him. Steve served for many years as the Forest Archaeologist at Los Padres NF prior to his move to the BLM in Sacramento. Steve is also a former SCA southern Vice President.

Pacific Legacy is pleased to announce the addition of Trish Fernandez to their team of cultural specialists. Trish is directing the development of a historical program that will offer services in historical research, architectural history, and historical archaeology. Trish, with a M.A. from Sacramento State, focuses on industrial and historic-period resources, with a specific interest in ethnic communities and class relations. Other members of the historical team at Pacific Legacy are Hannah Ballard (M.A. Sonoma State) and Elena Reese (M.A. Boston University). Trish Fernandez also serves as SCA Treasurer, serves on the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee of the SHA, and teaches Archaeology to K-12 students.

Gavin Archer now directs the Cultural Resources Department of the Keith Companies, a consultant firm in Irvine. Gavin, who has worked on archaeological projects throughout the Western U.S. and northwest Mexico, joined Keith Companies in 2001. The Cultural Resources Department conducts archaeology, architectural history, and paleontology projects in southern California.

Colleen Delaney-Rivera (Ph.D. UCLA, 2000) joined the faculty of the Department of Anthropology at CSU, Fullerton in Fall 2002 as an Assistant Professor. Colleen teaches a variety of classes in Archaeology, including, a field methods course.

Dr. Brian Fagan, everybody’s favorite Archaeology author and Yachtsman, is retiring from the faculty at UC Santa Barbara at the end of the 2002/2003 academic year. Brian promises that he will be even busier during “retirement,” as he plans to continue being well involved in both Archaeology and writing. Brian’s new book entitled Before California: An Archaeologist Looks At Our Earliest Inhabitants is scheduled to be out in print by March 15. The book will be available at the upcoming SCA Annual Meeting. We all look forward to seeing it!

The Project Review Section of the California State Office of Historic Preservation has seen numerous personnel changes in the past several years. Presently, staff archaeologists from Caltrans rotate into the section on six-month assignments to assist Mike McGuirt with review efforts. The vacant Archaeologist position in OHP was last
occupied by Chuck Whatford, who transferred to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Jennifer D’Arcangelo, who normally works at Caltrans District 4, is currently on assignment in the Project Review Section.

There are various members of the California Archaeological Community that have suffered from serious illnesses within the past year. We have chosen not to name anybody specifically, to avoid any potential embarrassment to our colleagues. Often, individuals being treated for serious illness (e.g., cancer, heart disease, etc.) would rather not advertise the fact. However, this writer does encourage all SCA Members to keep those experiencing illness or other, personal problems in your thoughts and prayers.

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.

Adams, William Hampton

Adams argues that the identification of artifacts as chronological markers found in historic period sites are often used without appreciating aspects such as artifact lifespan or recycling. This is especially true for dating structures and features by nail types. In most cases, sawn—wrought nails, cut nails, and wire nails, respectively—can be a valid technique for estimating occupation or use for 19th Century sites. It becomes more complicated when production and distribution are temporally and spatially disproportionate. Initial production dates for wire nails in the United States, for example, range from 1851 to 1875 with the first patent established in 1877. However, wire nails were not produced in significant quantities until the mid-1880s. Adam emphasizes that, “...just because patents exist for a technology or a technology is known to date from a certain point onward, it does not mean that those dates can be used for dating a site directly” (2002:70).

The author presents a model for dating 19th and early 20th Century sites with nails incorporating lag time between invention and mass production. Adams incorporates a brief summary of nail production history including impacts associated with importation. Additionally, a table—synthesized from various sources—shows American nail production estimates from 1886 to 1954 tabulating actual weights and percentages. Adams correlates this data with known construction dates of historic archaeological sites throughout the country to create a manufacturing production curve for machine cut nails. He suggests that if the nail sample does not fit the model, other explanations should be considered including recycling, time lag, and differences in access (i.e., British versus American sources). In conclusion, Adams proposes that the model is useful in dating ephemeral sites, particularly in the west, such as homesteads, logging camps, and prospector’s cabins.

Belden, L.B. and M. DeDecker

Death Valley to Yosemite—organized into two sections—recounts some of the famous and colorful stories behind the mining industry of eastern California during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. The authors take special care to include stories about the lives of miners in the state’s early history through oral history accounts obtained from the “old-timers” of the region. Belden, a reporter and member of the California History Commission and Conference of California Historical Societies, and DeDecker, longtime Inyo County resident and historian, expresses their intent: “...to reveal the human side of this ever-optimistic breed of rainbow chasers, and preserve for today and tomorrow a bit of the ‘you were there’ feeling...” (2000:16).

The first section explores the founding and development of mining towns around Death Valley. The 1849 discovery of gold and silver in Mojave triggered the initial rush of prospectors. With the influx, boomtowns and mining camps emerged as quickly as the discoveries. Belden and DeDecker highlight two significant mines located in Death Valley: Salt Springs (“Mormon Diggins”) and Chloride Cliff. Panamint City, Greenwater, Bullfrog, Skidoo, and Ashford Mill are but a few of the mining towns discussed.

The second half of the book is devoted to mining histories in the area north of Mojave extending from Coso to Yosemite. The authors trace the intensity and spread of the gold rush along the eastern margins of the Sierra Nevada range emphasizing change in physical and cultural landscapes. Although the discovery of gold brought miners and settlers into the area, it was the supportive industries such as farming and herding that helped to develop the

(continued page 20)
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SCA Annual Meeting


Wednesday, March 26

4:00-7:00 pm . Early Registration

Thursday, March 27

10:00-12:00 . Department of Parks and Recreation Lab Tour
8:00-2:00 . Ceramics Workshop also at DPR Lab (1)
8:00-12:00 . How to Make Money in CRM (2)
12:00-2:00 . SCA Board Meeting (Yuba Room)
3:00-5:00 . Plenary Session (3)
6:30-10:00 . Wine Tasting/Silent Auction, Towe Museum, dinner, live music

Friday, March 28

8:00-5:00 . Professional Soil Scientists Association of California Annual Meeting (4)
10:00-12:00 . Mission Archaeology, Wireless Computing, and the Evolution of the Virtual Learning Lab (5)
9:15-12:00 . Gen Prehistory Northern California (6)
9:00-12:00 . Roundtable - Management Strategies for California’s Underwater Parks (7)
9:15-11:30 . General Southern California (8)
11:30-1:30 . Avocational Lunch
1:30-5:00 . In Search of the Past: Papers in Honor of Jerald Jay Johnson (9)
1:30-4:00 . Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of the Yosemite Area (10)
1:30-5:00 . Workshop - Nuts and Bolts of Section 106 (11)
2:30-4:00 . Late Papers (12), check program for topics
4:00-5:00 . SCA General Meeting (California Room)
5:00-6:30 . Cocktails – Brian Fagan Book Signing sponsored by Altimira Press (Garden/Terrace Room)
6:30 . Awards Banquet – Dr. Ruth Tringham: “Real Audiences and Virtual Excavations (RAVE); the construction of a cultural heritage place at Çatalhöyük”

