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From the President

Thirty-five days—as I write this first issue of SCA’s 40th year, there are only 35 days left in my presidency. What a year this has been. I’ve learned so much about our membership, our profession, and the many things we can do to bring archaeology to our communities and the public. I’ve learned how hard working our volunteers are and how we would not function without the contributions of personal time and money. Actually, I had so much fun this year that I seriously considered running for president again until my husband reminded me that I do have another life.

Outgoing board members include the incredibly hard-working and organized Amy Gilreath (Past-President) who has gotten SCA back on its financial feet, Karin Anderson (Northern Vice President) who organized Data-Sharing meetings in Redding and San Francisco and coordinated committee reports for the Newsletter and board, and Janine Loyd, our Secretary who takes our board minutes, makes sure we are organized, and has had valuable comments to add to our board discussions. I am so glad to have worked with and gotten to know you all. The new board members will be introduced at the Ventura Plenary Session, and, hey, Frank, the next column is yours!

What a strange year it has been in Washington and Sacramento, increasing the extent of political action necessary from SCA. From reading previous columns, you must have a sense of the political activism that has been needed and will be increasingly necessary. On small fronts, the Governor’s general bond obligation in excess of $50 billion could fund highways, schools, housing, flood control, water treatment facilities, power plants, housing, parks, and some conservation. What does this mean to archaeology? Every time something is developed or improved, archaeological sites are sure to be in the way. Please become informed about such projects in your area, and work to protect important resources and involve the community. On a larger front, the attempts to undermine the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) currently making noise in the Capitol must be vigorously opposed. CEQA reform was pushed forward in 2005 and is expected to be pushed again in 2006 as part of the bond proposal. Again, I urge you to stay connected to these legislative issues.

In my opinion, one of the biggest things left to do is to take hold of the dual issue of professional standards and possibly the “L word”—licensing. While on the federal front we have professional standards that are roughly adhered to, on the state level we have so far to go. There are no professional qualifications standards in CEQA guidelines and no accountability for bad work. The absence of consistent performance standards affects the uneven way archaeology is conducted in different counties or by different agencies. Think about the way California Fish and Game conducts archaeological inventories versus those by Caltrans. Or the way archaeology is done in San Diego or Tuolumne counties, versus those counties where archaeology is not even on the radar. It is one of the failings of my tenure that I just had no time to tackle this very important issue that will need statewide support. To quote one of our own “A dual system has evolved in California, consisting of poorly regulated or unregulated public archaeology under the auspices of CEQA, and highly scrutinized (and in some cases overly scrutinized) archaeology for federal agencies. There is an “underground” of CEQA archaeologists (continued page 23)
SCA Committees 2005-2006

Advanced Annual Meeting Planning
Tam Origer (707) 584-8200; origer@origer.com

Annual Meeting Local Arrangements
Colleen Delaney-Rivera (805) 378-1490, ext 1725; cdelaney@vcccd.net

Annual Meeting Program Chair
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Fundraising
open

Membership
open

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Newsletter
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Web Site
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SCA Business and Activities

Committee and Liaison Reports

Legislative Liaison Report

Stephen Bryne
stephen_bryne@dot.ca.gov

S. 866 - National Park Centennial Act

Sponsor - Sen. McCain (R-AZ)

This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow taxpayers to designate contributions to the Centennial Fund for the benefit of the National Park System. It requires a certain percentage of Fund deposits to be used for the reduction of the maintenance backlogs in the national parks, and to protect natural and cultural resources, including the documentation and preservation of archaeological sites within the parks. A companion measure (H.R. 1124) is pending before the House Resources and Ways and Means Committees.

S. 1378 - National Historic Preservation Act Amendments Act

Sponsor - Sen. Talent (R-MO)

This bill is a new, modified version of legislation that was considered, but not passed, in the previous Congress. It would reauthorize the Historic Preservation Fund through 2011, increase the number of members on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), permanently authorize the ACHP, allow the ACHP to solicit donations, and allow the ACHP to enter into cooperative agreements with federal agencies to review and improve any historic grants and assistance programs that those agencies may operate. A similar bill (H.R. 3446) is pending in the House.

H.R. 1492 – Preservation of World War II Japanese Internment Camps

Sponsor – Rep. Thomas (R-Bakersfield)

In November, the House of Representatives passed HR 1492, which would provide for the preservation of the historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. The funds would be given as grants to non-profit organizations and government agencies, which would have to come up with a 75 percent match for the grants. The bill authorizes up to $38 million for the grant program, however, National Park Service officials, who would administer the grant program, noted that if the bill passes the Senate, Congress would still need to come up with the funding through the appropriation process. Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI) has introduced identical legislation (S. 1719) in the Senate.

H.R. 3446 - National Historic Preservation Act Amendments Act

Sponsor - Rep. Rahall (D-WV)

This is the House version of Sen. Talent’s bill to reauthorize the Historic
Preservation Fund and the ACHP. It differs slightly from the Talent bill in that it does not allow the ACHP to solicit donations. Complicating this issue is the desire by House Resources Chairman Richard Pombo (R-CA) to use the legislation as a vehicle for changing the NHPA, including Section 106 and its review procedures.

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants**

The National Park Service’s (NPS) National NAGPRA Program invites proposals for FY 2006 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) grants. NAGPRA is a Federal law passed in 1990 that provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items – including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony – to lineal descendants, culturally Hawaiian affiliated Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Fiscal year 2006 NAGPRA grant guidelines and proposal forms are available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/grants. Consultation/documentation grant proposals must by postmarked by March 1, 2006. Proposals for consultations on culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains and associated funerary objects are encouraged.

**References**


**Websites**

http://thomas.loc.gov/

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov

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**Archaeology Month, May 2006**

- As you prepare for the Annual Meeting, take time to consider how your poster or talk might be used for public outreach for Archaeology Month, May, 2006.

- Use the Archaeology Month Calendar on the SCA web page to publicize your event, introduce your community to SCA, and promote archaeology to our communities. Organizations are already submitting information on events in the upcoming months. Participate!

- Last year, thirty-five organizations in 17 counties placed 50 events on the Archaeology Month calendar. This year we are working on a better showing, with events listed in most of the 56 counties of California. Participate!

- Easy ways to help expand awareness of SCA and of archaeology:
  - Put an article in your local paper. The Archaeology Month coordinator can provide a template;
  - Give a public talk based on your SCA paper, add more slides and publicize;
  - Put your SCA poster on display at a local school or library.

- Archaeology Month posters will be available at the annual meetings, Wednesday near the Registration Desk, and in the bookroom during the rest of the meetings.

- For Archaeology Month posters or information on how to get your Archaeology Month event on the Calendar contact Laura Leach-Palm (laura@farwestern.com).

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**Student Membership Change**

The SCA can trace its origins to student activism and has long served student needs by providing a forum for
professional papers and publications, meetings to communicate ideas, discoveries, and new research, a venue to seek and find job opportunities, and a place to meet and get to know your peers. Student members receive all the benefits of regular members except the Annual Proceedings.