Saturday, March 29

7:00-8:30 . CASSP meeting
8:00-4:00 . Delta Tour in conjunction with Soil Scientists
8:00-4:00 . Recent Archaeological Investigations in California State Parks: A Symposium Dedicated to Fritz Riddell, Lee Motz, and Norm Wilson (13)
9:00-12:00 . General Historic Archaeology (14)
9:00-4:30 . General Prehistory Central and Southern California (15)
9:00-12:00 . Roundtable - Remote Sensing in the 21st Century (16)
9:00-12:00 . California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program symposium (17)
9:00-12:00 . Roundtable - Preservation of Recovered Maritime Cultural Resources (18)
12:00-1:30 . SCA Incoming Board and 2004 Planning Meeting
12:00-1:30 . Founders Lunch (paid)
1:30-4:30 . Historic Archaeology: Market Street Chinatown (19)
1:30-4:30 . Workshop – Reaping What You Sow: 5 Years of Data Base Development at Edwards AFB (22)
1:30-4:30 . Roundtable - New Standards for Marine Survey of Submerged Cultural Resources (23)
2:45-4:45 . Capitol Living: Archaeology of Residential Sacramento (20)
2:30-4:30 . Poster/Video (21)

Sunday, March 30

Exhibits/Depart
SCA Annual Meeting
March 27-30, 2003
Doubletree Inn, Sacramento
Program Notes

There has been no lack of interest in submitting papers and there will certainly be something for everyone at this year’s annual meeting. This year we are holding our meetings in conjunction with the Professional Soil Scientists of America who are having an all day symposium which features a number of geomorphological/archaeological projects. We have tried to stagger the meeting times so that on Friday some of you can catch a few papers in the soils symposium in the morning and throughout the day. This year we have two symposia in honor of archaeologists who have contributed to the development of California Archaeology. On Friday afternoon there will be a symposium in honor of Jerald Jay Johnson. On Saturday there will be an all day symposium sponsored by the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation in memory of Fritz Riddell, Lee Morz and Norm Wilson. Two workshops are being offered on Thursday prior to the Plenary Session. Julia Costello, Larry Felton, and Glenn Farris will conduct a workshop on historic ceramics, while Kevin Pape and Dana McGowan are teaching a workshop on how to not lose money in the CRM business. In addition to these workshops, several free roundtables and workshops will be offered during the meetings to hone your database development, Section 106 and underwater archaeology skills.

This year’s Plenary Session theme is “Tracing our Roots” and is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, March 27. Speakers include Adrian Prætzelis (Sonoma State University), Michael Moratto (Fresno State University), Steven Mikesell (SHPO), Dwight Dutche (SHPO), Otis Parrish (Pheobe Hearst Museum and Kashaya Pomo Elder), Jon Erlandson (University of Oregon) and Jack Meyer (Anthropological Studies Center). This should be an entertaining and lively session as all the participants have contributed substantially to California archaeology in their respective fields over the years.

Social events have been scheduled for Thursday and Friday night. Thursday is the Silent Auction and Wine Tasting at the Towe Auto Museum in Sacramento. This should be amusing as several firms are providing wine and beer for tasting and will act as hosts. Dinner will be catered by the House of Chicken and Ribs and music will be provided by the Jackie Greene Band. Cost is $25.00. Don’t forget to submit your auction materials to Stacy Schyder Case in accordance with the donation forms that were sent out using the new SCA Newsflash in the last week of January. The Annual Awards Dinner will be held on Friday night and feature Dr. Ruth Tringham of the University of California at Berkeley as a guest speaker. Dr. Tringham is an accomplished researcher known for her work on the Neolithic of Eastern Europe. Since 1996 Dr. Tringham has been the director of the U.C. Berkeley (BACH) team at the Neolithic site of Catalhöyük in Turkey. Her interest in multimedia presentation of archaeological research (and data) to her colleagues and the public led to the founding of the Multimedia Authoring Center for Teaching of Anthropology (MACTIA) laboratory at Berkeley. Her talk titled “Real Audiences and Virtual Excavations (RAVE); the construction of a cultural heritage place at Çatalhöyük” will be a highly visual, interactive and entertaining talk on her work at Catalhöyük. Assisting Dr. Tringham will be Michael Ashley-Lopez, a graduate student at UC Berkeley and media specialist for the project and MACTIA. For more information on Dr. Tringham’s work at Çatalhöyük and other projects check out the MACTIA web page at www.mactia.berkeley.edu.

Dancing to the music of the Blues Box Rockin’ Bayou Band will follow the awards ceremony and guest speaker. The awards banquet will cost $38.00.

Note to presenters: Individual presentation times will be posted on the SCA.net web site by the end of February. Due to cost factors, SCA will not provide multimedia equipment such as LCD projectors and computers. Overhead and slide projectors will be provided as needed. If session chairs provide their own equipment, please bring extension cords, surge protectors and other equipment. Assume all you will have is a space on the edge of the room to plug in your multi-media equipment and a table to set it on. It is strongly suggested that for those sessions using presentation software such as Powerpoint have all presentations loaded onto one computer and test projection equipment prior to the start of the session. Most of us who have seen blank screen presentations due to technical difficulties find it hard to concentrate on the message. For those of you with slide presentations, have them loaded prior to your session. Presentations should be limited to 10-13 minutes allowing for 2 minutes between presenters.
New Publications

(continued from page 20) region and support the ever-increasing population. Selected boomtowns and mines include, but are not limited to, Coso, Cerro Gordo, San Carlos, Bend City, Lundy, and Benton.

Large-scale maps are included that depict general locations of various features (trams, trails, camps, towns, etc.) referred to in the text. Several can be used to relocate many of these historic landmarks, properties, and districts. In the last chapter, Belden and DeDecker point out the potential hazards of visiting abandoned mines and highlight safety precautions in visiting such sites.

Burton, J.F., J.D. Haines, and M.M. Farrell

Manzanar is the site of one of ten camps established to intern Japanese-American citizens and Japanese immigrants during World War II. Between December 1949 and March 2001, the Western Archeological and Conservation Center of the National Park Service conducted archeological investigations at Manzanar to 1) re-locate the fenceline that was built by the War Relocation Authority in 1946 and 2) to verify the location, number, and extent of the graves present in the Manzanar War Relocation Center Cemetery.

Through archival research and archeological study, two primary problems were resolved. First, the location of grave sites at the time when Manzanar National Historic Site was first established, as depicted in photographs, was not consistent with the number of graves listed in the historic documents. Second, the fence, as built by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) in 1980 to encompass the cemetery, did not match the location of the 1949 fence as indicated in historic photographs.

Through archeological excavation, it was determined that only 15 graves were originally located in the cemetery and that only six of the individuals mentioned in historic documents still existed. The individuals buried in the cemetery consist of premature births and individuals over 60 years of age. The authors reason that the absence of average aged adults in the cemetery is probably due to the practice of cremation in Japanese culture. Currently, the grave locations are outlined with rocks and those plots that still hold burials are earth mounded and represented with markers.

In addition to discussing the details and findings of the project, the monograph includes a discussion of the historic background of Manzanar along with historic and contemporary photographs of the camp. As an appendix, the authors include mortuary information and mortality statistics of camp internees.

Web Sites of Interest:

NRCS Official Soil Series Descriptions

Geochemistry of Sediments from Tule Lake, California

Soil Science Education Homepage
http://ltpwww.gsfc.nasa.gov/globe/index.htm

The Twelve Soil Orders: Simplified Soil Orders Key
http://soils.ag.uidaho.edu/soilorders/orders.htm

National Association of Consulting Soils Scientists, Inc.
http://www.nscss.org/

USGS Climate Change Archives
http://climchange.cr.usgs.gov/research.html

NOAA Paleoclimatology - Free Software
http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/paleo/softlib.html

Monterey Formation
http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/tertiary/mio/monterey.html

Historical Development of Quaternary Paleontomology
http://www.science.uwaterloo.ca/earth/qsi/beetle/historic.html

The California Spatial Information Library
http://gis.ca.gov/DRG.cpl

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Russell Kaldenberg, State Archaeologist, BLM

We are losing too many friends. They are leaving us much faster than we can recruit new ones. There is something about that word “friend,” friends, that makes fitting people into that category very, very difficult. And when friends depart they leave a void in our world, especially if it is unexpectedly, no matter the age of the friend. By the time this is published it will have been nearly half a year since Henry, in an untimely manner, left his quest to preserve the Indian trails of the Mojave Desert. We all miss him and always will. He was very special. He once told me that one of the most difficult things in life was getting old and out living your friends. Henry’s trail partner, his wife Edith, died in 1980, leaving a major void in his life. A void that lasted 22 years.

Many of you knew Henry, maybe not by name, but by sight. He attended most of our annual meetings. Many things shaped his character. He was born in Arco, Idaho, on a ranch. His family left there for the greener pastures of California about 1918, where they settled in Fillmore for a while. His family then moved to Camp Cady near Barstow in the early 1920s where he took an immediate interest in history, because Camp Cady was an abandoned military post located along the Old Government Road at a wet spot of the Mojave River. Of course it was also located on a former Indian village, an archaeological site. Arrowheads caught Henry’s attention and he collected them and assorted bottles and cans. The economics of ranching at Camp Cady did not turn out as his family had expected. His father died and his mother moved them back to Fillmore where Henry grew up and completed High School. One of his classmates was Alan Cranston our United States Senator during much of the 1960s-1980s. Henry hated lots of things, but he really hated Alan Cranston because he says Cranston picked on him—he says because he was poor—and he teased him by calling him “Ephron the Moron.” Most of all he hated the name Ephron.

He was Henry and not Hank, nor Ephron or anything like that. He hated Cranston all of his life and shared his stories with all of us. They made us laugh and he spoke as much with his waving arms as he did with his loud words.

The depression hit hard in Fillmore, and Henry tried his hands at a lot of jobs. He was a wildlife manager who tracked condors for the State, he collected condor eggs for museums, he ran a fishery, and finally he went to Redding where he helped build Shasta Dam. Towards the end of the 1930s he enlisted in the Army Air Corps. Many of you will remember him excitedly talking about his experiences in New Guinea where he, as a young man, faced nearly daily deadly combat. It was 1942, near the beginning of World War II, and Henry was assigned to the 43rd Bomb Group. He was both a radio operator and a tail gunner on B17s. His stories about skip bombing, and flying 50 feet over the Pacific Ocean sent chills down our spines. He flew over 600 hours of combat within 9 months of his enlistment and was honored with the Distinguished Flying Cross for his participation in the Battle of the Bismark Sea. Henry retired from battle in 1943 after some tough duty in the Solomons. For the rest of the war he was a trainer stationed in Texas. He mustered out of the Army in 1947 and tried civilian life. He got a job at an oil refinery making sure that the pressure gauges were working. One day in 1950 another coworker lit a match and the vapors caught on fire. Henry came around to help, but it was too late, two men perished and Henry was severely burned. He lost most of his ears and eyelids. He finally recuperated and decided to enlist in the Air Force. He retired in 1962 and moved back to Barstow to renew his interest in desert archaeology.

Most of his early efforts were dedicated to establishing the Mojave River Valley Museum. He wrote an article about Willis Well in an early publication funded by the museum. He soon found his calling as he began discovering aboriginal trails in the Mojave Desert. He could follow a trail like no one I have ever seen. He followed them along and across the Mojave River, the sand dunes near Afton Canyon, the Mud Hills, the Calico Hills, the Lake Manix basin. Just about anywhere there was a trail he would find it, follow it out and map it. After his wife died he would tell stories about her leading him to the trails and guiding him to the exact spot he should be on the other side of washes, gullies and extinct rivers.

Henry loved being out in the desert by himself. He was good about telling others where he was going just in case he did not show back up at the appointed time. He loved the Calico Early Man site where he dug with Dee Simpson and struck up a relationship with LSB Leakey. He never gave up his enthusiasm for the site and promoting it. Henry was just a terrific avocationalist. He was hired by RECON to help them survey Ft. Irwin, he was on the Board of Directors of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California for over a decade, he gave several inspiring papers including the last one on trails at the Desert Millennium Conference in continued on p. 24
Federal Report

Federal Report

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You get a lot more with a smile and a gun than with just a smile.

-Attributed to Alphonse “Al” Capone

Elsewhere in Mick Sampson’s new column is an announcement about my transfer from the Bureau of Land Management’s State Archaeologist position to the position of Base Archaeologist for the Department of the Navy at China Lake, California. I am going to take up the space allotted for the Federal Report to express a few of my sentiments about working as an archaeologist for organizations that are driven by a multiple use charter. I have truly enjoyed the challenge. After 26½ years of work with the Bureau of Land Management (24½ years) and the U.S. Forest Service (2 years), both agencies that practice multiple uses, I accepted a job as the Archaeologist with China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station. Choices such as these are difficult for anyone to make late in one’s career. After my initial puzzling of whether the right decision was made, it is a very satisfying feeling to know that Carolyn Shepherd, someone whom I have admired for a long time, made me a job offer to oversee the cultural resources management of the tremendous archaeology and history of this huge chunk of California. Now that I am here, on Base, trying to figure out exactly what it is that I am supposed to do, it is exciting. It is an exciting challenge with exciting resources. It feels like the kid in the candy store. Best of all, I am home to the desert I left San Diego for in 1976. Unquestionably, the desert grows on one’s consciousness. The vistas are grand, the mornings are crisp, and the days warm or hot. And desert people, desert users, desert researchers are all characters with whom one could construct 1,000 books full of unique attributes that would be out of place anywhere but in the desert.

1976 does not seem like a long time ago, but 27 years is pretty close to a lifetime of work. I originally went to school with a desire of becoming a community college instructor. When I took my first job with the BLM, I figured that I would stay with them for 10 years then find a teaching job. Well, after 10 years I was having so much fun that I figured that I would stay another few years, when I was selected by the Forest Service as their Regional Archaeologist in Milwaukee. A great job but a long way from the desert. My career with BLM was started again but as an Area Manager in Palm Springs where I got to work with the likes of Sonny Bono, Gene Autry, and even Eric Burdin of the Animals, all of whom had an opinion on multiple use. I was responsible for building a community coalition to create the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic area, which is now the Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto National Monument managed by the BLM and the Forest Service. In 1993, with the retirement of William H. “Ole” Olsen, I was appointed as BLM’s second State Archaeologist. Bill had worked for BLM for 17 years. Between us we had the continuity of serving 27 years in one position, plus Ole came back to work for the BLM part time for seven years. It was a fantastic experience. But 10 years in a position that combines archeologist, Native American specialist, and paleontologist in a state as large as California with as many tribes as we have to deal with, as well as having to do the budget, issue resolution, and work with 15 field offices, is enough for anyone. Being able to focus on specific chunks of land instead of having to spend a little time in a lot of places appeals to me.