In order to encourage and support student participation the SCA requires a fee of just $30.00 for student membership, less than one-half the regular member rate. All members joining at the student rate must provide a copy of a current student ID card with the membership form.

Because this is a new requirement, SCA Student Liaison Shannon Tushingham will pass the word to campus student representatives that a copy of a current student ID card will now be necessary in order to receive the student rate. The SCA Business Office will also send an e-mail to all members currently listed as students notifying them of the change. Any student applications received after February 8, 2006, will be checked for student ID, and those without an ID will be contacted and asked to provide it.

Proceedings Report

Proceedings 19 edits were returned to all authors with a request and deadline for a response. About two-thirds of authors responded. For those who did not respond the editors and production supervisor will make alterations as we see fit and as indicated in the distributed edits. Production is on-schedule, and Proceedings 19 will be distributed at the 40th Annual Meeting, in Ventura. Plans are in the works to distribute the Proceedings to members at the registration desk. Orders can be taken at the meeting, and after the meeting copies will be available by contacting the SCA Business Office.

2006 Annual Meeting New Program Addition!!!
Open to the Public
Institute for Canine Forensics, Wednesday Night, March 29th, 7:00-8:00 p.m.
Ventura Beach Marriott, Costa de Oro Ballroom

The Institute for Canine Forensics (ICF) will be presenting a special public presentation showing how dogs can be used to locate historical and prehistoric human remains. The historical human remains detection dog is the newest tool available to archaeologists, Native American tribes as well as law enforcement agencies. Dogs that have been trained for historical work can detect the scent of human remains and historical graves on the surface of the ground causing no destruction to the site. By combining techniques such as oral and written history, remote sensing, and traditional archaeology, archaeologists have multiple lines of evidence that can help locate site-specific potential for human remains.

ICF is a non-profit organization for the advancement of research and education of forensic evidence and human remains detection dog teams. Come meet and watch these incredible dogs demonstrate their abilities.

2005 Southern Data Sharing Meeting Wrap-Up

Andy York, Southern Vice-President

The SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meeting was held on Saturday, November 5 in the City Council Chambers in the northern Mojave Desert city of Ridgecrest, gateway to the Naval Air Weapons Center, China Lake, Co-sponsored by Ridgecrest’s own Maturango Museum, the meeting
was extremely well-attended, with well over 100 archaeologists converging from throughout the state. My informal polling indicates that the attendees were attracted by three things: (1) fifteen interesting and well-presented papers focusing mainly, but not exclusively, on California desert topics; (2) a Sunday tour of the fabulous Renegade Canyon petroglyphs, hosted by China Lake Base Archaeologist Russ Kaldenberg; and (3) a reception honoring Agnes Bierman (now Babcock), who conducted important work in the northern Mojave in the 1940s, including excavations with Albert Mohr at several major sites on China Lake NWC.

The meeting was kicked off around 8:00 by Russ Kaldenberg, who introduced Agnes and related some of her contributions to the archaeology of the Base. The first paper was by Maturango Museum curator Sandy Rogers, who described recent refinements to the chronology of Ray Cave, a Newberry period site in the Coso Mountains. Sandy was followed by Michael Hilton of Inyo National Forest, who discussed the relationship between vegetation zones and human land use in the White Mountains. A vexing problem – chronological control of the ubiquitous Mojave Desert pavement quarries – was addressed in a paper by Brian Byrd, Craig Young, and Kelly McGuire of Far Western. They suggested that a variety of techniques, including geomorphology, could be usefully applied to this problem. Victoria Stosel of Cal State Los Angeles applied dietary meat and protein multipliers to faunal collections from three sites on San Nicolas Island. The final paper before the morning break was by Judy Berryman, Steve Harvey, and Dayle Cheever of e²M, who discussed the results of a 7,000-acre survey in the Humboldt-Toiabe National Forest.

After the break, and fortified by coffee and Krispy Kremes, the assembly was addressed by Jackson Underwood, who suggested that two extensive sites identified by RECON in eastern San Diego County may be the remains of the “lost” Luiseno villages of Puerta de la Cruz and Changa. Jackson was followed by Tom Burge of Sequoia and Kings National Parks, who described the results of high-elevation surveys in the Bubbs Creek and Charlotte Creek drainages. Next, Steve Horne described a possible Chumash basket that was donated to the BLM by the son of Albert Mohr. The final paper before lunch was delivered by Sandy Rogers, who analyzed procedures for induced hydration experiments and suggested that error buildup in the protocols may be

Don Laylander and Russ Kaldenberg at the Data-Sharing meeting.

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a reception was held at the Maturango Museum in honor of Agnes Bierman Babcock...Along with her husband Dean, Agnes was on hand to chat about the early days of California archaeology.
The six papers following the lunch break began with Mark Allen’s (Cal Poly Pomona) discussion of his fieldwork at Red Mountain and the South Range of China Lake. Next was a presentation by Helen Wells and Clarus Backes of UCLA describing surveys on the South Range of China Lake NAWS, during which they revisited many of the sites originally recorded by Agnes Bierman and Albert Mohr. Chris and Beth Padon of Discovery Works, Inc. then described several extensive sites discovered during monitoring at Ritter Ranch near Palmdale, and Dennis Gallegos (Gallegos Associates) presented the results of an 11.5 square mile survey of Owens Lake, which revealed a number of sites on and around the playa.

The final two papers of the session were presented by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, describing recent work in the China Lake Basin. The first was by Bill Hildebrandt and Michael Darcangelo, who examined the archaeological record of Searles Lake in light of Warren’s suggestion that the use of this area would be restricted by poor water quality. Comparing the Searles record with faunal and artifact data from Owens and China Lakes, they found some support for Warren’s “poison water hypothesis.” The final paper was by D. Craig Young and Brian Byrd, who discussed the distributions of early assemblages in the China Lake Basin in light of paleoenvironmental models based on global climate shifts (i.e., Younger Dryas) at the terminal Pleistocene. As anticipated, the last two papers sparked a lively debate that ended only with the appearance of City staff to close up the council chambers.

After the session, a reception was held at the Maturango Museum in honor of Agnes Bierman Babcock. The Museum provided drinks and hors d’oeuvres, along with a series of poster-size pictures of Agnes during her 1940s fieldwork at China Lake’s South Range. Along with her husband Dean, Agnes was on hand to chat about the early days of California archaeology. On Sunday, nearly 100 people met at the local theater parking lot for a rare treat: a tour of the famous Coso petroglyphs, led by Russ Kaldenberg. A caravan of about 20 SUVs and high-clearance vans took the one-hour drive to Renegade Canyon on NAWS China Lake’s North Range; then after a brief orientation by Russ, the attendees were free to wander through one of the denser and more spectacular concentrations of prehistoric rock art in the world.