For any of you thinking about federal service in a land managing agency, it is a fantastic experience. It is a career where you can make a difference. It is a career where you can work, though seven days a week, 16 hours a day, and no one will notice because they are doing just what you are doing—falling in love with the varied resources which exist on the vast tracts of public lands which dominate the western landscape. Our multiple use lands are very poorly budgeted. In California the BLM cultural program is funded at approximately 5 cents per acre per year. That is much less than what is needed, but the creative cultural resources manager will make it work by combining base budgets with volunteer hours, site stewards, local interest groups, small grants, and coordination with local Indian groups. If you talk with most of the local BLM archaeologists in California you will soon find the passion they have for the resource and the creative methods with which they augment the meager budget that has been allocated by Congress. That budget is then spread to managers, environmental staff, support staff, rangers and special agents, overhead, then the resource in the field. Nearly everyone of the good men and women working for the BLM in California have a creative knack for finding money or people to help them get the job done. If this fits your idea of cultural resources management, then think about becoming an archaeologist for the BLM or the Forest Service. It is a great experience. It builds character. You learn the resource. You will work in one of the world’s greatest outdoor museums—one without boundaries. Since I am desert-centered, I think that if you have the
predilection to want to work in the public arena where you can make a difference, you should try to get a job with the Bureau first and then the Forest Service second. To be a professional cultural resources specialist in public land management you need not only to be creative though, you have to know the laws and regulations. With a smile, sometimes with a thumped fist, but always with good public humor, you can often change an adversary to your program into becoming a friend. Know the regs. Never ever make them up or pretend to know what you do not know. I remember being interviewed for the Regional Archaeologist job in Milwaukee and one of the questions was something like “How are you going to provide the leadership to the field without knowing the FS regulations.” My response was that I can read pretty well and I would read the manuals and regulations and go on from there. It was the answer the individual was looking for.

I will also share a recent example of challenges of working for a multiple use agency. I recently recommended (that is your job to recommend the best for the resource, you as the archaeologist are not the decision maker) that an area of the desert be closed to motorized events and to free play. One of the leading advocates for motorized recreation in the state, a very powerful individual politically, chased me around a parking lot in Lake Tahoe for ½ hour telling me that all of the desert had been surveyed and the California Desert Conservation Plan had determined there was nothing there. He felt that I was making up the resources just because I did not appreciate their sport. I invited him to the area to come and see through my eyes, and I would look through his, and let see the resource we both love, the desert, except I see one with treasures on it to protect and he sees one that is a treasure to use. We went to the specified spot, I gave him the old talk about Pleistocene lakes, water in the desert, the significance of the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary and the fact that much of this stuff is gone, then we walked him over to see subtle sites on the ancient beach line. He looked and listened, picked up a few flakes and said, “...well, a motorcycle rider cannot see these things at 30 miles an hour, they don’t really mean to hurt them, they just want to travel from one point to the next.” I told him that was exactly the point. We spent the next three hours looking at sites in the area and at the end of our time together he totally endorsed my proposal, and offered to be a part of the crew that would help define the areas that should be off-limits to motorized vehicles. It is your job as a federal archaeologist to make friends from foes, use your knowledge, your social science background, and smile a lot. You will get a lot further in protecting the resource than just scowling or complaining. As Arnold Toynbee, that great historian, said “in the truly creative life there is little difference between work and recreation.” Most of you have the ability to live the creative life while researching, studying and protecting a very special resource.

Among other reasons for considering the BLM for a career are the professionals who have dedicated a part of their professional time to mentoring incoming staff, particularly graduate level students. The BLM California has subject area specialists in many of their offices. Think of starting your professional CRM career being mentored by senior staff archaeologists such as Eric Ritter, Rick Hanks, Stephen Horne, Judyth Reed, Marlene Grangaard, Duane Christian, or Dean Decker, for example. These are fantastic folks who will share parts of their professional day with people new to the agency so they will start out with a sound basis of knowledge. Practical CRM is taught in very few schools. Most of it is on the job training, and there is no better place to obtain it. After all of these years I still consider these folks to be my mentors also.

I do leave the BLM with a sense of profound accomplishment—not only personal, but also professional. I count many of the professional archaeologists, resource specialists, personnel specialists, engineers, contracting officers, law enforcement specialists and managers among my very closest personal friends. I look back at the beginning of the program when I could be driving along and actually witness families actively looting archaeological sites in the broad daylight. Unrecorded, looted sites were common on the public lands. This has changed during our lifetimes. Even though the Bureau has a small staff, its mere presence deters the loss of the resource. Nothing is perfect. But it is the individual as the prime mover of change that I have confidence in and optimism for. Generally speaking, the resource has been left better off than we found it. But we can never let our guard down. The Society for California Archeology and its membership must maintain a constant vigil to guard against backsliding or the loss of the resource. It is not renewable.

The Bureau has thousands of recorded and protected sites, its employees and contractors are actively encouraging research throughout the state, have listed many sites in the National Register of Historic Places, and will be listing many more in the coming decades. Some of our offices are doing outstanding Section 110 work along with their Section 106 work. There is not enough staff or not enough money. That is absolutely true, but there is an enthusiasm that is contagious. While I have moved from the BLM, I have signed up as a California Site Steward and I have taken the class just like all of the other site stewards have done. I will be monitoring my own site for the BLM one weekend day a month and reporting to the Field Office on its condition.

I look forward to my stay in the federal family. China Lake offers many opportunities. I will learn what it is like to manage resources with a boundary around them and where the mission is very specific. As my boss is proud to say, only 3% of the Base is used for the specific defense mission, the rest of the land is managed for resource protection, preservation, and enhancement. The Little Petroglyph Canyon National Historic Landmark is within the base and tour groups and sponsored individuals are once again allowed
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on the base to see it. I have spent the last few days looking at contract inventory and evaluation reports. This fantastic work done by the contracting community on the base stands out as some of the best work I have ever seen. The opportunities for continued research into the human history of the desert abound here. The data collected by the good friends of California archaeology such as Amy Gilreath, Bill Hildebrandt, Mark Basgall, Billy Clewlow, Emma Lou Davis, Jamie Cleland, Dave Whitley and many many more researchers, enough to fill up an encyclopedia, is waiting for syntheses, use by other researchers and the public. My bosses and I have brainstormed ways to enhance our work with the professional community, and I believe that the Base and its mission will be favorably noticed for a long time to come.

I will never forget the tremendous time I have had over the past 26½ years. I look forward to the next decade of work with the Navy and the enhancement of and integration of the program into the mission of the Base, the community and the profession. Please feel free to call me about old BLM business, as I do retain my institutional knowledge, or about ideas for research or other heritage issues atNAWS.

Ephron Henry James, 8/4/1916-7/28/2002
(continued from page 21)

2000. I remember him clearly telling the managers of all of the agencies in attendance that it was their responsibility to manage the trails so they last. “They are fragile,” he said as he looked them straight in the eyes, “and they can’t hold up to the invasion of motorcycles and jeeps, they have to be protected, and it is your responsibility to safeguard them.” He was only 5 feet 7 inches tall but he made the point as if he were 10 feet tall.