Many thanks to the Maturango Museum, and particularly Sandy Rogers, for the local arrangements and a great party Saturday night. Additional thanks are due to Russ Kaldenberg for organizing a truly memorable trip to the petroglyphs. Finally, the contributions of meeting sponsors ASM Affiliates, EDAW, Inc., Epsilon Sytems Solutions, Inc., Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Pana-Pita Indian Community, NPS Mojave National Preserve, and RECON are gratefully acknowledged.
The SCA Business Office houses 35 standard archive boxes containing the archives of the SCA, documents which span the history of the organization and all its actions. The archives are primarily from three sources: (1) files from past officers and (2) files related to Annual Meetings, and (3) files covering activities now under the aegis of the Business Office. Despite valiant efforts by the former Business Office Manager Kristina Roper, there is no comprehensive inventory, the archives have not been arranged by any organizing principle, and they were simply stored as received including chemically unstable media. Consequently, we do not know what we have, we do not know what we are missing, and we are not in a position to recover important information either categorically or systematically.

Our 2006 SCA Archive Project will be broad-brush, designed to solve big problems and impose a system that will facilitate a more detailed effort at some future date. There are three main goals: (1) complete a systematic inventory, (2) impose a physical organization on the records that facilitates recovery of information according to its most likely future use, and (3) store the records in batches within chemically stable, archival quality media. The final physical organizing principle will be submitted to the SCA Executive Board for approval, but is planned to include (a) Annual Meeting info (programs, administrative details, past facilities contracts, communications, publicity, etc.), (b) membership lists, (c) Newsletters, (d) Proceedings, (e) Committees and Task Forces, (f) Native American interaction, (g) censures and legal actions, (h) Board meetings, (i) political actions, etc. We are already well on our way, and a useful organization is taking shape.

Clockwise, from top left: Michael Burch at work; the SCA’s first (1967) election ballot; a late 1967 membership list, and; Albert Elsasser’s ballot tally for the 1967 election. Winners were Albert C. Spaulding (President), David A. Fredrickson (Northern V-P), Charles Rozaire (Southern V-P), Joseph L. Chartkoff (Secretary), and Paul J.F. Schumacher (Treasurer).
The Archive effort is being spearheaded by CSU, Chico Museum Studies Program graduate student Michael Burch, whose expertise with document curation was honed under program Co-Directors Georgia Fox and Stacy Schaefer, and a 2004 museum internship at Jekyll Island, Georgia.

On Michael’s recommendation the SCA has purchased PastPerfect software (http://www.museumsoftware.com), a program which will allow information storage and optional and relational queries (e.g., by year, president, committee, topic, etc.) much like a database program, but also manage imbeded imagery or pdf files. This would allow us at some future date to digitize all or a portion of the inventory and this medium to the database framework. We plan to use a trinomial cataloging system.

We have purchased archival media based on our intent to organize and stabilize batches of related material rather than individual items. The batches will be maintained as found or reorganized to theme as appropriate. While an occasional especially significant document may be stored individually, generally, individual sheets will not be stored in sheet protectors, but rather, whole batches will be stored in metal edge archive boxes which will then be given an accession and lot number and the contents inventoried and assigned catalog numbers in the database. Other records will be prepared for storage in hanging file folders in archive boxes.

We will report on the progress of the Archive Project in the next SCA Newsletter, and hope to have a small poster display at the 2006 Annual Meeting.

Big Pine Paiute Tribe Hosts CRM Workshop in Owens Valley

Janet P. Eidsness

The brilliant gold fields of blooming rabbit brush mark the season for collecting pinyon pine nuts in the Owens Valley area. So I was told by Roseanne Moose, who roasted and shared this wonderful food each morning for the October 15-16, 2005 Workshop in Monitoring and Cultural Resources Management hosted by the Big Pine Paiute Tribe in collaboration with the SCA Native American Programs Committee. Participants included: 29 Tribal people from Big Pine, Lone Pine, Bishop, Bridgeport, Mono Lake, Timbisha, and Kernville areas (see sidebar list); Alisa Lynch of Manzanar National Historic Site; Lori Gillen of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power; and CRM professionals Kirk Halford from the BLM Bishop Field Office, Mike Hilton from Inyo National Forest Headquarters, Tom Mills from Caltrans District 9, consulting ethnographer/archaeologist Lynn Johnson, and our Society’s President, Shelly Davis-King. NAPC Chairperson Janet Eidsness organized and led the workshop in coordination with Bill Helmer, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Big Pine Paiute Tribe.

CASSP News

Chris and Beth Padon

The California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) recruits and supports volunteers who regularly visit assigned sites on public lands and report on their condition to the appropriate agency archaeologist. The goals of CASSP are to protect sites, help archaeologists who work in public agencies, and provide meaningful recreational experiences for volunteers. Since it began in 1999, almost 500 people have participated in CASSP volunteer training workshops and advanced training workshops. Volunteer training workshops are open to anyone with a sincere interest in helping to protect cultural resources. Advanced workshops give CASSP volunteers additional skills and experiences that they can use in their site stewardship experiences.

The most recent CASSP advanced workshop was held at the Archaeology Lab at The Presidio of San Francisco on January 21 to 22. Ten CASSP volunteers joined three members of the Archaeology Lab staff to work with historical artifacts recovered in recent investigations at The Presidio. Everyone spent some time sorting screened artifacts by type and material (Figures 1 and 2), and some of us spent time water screening soils to recover artifacts (Figure 3). Working with the artifacts sharpened our eyes to recognize other artifacts at the sites that we steward, and gave us a better appreciation of the work required to prepare and curate artifacts after they are collected.
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owens Valley and the Society for California Archaeology
Native American Programs Committee Workshop in Monitoring and Cultural
Resources Management, October 15-16, 2005, Big Pine Paiute Reservation

**Tribal Participants**

- Raymond Andrews
- Joshua Bacoch
- Rose Bacoch
- Charlotte Bacoch
- Nina Bacoch
- Tiffani Ballew
- Harmey Bancroft
- Kathy Bancroft
- Jessica Barr

- Leslie Bellas
- Alan Blaver
- Lee Chavez
- Charlene Collins
- Trudy Garza
- Janice McRoberts
- Roseanne Moose
- Darrell Moose
- Barbara Freund

- Bob Robinson
- Lucy Parker
- Thomas Spratt
- Norma Spratt
- Dorothy Stewart
- Vickie Tanner
- Connie Weaver
- Leroy Williams
- Marion Zucco

**Instructors/Participants:**

- Alisa Lynch, Manzanar National Historic Site
- Lori Gillen, LA Department of Water and Power
- Kirk Halford, BLM Bishop Field Office
- Mike Hilton, Inyo National Forest Headquarters
- Tom Mills, Caltrans District 9
- Lynn Johnson, Consulting Ethnographer/Archaeologist
- Shelly Davis-King, SCA President

**Organizers**

- Janet Eidsness, NAPC Chairperson
- Bill Helmer, Big Pine Paiute Tribe THPO
Late Saturday afternoon, we left the Lab for a short but intensive tour of recent archaeological investigations at the Officer's Club. It is located in one of the oldest buildings at The Presidio (Figure 4), and work during the last year revealed important information about how the building was used and modified since the Spanish era. After the tour, we posed for a group photo around one of the old canons at the entrance (Figure 5).