Henry never called the trail makers Indians he always called them the “Old Ones.” The last volunteer effort that he went on was in Panamint Valley where he was part of the volunteer crew helping Julie Burcell, Ukiah BLM Field Archaeologist, with her job of recording geoglyphs in the southern end of the Valley. He, of course, found a very obvious trail that all of us had missed even though we had been to the site several times before.

He was also a geyser sitter in Yellowstone National Park where he fly-fished and relaxed, and talked about the trails of the old ones. A few days before he died he was in Barstow again visiting trails and making certain they were ok. If not, we would all hear from him. Beth Pinnell, another leading avocational archeologist, says that Henry was jumping around like a jackrabbit explaining his favorite theory about Calico and desert trails just a few days before he died.

His funeral was one that I don’t think he would have wanted to attend. The preacher did not know him, nor did most of those in attendance. Henry was a high-ranked mason and shrinker, so the funeral was a mix of military salutes and masonic ceremonies. A few of us were able to pay homage to him: Daniel McCarthy, a trail expert himself who had much in common with Henry, Karen Swope, Judyth Reed, who volunteered to edit his papers—over and over and over, Fred and Susan Budinger, Beth Pinnell, and of course his old friend avocational archaeologist and desert rat Bill Mann, who had to tell a Henry story as we exited the services. He says that he owned a sand and gravel operation near Kramer Corners and he hired Henry and Edith to babysit it on a few weekends. Well, one weekend he paid them a visit but couldn’t find them, which was curious. Eventually, Henry and Edith returned in their jeep waving their arms in the air and saying that they had found a gold mine! Well, the gold mine was along the right-of-way of Highway 395 where they had picked up $85.00 worth of aluminum cans in just a few hours. Yep, that is Henry. He could get excited over most anything.

I hope that many of you will place into perspective the value of all of those, professionals and avocationals, who share our lives, care about the past, care about saving it, and make the SCA truly an interesting and worthwhile organization. It’s the people, it’s the stories and the passion for saving our history that we all have. The Millennium Conference Proceedings, which is being edited by Mark Allen and Judyth Reed, will be dedicated to E. Henry James as a token of our esteem. Maturango Museum Press will publish it and have it available sometime this year.

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The Cypress Archaeological Project: a Study of Early West Oakland

Mary Praetzellis

Some initial reports on the Cypress Archaeological Project, a 22-city-block excavation in Oakland, California, are now available and additional volumes will soon be published. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University (ASC) have produced seven technical reports and a preliminary interpretive volume described here. Meanwhile, an interpretive volume for researchers and interested laypersons and a popular monograph for schools and the general public are under development. An overview of the project and a glimpse of its myriad findings are provided below, along with a description of available reports and ordering information.

The Project

The Loma Prieta earthquake of 17 October 1989 collapsed a 1.25-mile section of the I-880 Cypress Freeway structure in West Oakland, a wedge of concrete and steel that had divided the neighborhood since the 1950s. Rather than rebuild this long-resented structure, Caltrans developed a new route along the railroad tracks, in a chiefly industrial and commercial zone. At one time, however, the path of the proposed route had transected the vibrant, sometimes rowdy, center of West Oakland, a community with economic ties to the railroad; in fact, the main thoroughfare, Seventh Street, was once called Railroad Avenue. The community’s cultural links were to a wide range of ethnic identities and nativities. The project area’s rich history suggested a high potential for significant archaeological sites if intact deposits had survived the ensuing development.

The People and the Archaeology

The urban character of the project area, with its inscrutable concrete and fill surface, required that identification of archaeological sites be done remotely, pouring over maps and archival documents to identify likely deposits that could have survived to the present. Because of these conditions and the extreme time constraints of the construction, the three steps of the National Historic Preservation Act’s Section 106 Process were collapsed into a single field effort encompassing identification and evaluation, followed by treatment of features eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The same approach has subsequently been followed for several additional urban
projects involving similar circumstances in California. There were 26 historic project blocks, but several were deemed unsuitable for investigation because of toxic conditions or lack of archaeological sensitivity. Of the more than 2,500 pits, wells, and privies identified on the blocks, archaeologists found 120 features—representing about 80 households—were NRHP-eligible. Several features dated to the 1870s, the early days of urban development in West Oakland; the majority of the deposits date to the 1880s, the time when most blocks were provided with municipal amenities that were intended to replace individual wells and privies. Other eligible deposits date to the time of large-scale artifact disposal just after the 1906 earthquake, when residents shoveled away destroyed tableware, personal items, and building debris into onsite pits and abandoned privies.

Nearly 500,000 artifacts, along with substantial floral and faunal collections, have been cataloged. Together they comprise a database with tight historical association that will be of great value to anyone studying urban life in 19th-century California, and that will serve as a comparative reference for researchers in Victorian archaeology worldwide. While a variety of ethnicities and nationalities were to be found in West Oakland in the mid- to late 19th century, the Irish are disproportionately represented on the sites discovered by ASC archaeologists. More than a quarter of the archaeological features appear to be associated with Irish residents, who comprised only 11 percent of the Oakland population in 1870, falling to 5 percent by 1900. Several of the Irish heads of household were laborers, but there were also butchers, a railroad conductor, a carpenter, a lawyer, and a plumber. Most of the Irish deposits date from 1880 to 1900. Germans are also well-represented archaeologically: the heads of household included butchers, a merchant, a brewer and a brewery agent, a cooper, and a fisherman. Although Italians came to dominate many of the area’s neighborhoods by the turn of the century, they are very poorly represented archaeologically, with only one ca. 1908 feature; one or two features each are associated with Scandinavian, Canadian, Portuguese, and Russian residents, respectively. One Chinese laundry site was excavated. It operated from the middle 1880s until shortly after the turn of the 20th century, when a fire evidenced in the excavated remains of a possible drying rack may have been the cause of its closure. A favorite pastime of local gangs—tormenting Chinese laundry men—is documented in Seventh Street oral history, raising the possibility that the fire may have been intentionally set.

A number of the NRHP-eligible archaeological deposits in both early and late contexts are associated with African Americans, who were engaged in various occupations and lifestyles and originated from different parts of the United States. Preliminary research indicates that one such person was the elusive and intriguing Abraham Freeman Holland, who lived in the project area from 1876 to 1882. Abraham (aka Abraham F., Abraham Freeman, A.F.) Holland was a widower born in Pennsylvania. His parents were from the South. In 1880 at age 50, he boarded with a “mulatto” woman, Lucinda Tilghman, her children, and another boarder at 662 Fifth Street. Holland’s 18-year-old son, Albert John, had also resided there but died in Red Bluff while attending college. Holland worked as a railroad porter. He might also have had a room in Los Angeles—perhaps he worked on the run between Oakland and Los Angeles. He appears also to have been socially and politically active. An A.F. Holland, residing in Oakland, is listed in various newspapers and other sources as being the president of the Literary & Aid Society of Oakland in 1886, giving a speech before the Los Angeles Freemasons in 1888, and being the director of the Colored Colonization Association of Fresno County in 1891. An Abraham F. Holland was also the Grand Master of the African American lodge of the California Freemasons from 1878 to 1880. More intriguing still are the reports of an Abraham Freeman Holland who was part of a successful African American mining company and worked the Sweet Vengeance mine in Brown Valley. Despite attacks by would-be claim jumpers, the Sweet Vengeance mine remained in operation throughout the early gold-mining period (1848-1854), and was notably profitable in 1852. Some weeks, the miners took as much as $1,200. A newspaper reported that Abraham Holland and his partners were willing to fight gangs of White claim jumpers to protect their claim. Abraham Holland and several of his partners were reported to have sent money to the South to purchase freedom for members of their families. Some men paid as much as two thousand dollars to gain freedom for an enslaved relative, who would later journey to California. These disparate stories could pertain to one man, but it is by no means certain. We can be certain from the Tilghman–Holland privy deposits, however, that the household enjoyed a life of middle-class comfort. They could afford to set a fashionable table, eat expensive meals, and wear stylish clothing—a lifestyle like that of fashionable Victorians around the world.