Training workshops for new CASSP volunteers were offered in February and in March, at the Sequoia National Forest at Lake Isabella and in the Palm Springs BLM Field Office respectively. Additional training workshops are planned for northern California locations. Specific locations and dates are published on the CASSP web site (www.cassp.org) as soon as they are confirmed. You also can receive notices by e-mail by signing up for the CASSP listserv at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/cassp-events/.

Clockwise, from top right:
• We sorted even the smallest pieces.
• There was water screening in the work area behind the Lab.
• Eric Blind, Lab archaeologist, led an archaeological tour of the old Officer's Club at the Presidio.
• Most of the CASSP volunteers and the Archaeology Lab staff gathered in front of the Officer's Club.

Participate in Archaeology Month!
— May 2006 —
visit www.SCAHome.org for ideas and opportunities
SCA Executive Board Meeting Minutes, Meeting of October 21, 2005

El Presidio de San Francisco, Archaeology Laboratory, San Francisco, California

Board Members Present:
Shelly Davis-King, President
Frank Bayham, President-Elect
Andrew York, Southern Vice President
Karin Anderson, Northern Vice President
Ted Jones, Treasurer
Janine Loyd, Secretary
Greg White, Business Office Manager

Board Members Absent:
Amy Gilreath, Immediate Past-President

The meeting was called to order at 8:25 a.m. by Shelly Davis-King.

Old Business

Minutes for July 8th and July 9th and Executive Board Meeting were presented, typographical errors were noted and marked for correction, approved and seconded.

Business Office Report

Staff Report: Robin Hogan has replaced Melinda Pacheco as the Business Office administrative person. Robin came to the Business Office from the CSU Chico Foundation. She is currently working 12-14 hours per week. It is expected that when she finishes her courses this semester she will start working a full 20 hour load for the Business Office. The change in personnel will be reflected in the Business Office third quarter billing (January through March), which will show a drop in expenses due to Robin not currently having benefits. It is expected that when her time base increases the expense for her payroll and benefits will go up, probably in the Business Office fourth quarter (April through June).

Inventory: The Society is currently out of Proceedings 15; that is, we have archival copies but none to sell. Greg is considering scanning it.

There is a complete set of newsletters that has been prepared for the San Diego Archaeological Center. A second set will go to the sitting president to be passed to each president as they take office.

Archives: Robin has started sorting the archives into logical groupings and preparing things for discard under Greg’s supervision. San Diego Archaeological Center has agreed to hold a copy of our archives to protect against loss from fire or other disaster. The option of a digital copy of the archives was suggested with no action taken. It was recommended that we look into Library Science programs that might be willing to help.

Newsletter

The last edition was large, 44 pages, to accommodate the material contributed toward the theme, Site Stewardship. CASSP contribute $4,000.00 to the production of the Newsletter. The total cost was approximately $5,200.00, so the direct cost to the Society was $1,200.00. There are 100 copies of the issue left. Some will be held out for the archive.

The next issue of the Newsletter is expected to be smaller.

Ted will write a paragraph explaining the status of the 2004 financial results for printing in the December Newsletter.

The deadline for the December Newsletter is November 20th; all board members who are required to make contributions were reminded to follow through.

Proceedings

The Proceedings are on schedule. Twenty papers have been submitted, so the 2005 volume will be roughly the same size as 2004. The cost to print is anticipated to be $10,000 to $11,000.

Regarding 2004 Proceedings, about one-third of the folks who were at the meetings and eligible did not pick up their copy of the Proceedings. We need to arrange for folks to get them when they pick up their registration packets. Otherwise, we shoulder the cost of shipping them.

SCAhome

Andrew remarked that the web-site is looking great.

Greg noted that it has been restructured with a ‘Meetings and Events’ section that includes a calendar, current events, and announcements. These notices can be posted at any time.

Executive Board Manual

The Board was reminded that the deadline for submitting edits for the Executive Board Manual is December 15, 2005. Ted noted that there needs to be some for of memorializing of how the Treasurer interacts with granting agencies (e.g., BLM, USFS) in billing for grants and how grant funds get distributed.

Janine expressed that the schedule for submitting documents to the Business Office for archiving needs to be formalized. Secretary’s section of the Manual will be edited to reflect that the Secretary is required to ping board members at the Annual Meeting to submit their archive material (minutes, financials, correspondence) to the Business Office within 30 days of the close of the Annual Meeting.

Shelly raised the question of how to deal with electronic correspondence. She estimates that, as President, she receives roughly 30 e-mails a day on SCA related business. Several options were discussed, but no clear course of action was found or settled upon. Greg White will look into options.
2001-2005 Audit
Ted Jones has contacted Gloria Pearson, who has agreed to do the audit. Further discussion of the audit was carried over to the January meeting.

Northern Data Sharing Meeting
Karin reported that they will need some help setting up. She is finding that sticking to a regional theme is too restrictive. It was suggested that perhaps segregating papers within the meeting by regional or other thematic topic would help resolve the issue.

Southern Data Sharing Meeting
100 people have signed up for the rock art tour. If all of those folks go to the meeting, we will exceed the capacity of the hall.
The Business Office requested digital photographs from the Data Sharing Meetings.

New Business

Third Quarter Treasurer’s Report
Comments: Ted Jones presented discussion of some line items.

2006 Budget
The budget needs to be approved by the January meeting. The attached budget will be amended and submitted to the Board for approval prior to the January meeting.

Easements
About 25 years ago the Society began acquiring easements on properties with archaeological sites. There are some issues regarding the Society’s responsibilities toward these easements that Shelly will be working to resolve as part of her post-Presidential duties.

Committee Reports

Native American Programs Committee
The committee presented a program sponsored by the Big Pine group. The workshop was designed to include presentations by archaeologists from several agencies regarding Native American involvement and how the legal process of dealing with historical resources plays out.

2006 Annual Meeting
Some contract issues are coming up. Shelly is interested in Tom Origer talking to the folks at the Ventura Marriott to clear up questions.
The Plenary session topic is planned to be Cemeteries.
No banquet speaker has been arranged for yet.

CAAMP
Two venues are on the table at the moment for 2009, Modesto and Fresno. Both have been in contact with Tom Origer. He will be arranging meetings with them later this year. The Board preferred Modesto in an informal poll.

Frank said he would check the CSU schedule to find out Spring Break dates.
Karin will confer with Shannon Tushingham to see if the Student Committee has a preference.

Bennyhoff Award Committee
All good

CASSP
CASSP is working on a new contract for funding above their current agreement.

Awards Nominations
The Board needs to be developing a list of potential awardees for consideration at the January meeting.

Publicity
Noel is pregnant and will not be able to manage the publicity for the Annual Meeting. We need a publicity person to fill in and cover the meeting.