Additional African American railroad porters, living in single groups or as heads of household, are linked to deposits dating from the late 19th century up to 1915. While the associated deposits reflect a range of individual tastes and economic strategies, all tend to confirm the notion that a career as a railroad porter was a substantial step up from other employment available to African Americans in late-19th-century America. White American-born households formed the majority population group in West Oakland, but archaeologically they are in the minority. Coming mostly from New York (8 households), Indiana (4), and Massachusetts (3), they held a range of skilled working-class occupations but generally seem to have fared little better economically than their immigrant neighbors, and often considerably less well than the comfortable porters.

The potential for gender studies arises from several features associated with female heads of household, some raising young families, others pursuing or retired from careers, living alone or with female companions. On the eastern blocks of the project area, for example, there are five or six separate households headed by women, some represented by
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more than one archaeological feature, such as refuse-filled privies and wells; it is possible that all the features were backfilled in response to the same municipal edict or event in the 1880s. Further study might allow a comparison of these women’s approaches to living on their own in 19th-century Oakland, as well as their individual responses to the housecleaning opportunity presented when the City brought in public amenities.

Gender studies focusing on male-dominated households are also possible, as small hotels that housed numbers of single men, often working at the same occupations, were ubiquitous in West Oakland. Among the NRHP-eligible refuse-filled features are those from the Buhsen Hotel, where 13 of the 20 White male residents worked for the railroad at the turn of the century. Residents at the Pullman Hotel formed two distinct groups: the 10 White American-born or European residents worked as laborers on the railroad, while the 15 African American and “mulatto” residents (including a bartender, a musician, and a pantry man) were mostly employed by restaurants and hotels. The largest of the three enterprises was the Railroad Exchange Hotel, where the quality of service and amenities promoted long stays by the skilled workers who resided there. The waterlogged inner deposits of an abandoned well at the hotel, dating to the 1870s and 1880s, yielded quantities of exceptionally well-preserved textiles and footwear, allowing a fairly detailed description of both the formal and casual wardrobes of Railroad Exchange residents. Also preserving well are a large number of wooden items and an exceptional collection of floral and faunal remains.

Cypress Project Publications

Sights and Sounds

The first interpretive report from the Cypress Archaeological Project was published in 1997, after analysis of the collections was underway. Titled Sights and Sounds: Essays in Celebration of West Oakland, this volume can now be ordered from Caltrans (see below). On a project of this size, there is an inevitable gap of several years between initial studies and the preparation of final reports. Sights and Sounds fills this gap and does so as part of Caltrans’ commitment to public outreach and dissemination of its findings. Community interest in the project is indicated by library circulation figures: the Cypress Research Design and Treatment Plan, West Oakland: “A Place to Start From,” remains the most frequently checked-out book in the Oakland Library’s Public History Room.

Caltrans archaeological project manager Janet Pape sets the scene in the Foreword outlining how the highly complex project came about and describing the tremendous hurdles involved in building the quake-damaged Cypress freeway on a new alignment. Suzanne Stewart and Mary Praetzelis put the volume of essays in context in “Connecting the Sources: Archaeology, Material Culture, Memory, and Archives.” In this chapter, the methods and theoretical approaches behind the historical research, oral-history interviews, studies of the neighborhood’s built environment, and a preliminary assessment of archaeological findings are outlined to demonstrate the multifaceted approach taken to create a lively and accurate portrait of early West Oakland. The remaining essays look at life in West Oakland within the broad categories of the built environment, the community, and work. They are outlined below.

• The Built Environment. Paul Groth and Marta Gutman’s “Workers’ Houses in West Oakland” examines a range of key issues relating to the social construction of space reflected in Oakland housing styles between the 1860s and 1930s. In “Rooming and Boarding in West Oakland,” Groth views this popular housing option as a dynamic choice that served to mold the built environment over time. Marta Gutman’s “Five Buildings on One Corner and Their Change Over Time” examines a group of relatively intact structures within a setting of massive change in a way that conveys the power of the built environment to evoke personal and community history.
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- **Community.** In “Melting Pot or Not? Ethnicity and Community in pre-World War Two West Oakland,” Karana Hattersley-Drayton looks at the issue of ethnicity and considers what changes immigrants resist, and what they are willing to take on as their own. This paper is enriched by voices of the present informing us about the past, in the form of oral-history interviews with current and former West Oakland residents. From another perspective, Marta Gutman’s “Domesticating Institutions: Progressive Women and Environmental Activism in West Oakland” looks at how the national phenomenon of the reform movement affected life in West Oakland’s streets.

- **Work.** The tremendous occupational diversity of West Oakland—reflected in its factories, offices, stores, docks, yards, and city streets—is the canvas for Paul Groth’s “A Profile of Work in West Oakland.” Two essays by Will Spires focus on the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters (BSCP). The first, “The Quest for Dad Moore: Theme, Place, and the Individual in Historical Archaeology,” is a tribute to the life and work of the African American railroad worker and labor leader who ran the BSCP office in the Cypress Project area from 1919 to 1930. The second essay is “Brotherhood Songs: The First Oakland Songbook of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.” The songbook personalizes the local chapter’s struggle. Spires was able to reconstruct the score on nearly all the songs.

Willie R. Collins presents some contrasting aspects of Oakland life. In “Putting on the Big Hat: Labor and Lore among Oakland’s Redcaps,” he writes about the railroad porters well known to any traveler in the first half of the 20th century. “Jazzing Up Seventh Street: Musicians, Venues, and Their Social Implications,” looks at West Oakland’s role as a central place for jazz musicians and their followers and as a center for the development of West Coast jazz. Finally Elaine-Maryse Solari’s “Prostitution in West Oakland” explores an occupation that affected issues of morality, social responsibility, and even land-use values. Prostitution was as common an occupation, in some neighborhood enclaves, as working for the railroad.

The essays in *Sights and Sounds* are richly accompanied by illustrations, mined from historical archives across the state as well as from numerous personal collections of former West Oakland residents who shared them with ASC researchers. Also included are the personal recollections of many of these people; an appendix to the volume includes an inventory of 78 West Oakland oral-history interviews, from the early 1980s through 1996; each account gives information on the individual (birth date, ethnicity, occupation, and more), a summary of highlights from the interview, and information on where each tape or transcript is available.
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The Block Technical Reports (BTR)

Between May 2000 and December 2001, the Anthropological Studies Center completed seven volumes of Block Technical Reports, each volume presenting the archival research and archaeological findings from one or more project blocks in the Cypress Project area. The Block Technical Report (BTR) format was created specifically for the Cypress Project as an efficient way to present reams of data of interest to the archaeological specialist but of less value to the audience of a more general interpretive report. A useful alternative to the more common, and unwieldy, combined data-presentation and interpretive volume, the BTR offers a possible template for other large scale urban projects. Each BTR assembles, organizes, and presents technical and interpretive data concerning NRHP-eligible features excavated on a city block or group of related blocks. Blocks with similar social or economic histories in close proximity to each other are sometimes dealt with in a single BTR. For the convenience of researchers who are interested in only a few specific blocks, each BTR is a stand-alone document, with some project-wide information repeated in each report. Each BTR is divided into four sections that proceed through increasingly refined levels of presentation—from project wide, to block, to lot, and finally to individual feature. This report series is entitled Block Technical Report: Historical Archaeology, I-880 Cypress Replacement Project and can be ordered from Caltrans (see below).

The first BTR section presents an overview of the project, including legal and administrative contexts and project personnel, report organization, research design, historic research and oral history, general fieldwork and laboratory procedures, and a project-wide block plan. It outlines procedures followed both project-wide and for the specific block under discussion.

The second section provides a brief summary of results of investigations on the target block. It incorporates a block plan showing all features in relation to historic lot boundaries (in West Oakland generally the 1889 boundaries); a block summary table listing eligible archaeological features, their historical associations, TPQs, deposition dates, and artifact counts; and a narrative history of the block including, where appropriate, historical maps and photos.

The third section presents information about the history and archaeology of each lot containing eligible features. Included are a narrative lot summary; a lot plan; and a documentary research table for the lot in the form of a year-by-year list of references to the lot, lot owners, or lot residents found on official records, maps, and other sources; a features table outlining the construction and abandonment dates for each feature; and a parcel phasing diagram showing the locations of all identified archaeological features superimposed on the 1889 Sanborn Map and the configuration of buildings on subsequent Sanborn maps.

The fourth section provides the most detailed information about the structure and contents of each feature. It includes a narrative summary of the feature, outlining the feature’s structure, stratification, and content, along with its deposition date, associations, and some preliminary interpretations. These data are also presented in tabular form in a feature summary table, a section drawing with a Harris Matrix and phasing graphic, and an artifact overview and photograph showing, where possible, the entire contents (except for faunal remains) of each analytical unit. This artifact layout photograph gives the reader an immediate impression of the quantity and range of materials found in the feature. The remainder of the fourth section consists of artifact and faunal tables broken down by category, including all datable materials with detailed references, special studies covering analysis of unusual finds, and summary information about non-eligible features.

The purpose of the BTR is to present the archaeological data and provide historical associations for each feature in sufficient detail to allow other researchers to use the information for controlled comparisons and, if they want, to reexamine the interpretations and conclusions. Historical archaeologists and historians have already begun to use the BTR series to explore their topics of interest.

Interpretive Reports

Although the narrative descriptions in the BTRs knit together some of the archaeological and historical data and describe the reasoning for various dates and associations, these reports do not include a developed discussion or thematic interpretations of the results. This is the role of the second interpretive report and a popular monograph that are currently being developed. The interpretive report is intended for both archaeological professionals and individuals with a more general interest in archaeology, anthropology, and history. The popular monograph is directed toward the interests of the general public, including older elementary- and secondary-school students. Current plans are to begin publishing the interpretive reports in late 2003.

Publication Availability

The publications described above are available to all interested parties. To obtain hard copies or CDs of the Block Technical Reports or hard copies of Sights and Sounds: Essays in Celebration of West Oakland, write the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, call (916) 445-3520, or check their website at http://caltrans-opac.ca.gov/publicat.htm for on-line ordering. The price, including tax/shipping, for hard copies of all seven BTR volumes is $100, while a CD of the BTR series is $5. A hard copy of Sights and Sounds is $15.
California Ceramic Traditions: The Obscurity and the Assumptions 2002
Joanne Mack

Introduction

The use of pottery by some groups of native Californians is reported in the ethnographic literature early, beginning approximately 100 years ago (Schumacher 1880, Barrow 1900, Kroeber 1908, Sparkman 1908, Waterman 1910, Heye 1919, Gayton 1929). The study of pottery recovered from archaeological sites begins about the same time in Southern California (Gifford and Schenck 1926) but later in Central and Northern California (Lillard, Heizer & Fenenga 1939, Wedel 1941, Treganza 1946). Yet today, archaeologists outside of California seem unaware of the existence of California’s ceramic traditions; even many working within California are unaware of these traditions. How may the low profile of California’s pottery types within archaeology’s mainstream literature as well as the regional literature be explained? In part the shallow time depth of the analysis and interpretation of pottery by archaeologists in California contributes to an explanation; however, many researchers have devoted considerable time to describing, analyzing, and interpreting pottery from California (Rogers 1936, Fenenga 1952, Dobyns & Euler 1958, Euler 1959, Chase 1969, Evans 1969, Drover 1975, Drover et al 1979, Kroeper, et al 1978, Johnson 1976, 1990, Mack 1979, 1988, 1990, 1996, Kielsuiki 1982, Grieset 1990, 1996, Schafer 1994, 1995, Laylander 1994). There are other factors, which contribute to the obscurity of California’s pottery traditions. These include the relatively small quantity of pottery within California’s archaeological sites, the even smaller quantity which is fully reported, the very small quantity of decorated wares, the research orientation of pottery studies in California, and the venue in which written description, analysis, and interpretation of California pottery has been presented. But perhaps more important are a group of common assumptions about pottery from California, which limit the potential of ceramic studies of California ceramics to contribute to ceramic ecology and other internationally recognized research models and issues (Arnold 1985, Braun 1983, Matson 1965, Nelson 1985).

There are potentially four to six distinctly indigenous ceramic traditions in California, two of which were reported in early ethnographic work and later in archaeological research. Four are known only from archaeological research. Each has a different time depth in addition to a different spatial distribution. Three of the six are restricted to what traditionally has been considered the core California Culture Area. The remainder’s distributions include adjoining culture areas and states.

The best known tradition is Southern California Ware, usually divided into brown and buff wares. Description, analysis, and interpretation of these wares began in early ethnographies and then in archaeological contexts. Their similarities to wares in Baja California and northwestern Arizona were noted immediately. They appear to date from roughly A.D. 800-900 with a significant increase in distribution and quantity within sites dating around A.D. 1400-1500 (Grieset 1996).

The five other ceramic traditions have all been considered incipient because of limited shapes, a limited use of pottery vessels, and the use of crude manufacturing techniques. Brownware of the Southern Sierra and San Joaquin Valley is the second ceramic tradition early described in ethnographies and from archaeological contexts. Barrett (1906) provides an initial description for its use among the Yokuts, and Gayton (1929) and others have described more fully its use among the Yokuts and Mono of the Sierra. It has a limited time depth with most estimates beginning at about A.D. 1700. Its similarity to Owens Valley Brown Ware has been frequently noted (Davis 1960).

The remaining ceramic traditions were not reported in ethnographic descriptions for their regions: Cosumnes Brownware, Siskiyou Utility Ware, pottery from Coastal Southern California, and the Trinity Alps. The known distribution of Cosumnes Brownware is found in archaeological sites along the Lower Cosumnes River and the Sacramento River nearby. It has been described as an incipient pottery tradition because of its apparent limited vessel form, quantity, and quality (Johnson 1976, Kielsuiki 1982). It may date between A.D. 1500 and 1750. Jerald Johnson reports its most detailed description and analysis in 1990.