Nominations
Candidates are needed for President, Northern Vice-President, and Secretary.

Other Business
The January Executive Board meeting will be held in Sonora. The date is changed from January 13 to the 14th.

Greg White volunteered to attend the SB18 workshop at Rolling Hills.
Shelly Davis-King attended a CDF training and found that the trainers did a good job of covering relevant material.

Greg White and Jeff Fentress will be working with folks in the CSU system to help educate them regarding repatriation law and developing a curation policy.

Regarding the issue of reburial of archaeological collections, the observation was made that private landowners have the right to reburial collections if they choose. However, the crux of the discussion was the reburial of collections in the care of State agencies. It was determined that before we can take a formal position we need to understand if reburial is an agency or SHPO policy, or if it has happened via individual decision-making.

Meeting adjourned 6:55 p.m.
Submitted by Janine M. Loyd, Secretary
**SCA 40th Annual Meeting, March 29 – April 1, 2006, Ventura Preliminary Program**

**Wednesday, March 29**
- SCA Board Meeting
- Registration
- Exhibitor Set-up
- Workshop: Geoarchaeology Workshop: Core Concepts and Applications
- Workshop: Working with CEQA
- No-Host Bar, Hotel Lounge, 7:00 p.m.
- Public Presentation by the Institute for Canine Forensics, 7:00–8:00 p.m.

**Thursday Morning, March 30**
- Registration
- Welcome, Introductions, and Select Award Presentations
- Audio-video presentation: 40 Years of the SCA; (Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat)

**Plenary Session:** Understanding Culture and Behavior through Mortuary Population Analyses
   - (Brian Byrd and Jeff Rosenthal; Eric Bartelink; Lynne Goldstein; Sandra E. Holliman)

**Thursday Afternoon, March 30**
- Registration
- SCA Native American Programs Committee Open Meeting
- SCA General Business Meeting

**Symposium:** New Perspectives in California Bioarchaeology; Organized by Eric J. Bartelink
   - (Melynda Atwood; Mark Griffin; Sandra E. Holliman; James Mangold; Irina Nechay)

**Symposium:** From the Borrow Pit to the Privy: Two Centuries of History at the Presidio of San Francisco; Organized by Liz Cleveger
   - (Michael Ashley; Eric Brandon Blind; Heather Blind and Liz Cleveger; Stacey Lynn Camp; Beatrice R. Cox; Rob Edwards and Char Simpson-Smith; Elizabeth A. Lee; Jenn McCann; Sannie Kenton Osborn; Michelle C. St. Clair and Joanne Grant; Benjamin Wood)

**Symposium:** San Dieguito Complex from a Transborder Perspective; Organized by William T. Eckhardt
   - (Richard L. Carrico; Theodore G. Cooley; Loren G. Davis; Timothy G. Gross; Antonio Porcayo Michelini; Christina Garcia Moreno; Claude M. Warren)

**Thursday Evening, March 30**
- Reception and Silent Auction at the Ventura County Museum of History and Art and the Albiner Archaeological Museum

**Friday Morning, March 31**
- Registration
- CASSP Committee Meeting

**Symposium:** Contributions to California Archaeology Inspired by Michael Glassow, October 21, 2005; Organized by Jon M. Erlandson, Terry L. Joslin, and John R. Johnson
   - (Matthew D. Armstrong; Jeanne E. Arnold; Kate Ballantyne; Ethan Bertrand; Joan Brandoff-Kerr; Jim Cassidy; Yuri Vostretsov; Julia G. Costello; Jon M. Erlandson; Lynn Gamble; John R. Johnson; Terry L. Joslin; Chester King; Daniel O. Larson and Elizabeth L. Ambos; Dusty McKenzie; Jerry D. Moore and Matthew Des Lauriers; Jennifer E. Perry; Torben C. Rick; David Stone and Ken Victorino)

**General Session:** Contributions to California Desert and Great Basin Prehistory
   - (Theresa M. Barlet; Ryan T. Brady; Hugo David Buriel; Mark M. Campbell; William C. Clelow and Steven G. Botkin; Karen McNitt Collins and Edward G. Collins; Jelmer W. Eerkens and Carl P. Lipo; Mark R. Faull; F. Kirk Halford and Steven L. Nelson; Michael R. Hilton and Linda A. Reynolds; Anna M. Hoover; Kristie R. Blevins, James F. Mc Pherson, Brian C. Dailey, and William R. Gillean; William E. Larson; Andrew Monastero; Robert M. Yohe II; Mark Sutton, and Russell L. Kaldenberg; Beth Padon; Chris Padon; Michael D. Richards and Robin Turner)

**General Session:** Contributions to Historical Archaeology
   - (James M. Allan; James Brock, William A. Sawyer, and Brenda D. Smith-Patten; Glenn Farris, David L. Felton, and Eloise Richard Barter; Leslie R. Fryman; M. Colleen Hamilton; John J. Killeen; Lee M. Panich; Patrick Smith; Karen K. Swope)

**Friday Afternoon, March 31**
- State Historical Resources Commission Archaeology Subcommittee Meeting

**Symposium:** Contributions to California Archaeology Inspired by Michael Glassow (continued)

**General Session:** Contributions to California Desert and Great Basin Prehistory (continued)

**General Session:** Contributions to Central and Northern California Prehistory
   - (Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat; Esther Louise Draucker, Leanne Keefer, Kimberly Kinder, Darrin Heikken, Kristen Steele-Watt, and Barbara Tepeda; Gerry R. Gates; Donna Gillette and Kathy O’Brien; Joanne Mack, Karen G. Miller, Jamie Moore; Shannon Tashlingham; Adrian R. Whitaker)
**Friday Evening, March 31**

- Awards Banquet. Speaker: Douglas Owsley on Kennewick Man Taphonomy.

**Saturday Morning, April 1**

- Registration
- Incoming SCA Executive Board Meeting

**Symposium: Archaeology of the Channel Islands; Organized by Noel W. Smith and Victoria Stosel**

(Todd J. Braje and Jon M. Erlandson; Amanda C. Cannon and Rene Vellanoweth; Michael A. Glassow; Michael A. Glassow and Elizabeth A. Sutton; Steven R. James; Christopher S. Jazwa and Jennifer E. Perry; John A. Robbins and Torben C. Rink; Victoria Stosel; Rene Vellanoweth and Amanda C. Cannon; James R. Wallace)

**Symposium: Hellman Ranch and the Prehistory of Coastal Southern California; Organized by Andrew L. York**

(James Geland; Robert F. Dorame; Charlene Gross; William Hildebrandt and Kimberly Carpenter; Linda Scott-Cummings, R. A. Varney, and Barbara Winsborough; Monica Strauss and Sara Dietler; Lorie Willey; Andrew L. York; Andrew L. York and James Geland)

**General Session: Contributions to California Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management**

(Joseph L. Chartkoff; Brian F. Codding, Nathen E. Stevens, Terry L. Jones, and Elise Wheeler; Michael D. DeSpain and Gabriel J. Gorbet; Daniel M. Gilmour; Sara Gonzales and Darren Medzelewski; Terry L. Jones, Judy Porcasi, and Ken Gobalet; Kathryn A. Klar; Linda Scott-Cummings; Carrie L. Simmons)

**Saturday Afternoon, April 1**

**Symposium: Inland, Interior, and Interface II: Ongoing Research within South-Central California; Organized by Julienne Bernard, David Robinson, and Gale Grasse Spraque**

(Thiana Dyte Anzures; Matthew D. Armstrong; Julienne Bernard; David D. Earle; Thomas L. Jackson; Dan Reeves, Rick Bury, and David Robinson; David Robinson)

**Symposium: Lake China’s Last Spill: What to Expect Archaeologically and Paleoenvironmentally; Organized by Russell L. Kaldenberg and Amy Gilreath**

(Brian Byrd and Jeff Rosenthal; William Hildebrandt and Michael Darcangelo; D. Craig Young)

**Symposium: The Archaeology of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park—How it has Evolved in the Aftermath of the Cedar Fire of Fall 2003; Organized by Joan S. Schneider**

(Bonnie Bruce and Mel Sweet; Marla Mealey; Joan S. Schneider; Sam Webb; Astrid Webb, Suzanne Slimak, Raymond McFarlane, and Mel Sweet; Heather Thomson; Sue Wade)

**New Publications**

This series offers an annotated bibliography of recently 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: djaffke@parks.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.

O’Brien, M. J.

Many archaeological investigations approach research in North American prehistory with an evolutionary theoretical perspective. In his essay, O’Brien reviews historic literature and contemporary case studies that have incorporated Darwinian elements to research objectives in order to illustrate how the application has furthered understanding of prehistory. Additionally, O’Brien argues that evolutionary theory requires a broader approach and further emphasizes the need for archaeologists working within the paradigm to incorporate concepts such as cultural transmission and human behavior.

The discussion begins with a concise review of early references to Darwinian principles in early 20th century archaeological theory (e.g., Brew 1946; Colton and Hargrave 1937; Gladwin and Gladwin 1934; Kidder 1932; McKern 1939). The author points out that the theoretical leap between Darwinism and the archaeological record at this time would have been nearly impossible due to the lack of agreement in evolutionary biology between Darwinian naturalists and the Mendelian geneticists; along with the overall anthropological climate at the time. Since that time, evolutionary archaeologists have spent a considerable amount of time and energy in creating methodological and theoretical models to explain how Darwinian theory can be applied to the study of artifacts.

O’Brien proposes that, “Of all the products that have come to the archaeological marketplace as a result of the efforts of those interested in evolution, I would choose as the most significant those that deal broadly with cultural transmission” (2005:32). Cultural transmission “creates lineages of ideas,
recipes, or objects” (2004:35). As an example, O’Brien promotes the method of cladistics to explore cultural descent and phylogenetic histories of artifacts. A hypothetical phylogeny of projectile point taxa from southeastern United States was constructed based on changes in hafting characteristics to assess evolution of technology. The set of methods used in biology to construct phylogenetic histories are logically identical with diagnostic elements serving the function of genes.


Otoliths are found in the inner ears of fishes and function in hearing and equilibrium in the animal. Otoliths increase in size by the addition of layers of aragonite as the animal grows in response to environmental conditions and feeding activity. As with other types of incremental growth structures, these layers correspond to seasonal growth which makes them useful in seasonality studies.

The current study investigates seasonal fishing for two species of fish—plaice (Pleuronectes platessa) and haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus)—from an archaeological site located in the North Sea, off the English coast. To interpret seasonality, increment “edge type” was identified and “marginal increment width” was measured. Edge type is either translucent or opaque and often corresponds to seasonal growth cycles. Information regarding timing and appearance of the last increment in modern control samples is necessary to interpret edge type in archaeological specimens. The study incorporated increment data from 4895 modern plaice otoliths and 1297 haddock otoliths. The archaeological assemblage consisted of 119 sectioned plaice otoliths from a single event feature and 279 specimens from other site contexts. A total of 202 haddock otoliths from various contexts were analyzed.

Results from analysis of the modern samples indicate that known capture data has major inconsistencies in establishing seasonality. Timing of increment type is variable and region dependent, interannual variation is problematic and age dependent and finally, timing of increment type (translucent/opaque) is only known for modern populations and may not reflect historic situations.

An alternative approach recommended by Van Neer et al. is to express the observed marginal width as a measure of expected width from the archaeological sample. They propose a method that allows the quantification of marginal growth by comparing the size distribution of the marginal increment to the distribution of the widths of fully developed rings from the same year of life. The advantage of this approach is the effect of regional variation is ruled out, assuming the archaeological assemblage was not taken from unexpected fishing locales. As with most increment analyses, this method is not intended to produce seasonality data from single specimens, but assemblages sufficiently large enough to obtain meaningful distributions.

William James Wallace
January 21, 1915 - September 12, 2005

Charles E. Rozaire

William James Wallace died of a heart attack in Torrance, California, September 12, 2005 at age 90. He was born in Oakland, California on January 21, 1915, the son of James Clinton Wallace and Madeline McFeely Wallace. William had a pleasant childhood growing up with caring aunts and uncles on both sides of the family.

He had a congenital eye problem which forced him to wear glasses, but also required eye operations about each decade with the medical assessment at the time being that gradually with old age he would be blind. Yet some years before his death, his eyes were operated on using the new technology resulting in his no longer needing glasses. Nonetheless, his poor eyesight over the years was such that he would never be able to get a driver’s license and also made him ineligible for the armed services drafts, during WWII. However, with his marriage to Edith Semken Taylor while students at Berkeley the two would always be together with her as the driver on their many field projects as well as being a coworker.

William attended the University of California at Berkeley, receiving his BA in 1937 and the PhD in 1946. His beginning interest was in history, taking seminars with professors Herbert Eugene Bolton and Lawrence Kinaird. But after courses with A.L. Kroeber and Robert Lowie, he changed his major to anthropology. As a graduate student and post-doctorate, his research in involved ethnological field work among the Hupa and Mojave Indians of California (1946-1947) with his dissertation topic being “Hupa Education: A Study in Primitive Socialization and Personality Development.”

Nevertheless, there occurred a strong underlying interest in archaeology triggered when as a senior in 1937 he accompanied a record-keeping friend doing excavation at a site which yielded a burial loaded with beads.

After receiving his doctorate, he was employed at Indiana University, Bloomington, as Instructor (1947-1949) and subsequently at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, as Assistant Professor (1949-1950). While in Arkansas, William and wife Edith took jobs as census takers in the Ozark Mountains, resulting in interesting experiences. One aspect with interviews was the residents’ interest in genealogy and with the name Wallace, where that ancestry might fit into theirs or of one of their friends or neighbors.