Siskiyou Utility Ware has a much greater area of distribution and quantity of recovered materials. In California its distribution occurs on the Middle Pit River and the Upper Klamath River. It is also found in sites along the Upper Rogue River and Upper Klamath River in southern Oregon. Its manufacture began around A.D. 900 (Mack 1996). It was first reported and described in the late 1970’s (1989). It has also been described as an incipient tradition because it uses crude manufacturing techniques and appears in only one vessel form, an open bowl.

Possible fifth and sixth ceramic traditions occur in such limited quantities they have not been fully described. In the Trinity Alps of northwestern California only a few sherds have been identified from one site near Weaverville (Mack 1996). Along the Southern California Coast a few sherds are associated with a figurine tradition (Drover 1975). They are very unlike either Siskiyou Utility Ware or Consumnes Brownware. Those from the Southern California Coastal area date much earlier (Drover et al 1979) than any of the other five traditions, which all date to A.D. 800 or later. The sherds from the Trinity Alps are much different from the other five in hardness, core color, and surface color (Mack n.d.).
History of Ceramic Analysis in California

Early ceramic studies of California ceramic traditions parallel those used on ceramic traditions throughout American archaeology. Early studies focused on basic description and analysis with a concern to temporal and spatial distribution. The “when” and “where” were paramount. In Southern California a great deal of effort has been made to divide Southern California wares into meaningful types. Ethnic affiliation for the wares in general and for the various types has also been a research concern. This research focus mirrors the research in ceramics throughout the country. The question of why pottery technology was adopted or initiated also often became part of the interpretation of ceramic traditions. Basically, ceramic studies were part of the culture history approach. In the 1960’s ceramic studies changed in American archaeology. Ceramic ecology as a research approach became paramount and remains so today. Ceramic ecology concerns itself with the relationship between the functions of pottery in a culture and the raw materials and technologies the potter has available (Matson 1965). In addition more recently, models designed to explore pottery’s role in the dynamics of prehistoric economic and social interaction have increased in number and visibility. Some models are concerned with the other question of why pottery technology was adopted and initiated in some societies and not others. As one reviews the literature concerned with the ceramic traditions of California very few researchers have gone beyond the culture history approach. Yet, California pottery traditions can contribute significantly to the study of pottery technology and pottery traditions using the ceramic ecology approach and new models concerned with ceramic innovation, adoption, and cultural context.

In attempting to use these new approaches to ceramic study one must be aware of several assumptions concerning prehistoric ceramics, which may limit the use of ceramics to better understand economic and social interaction and therefore should be discarded or ignored. There are five. The first is the assumption ceramic vessels were discovered through accidental burning of the clay lined baskets or they were imitations of natural or cultural forms of containers. The principle of fired clay is not difficult to learn and can be easily seen in firepits or burned structures made partially with daub. In California the manufacture and use of clay balls and figurines appears very early in the archaeological record, 3-4,000 years ago (Tregenza 1946). Therefore, one should view the adoption and use of pottery as problem solving to meet specific needs within a particular culture.

The second assumption is that pottery was invented to detoxify foods or to increase their nutritional value, so certain foods which required longer or slower cooking and/or soaking can be more easily prepared in ceramic vessels which can be left on a fire or in hot coals, while cooking by stone boiling in baskets or other containers is more energy intensive. This assumption can be limiting because some pottery vessels were not used for cooking or soaking foods. Pottery has and still does play an important role as a prestige good, in ritual, for storage, and for transport. Some questions to consider may include “Did cultures in California who clearly knew of cooking in ceramic vessels avoided cooking with ceramics because the food they ate cooked quickly or required little soaking time to acquire the nutritive value?” “Or were other solutions preferred and if so why?” The point is that we must also develop an understanding of the function of pottery vessels in these California ceramic traditions where pottery was not used for cooking.

A related third assumption, that women made and used pottery, must also be examined critically. This assumption can be limiting if one merely looks at ceramic production and its use as an extension of the production and use of other non-ceramic vessels. In other words, was pottery produced by a particular subset of individuals in a society, and can it be assumed that those who made pottery were the ones to always use it? How pottery was used and how it moved within a community and between communities can help define social roles and clarify patterns of social interaction. In addition, in those communities where pottery vessels are used for cooking, they have the potential to affect the lives of women and children differently than adult men, according to Hoopes and Barnett (1995) and others. For example, because pottery facilitates the preparation of weaning foods and the use of marginal and second-choice plant and animal products, the nutrition of individuals who had little or no access to high quality foods potentially can be improved.

The remaining two common assumptions are less likely to influence California archaeologists. They are the assumed link between pottery and agriculture and the link between pottery and sedentism. Though it is worth pointing out that pottery is rarely part of the tool kit of hunters and gatherers who are not sedentary for at least part of the year, pottery is not exclusively used by complex hunter-gatherer societies, nor do all complex hunter-gatherer societies use pottery (Mack 1990).

Ceramics in California societies were used in the context of specific and distinct ecological, economic, and social conditions. These should be a focus of study. Rather than focusing on the ceramic objects we should shift our focus to include reconstructing the ecological and social conditions that fostered innovation or adoption of ceramic vessels and which possibly encouraged their continued use and the technology, which improved its quality. And we should not forget to explore why some groups discontinued using pottery or used it for limited functions and did not improve it technologically over time (Loney 2000). Particularly in California, clarifying the dynamics which led some societies to incorporate and modify ceramic technology, while others chose not to may contribute strongly to a more unified, far reaching theory important to ceramic studies worldwide.

One other issue must be addressed. Why is the existence of California’s ceramic technologies unknown to American
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archaeology generally and even to some archaeological researchers in California? I suggest that it is due to a common set of limiting assumptions: 1) ceramics in California were used only in the last 500 years; 2) ceramics as a recent addition to California cultures do not have the potential to answer really interesting questions about those cultures; and 3) ceramics are found only in the desert areas of Southern California and are poor reflections of regional ceramic traditions whose core is not in California. These assumptions undermine the scholarly importance of the study of California ceramics, for example pottery and other ceramics are viewed as recent, brief in duration, and dismissed as a minor overlay from outside areas. Many recent ceramic studies in California remain unknown because most are either part of the gray literature locked in CRM reports, master theses, and doctoral dissertations or the research is published in journals or monographs of limited distribution; distributions limited to California, regions within California, or at most to the Far West. A real effort should be made to publish in national journals, of which there are now several.

Inferences drawn from the study of pottery provide a vast array of diverse evidence for understanding a culture’s technological adaptations, chronology, subsistence, household activities, trade and exchange activities, symbolic systems, and other cultural activities. Pottery is both a product and a symbol of culture. Its variation is almost completely dependent upon the ideas of the potter. Its plastic and additive aspects of manufacture and the fact it can be made by people of all ages and both sexes makes even the most ubiquitous pottery e.g. plainware potentially reflects a great deal of cultural information. Therefore, the presence of ceramics in an archaeological site should lead to careful, consistent, and thorough scrutiny, the same kind of scrutiny I present here to the often limiting, if not, erroneous assumptions, heretofore held by researchers as they consider the place of California’s ceramics in anthropological scholarship.

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