There was a return to California with his being hired on to run the U.C. Berkeley Archaeological Survey directed by Robert F. Heizer. Officially he served as Archaeologist and Lecturer, in 1950-1951, but differences with Heizer caused him to want to leave. So subsequently he became a member of the faculty in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles as Assistant Professor (1951-1955) and then Associate Professor (1955-1963). He next was Professor and Chairman of the
Department of Anthropology at California State University at Long Beach until his retirement in 1970 when he became Professor Emeritus. During his tenure at Long Beach, the Anthropology Department expanded with additional faculty, which incidentally included several U.C. Berkeley alumni friends. Other academic positions included being visiting professor at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1965-1966 and again during the summer session of 1971.

Apart from his regular academic duties, he had contractual employment as follows:

1977- Consultant in Ethnology, Del Norte County (CA), Office of District Attorney.
1985 on - Consultant in Archaeology, Scientific Research Surveys, Inc.
1968- Acting Curator of Ethnology, Southwest Museum, Highland Park (Los Angeles).
1993 on - Consultant in Archaeology, California State University, Long Beach.
1996 - Lecturer, Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, Elderhostel.

Other related professional activities:

1956 - President of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern Calif.
1973-1987 - Founder and Director of Archaeology Research Associates (Field Work)
1988 on - Co-Director of the Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group and Editor and contributor to the monthly Newsletter TULARG Report.
1992 on - Advisor to the newly established Rancho de los Palos Verdes Historical Society Museum

Bill was recognized for his professional background of activities, expertise and writings with awards and memberships, being recipient in 1983 of the SCA’s “Lifetime Achievement Award for Contributions to California Archaeology,” an honorary Life Member of the Kern County Archaeological Society (1993), a Robert Gordon Sproul Associate of the University of California (1990 on), Friend of the Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology University of California, Berkeley (1990 on), and Research Associate in Archaeology, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (1973-1987). Over the years he maintained support by membership in various archaeological and historical societies, museums and libraries.

The California anthropological community has been greatly enriched by William Wallace’s involvement in his many field projects and research interests in both ethnology and archaeology. Of the latter work, there were dozens of excavations at both prehistoric and historic locations and site surveys which extended from the northern to the southern portions of California. Though much time was devoted to Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks, six other areas were investigated by him for the National Park Service. Also, the California State Division of Parks and Recreation had him involved in six of their Parks and Monuments. It should be mentioned that wife Edith was always a loyal, constant help and participant.

Bill’s contributions to the database of California archaeology is outstanding and impressive, providing huge documented collections for future researchers with published reports along the way. Of great importance have been his syntheses of the archaeological data of his work and of others, into cultural chronologies for the Southern California Coast (in 1955) and Southern California Deserts (in 1962). These references are continually cited in remarks pertaining to the sequential placement of others findings. His latest summary deals with the Post-Pleistocene Archaeology of all of California presented in Volume 8 of the Handbook of North American Indians put out in 1978. I should add that other summary articles written by him appear in that same volume his contributions to the expansion of our knowledge of California Indians has followed the tradition of others at Berkeley, but has expanded beyond. It has included history and ethnology as well as archaeology. Bill has continuously turned out his methodical and thorough research over the years without the fanfare and commotion (if not emotion) generated by others, being a rather quiet person and unassuming in nature,

Bill is survived by his wife of more than fifty years, Edith, a sister Evelyn Watson, and three nieces, Katherine, Sharon, and Paula.

Ella Rodriguez
1932-2005

Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat

When the Holiday Inn project in San Jose, in 1977, was stopped because of burials a recovery project was ordered. A 1,000-yard pile of soil containing these remains had to be screened; the project was monitored by Ohlone descendants.

Standing on top of the pile, as it slowly dwindled over seven weeks, was Ella Rodriguez. She could spot human bone, or obsidian, from a block away. We worked with Ella ever since Holiday Inn. She died last December.

After a project in Watsonville, in the 1990s, she wrote as an introduction to the report:

Some Indian people were opposed to this project. They didn’t want the burials disturbed any more than they had been. Nobody wanted them disturbed, but we couldn’t find any other options. We did the best we could and worked out a way to save some from disturbance, but we couldn’t save them all.
Now some people do not want what happened here talked about. I do not agree. I feel that talking about this and bringing it to the public’s attention will benefit future generations from possibly letting this happen again.

I feel the story should be told, and the pictures shown. This will show people what happened here.

In many years folks will look back at these events and wonder why people were so anxious to destroy their history. They deserve to have at least a record of what happened here preserved for them. And then maybe this won’t have to happen again.


I was born at the foothills of Mt. Madonna, in the area known as Hazel Dell, near the town of Watsonville, California, in 1932.

My first encounter with the outside world without my parents came about in 1938, when I started at Casserly elementary school.

I became aware that I was different, being Indian and white, and left-handed to boot!

The next six or seven years were really hard, trying to fit in and never being let to do so. I was always defending my Indian side against the school and the other kids. I fought back as best I could; clothes were ripped and teeth flew.

Finally the Pajaro Valley Unified School Board of Santa Cruz County and the Probation Department decided to rid themselves of me by taking me away from my parents’ home and sending me to another state. I was driven to the Stewart Nevada Indian Trade School, just outside of Carson City, Nevada, and left there.

My parents only became aware of my whereabouts when I wrote to them. I was about thirteen years old at the time. This was in 1944 or 1945.

I received my BIA Roll Number in 1951, documenting my ancestry and heritage. My grandparents on my mother’s side registered in 1930, and Isabella Meadows cosigned for them.

My ancestry is California Mission Indian, with multiple tribal affiliations. Although I was raised as a Costanoan (Ohlone) my ancestry includes a roughly equal amount of Esselen, along with smaller amounts of Chumash, Cherokee, and Yaqui. I didn’t know about my Esselen ancestry until a few years ago.

When we were growing up we always had yerba buena, a wild tea. My mother would gather it every year and make little rolls of it and hang it behind the wood stove to dry.

We never went to a doctor when we were little. My mother used to doctor all of us with herbs. She learned these things from her mother. I think this knowledge must have come from the Esselen side, because I now know that I go all the way back from my mother to my grandmother to my great grandmother and finally to my great great grandmother, Catalina de Sena, who was full-blooded Esselen.

Fighting over my Indian heritage didn’t stop with school. In 1975 a burial site in Watsonville was being destroyed and so, here I go again. This time I was defending the ancestors, not myself.

It was a big mess. A number of us tried talking to the developer but he didn’t want to talk with us. So we decided enough was enough and starting contacting other Indian groups, but we didn’t get much help. Then AIM [the American Indian Movement] heard about it and came to our aid.

Fur flew. For three months or so we occupied the site and finally were able to preserve a small portion of the burial grounds. The remains which had been disturbed were reburied in this area.

This was the start of my contacts with archaeologists. That was when I decided to dedicate the rest of my time to helping preserve Native American remains. Its coming up on thirty years now.

The information in this book is more than just science; this is my heritage, it is the heritage of future generations. These generations deserve to have at least a record of what happened in the past preserved for them.
SCA Member Richard Perry Wins the Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, Lieutenant General Arthur E. Williams Outstanding Service Award

The purpose of the Lieutenant General Arthur E. Williams Outstanding Service Award is to recognize the Sacramento District individual whose actions, over a period of one year or more, best exemplify the highest qualities of outstanding service to the public. This accomplishment is reflected by a superior level of professional and technical performance and unique contributions to both the Corps and the community that are supportive of the Sacramento District’s values and Corps’ vision.

The winner of this year’s award is Richard Perry. In the external professional field of archaeology Richard is heavily involved in networking with consulting firms to keep up on ongoing changes to the field and keeping good relations with other professionals. Richard is a source of information and advice for other archeologists within his District and the Division as a whole. He is known for his tireless commitment of time towards mentoring and training fellow employees. Richard has also committed long hours working on projects, including field work and preparation for presentations at local archeological speaker series.

Richard is involved in several professional organizations, including the Society for California Archaeology and the Society for American Archaeology where he has volunteered his time to fundraisers and presented professional papers on the work he has completed with the Corps as a way to relate the Corps’ role in the professional field to those outside the federal government. In the past Richard has donated several weeks of his time as a volunteer for the California State University, Los Angeles Archaeology Department field school. He has spent the field school time instructing students and helping those students learn field school techniques. His involvement in these organizations supports the overall Corps mission and allows those outside the Corps to understand more of what the Corps does and can accomplish.

Workshops

National Park Service’s 2006 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service’s 2006 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century will be held May 15-19, 2006, at the Fort Frederica National Monument on St. Simons Island, Georgia. Lodging will be at the Quality Inn Island House on St. Simons Island, Georgia. This will be the sixteenth year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop this year will focus on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, interpretation, and on-hands use of the equipment in the field. There is a tuition charge of $475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center’s web page at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873: tel: (402) 437-5392, ext. 141; fax: (402) 437-5098; email: <steve_de_vore@nps.gov>.

Meetings and Conferences

First Call, GBAC Symposia, Papers, And Posters, October 19-22, 2006, Golden Nugget, Las Vegas, Nevada

Please visit our website for information, news, submission instructions, links to the Golden Nugget, visitor information, and much more as the conference approaches (http://www.gbac.whsites.net). The 30th biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held October 19 – 22, 2006 at the Golden Nugget Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. All anthropological sub-disciplines and related fields are welcome. Registration, a welcome ceremony, and the Plenary Session will be held Thursday afternoon, October 19th. Presentations begin Thursday and will continue through the weekend. Friday’s schedule includes an evening reception.
with a cash bar and hors d’oeuvres, and on Saturday, there will be a banquet and dancing following presentations and business meetings. Field trips are planned for Sunday morning. Submissions for symposia, papers, and posters are now being accepted via email or mail to the program co-chair at the addresses below. Submission forms are available for download at the website. Symposia organizers should submit packages by June 1, 2006. Please include digital and hard copies of the symposium title, a 100-word abstract, a list of paper titles, and their 100-word abstracts. Please include the name and affiliation of the organizer(s), participants, and discussions. Contributed papers, posters, and film screening abstracts should be submitted by July 1, 2006. Please provide digital and hard copies of the title, a 100-word abstract, name of contributor(s), and affiliation. Both slide projectors and powerpoint projectors will be available for presenters. Posters are strongly encouraged; ample time and space will be provided for authors to present their work.

Address inquiries and submissions to: Barb Roth, GBAC Co-Chair, Anthropology Department, UNLV, Las Vegas, NV 89154. Phone (702) 895-3640, email: barbara.roth@unlv.edu.

Rock Art Researchers to Meet in Bluff, Utah

The historic Southeast Utah community of Bluff will be the backdrop for the 33rd annual meeting of the American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA), to convene May 19–22, 2006. Bluff, located on the scenic San Juan River, and bordering the Navajo Nation, is a gateway to the abundance of Four Corners area archaeological features. A diverse program is planned, exploring the many facets of rock art – the study of prehistoric Native American markings found on stone in natural landscape settings. Presentations on the rock art of Utah and beyond will form the heart of the conference, and will be accompanied by field trips, forums on education and conservation, an auction and the ever popular vendor room. ARARA, the oldest rock art association in existence, is a diverse community of members dedicated to the preservation, research and communication of the significance of rock art, which is a non-renewable resource of enduring cultural value, and an important expression of shared human cultural heritage. For more information about ARARA, please visit: www.arara.org. For information about the Bluff area: www.bluffutah.org.

Where: Bluff, Utah
When: May 19 – 22, 2006
Who: American Rock Art Research Association
Opening reception: May 20, 2006, Edge of Cedars Museum in Blanding, UT
Contact re meeting: rockart@ix.netcom.com
President: Leigh Marymor, MLeghM@aol.com
Meeting Coordinator: Donna Gillette, rockart@ix.netcom.com
ARARA website www.arara.org

Conference “Languages and Genes”, University of California Santa Barbara, September 8-10, 2006
Call for Abstracts for Poster Session

The University of California Santa Barbara will host an interdisciplinary conference “Languages and Genes” on September 8-10, 2006, which will bring together leading international specialists in the areas of linguistics, genetics, anthropology, and archeology. The aim is to ascertain the state of the art with regard to cooperative research among these disciplines relating to human prehistory, in particular the major population movements that led to the demographic distribution of population groups, and especially to identify the most promising developments for future research on this problem from a multi-disciplinary perspective.

The conference will incorporate a poster session and we invite abstracts for consideration in this session. Abstracts should be a maximum of one page and should be sent no later than March 10, 2006, to Bernard Comrie at the e-mail address <comrie@eva.mpg.de>. Those submitting abstracts will be informed of the status of their abstract by the end of April.

The conference web site is currently under construction; further information will be posted when it is ready.

Prof. Dr. Bernard Comrie
Director, Department of Linguistics
Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology
University of California Santa Barbara
E-mail: comrie@eva.mpg.de
Home page: http://email.eva.mpg.de/~comrie/

Call for Papers: Sixth Conference on Research and Resource Management in the Southwestern Deserts: Borders, Boundaries, and Time Scales
May 2-5, 2006 in Tucson, Arizona

This conference will assemble the current state of our knowledge about the unique natural and cultural resources of the warm deserts of southwestern North America, (U.S. and Mexico) and address management practices, policies, and politics useful for maintaining those resources which stretch across the international border. Invited and submitted talks and posters will be published as a bound volume of proceedings. For further information, contact the conference chair, Bill Halvorson at 520-621-1174, or the visit conference website: http://www.swdesertconference.org.
Preserving the Historic Road, April 27-30, 2006, Boston

Make your plans now for the Historic Roads Conference. Early-bird discount registration ends March 1, 2006, register now at www.historicroads.org. We invite you to come to Boston this spring for the fifth biennial conference addressing the identification, preservation and management of historic roads. Whether an engineering, transportation, preservation or design professional; or interested local advocate you won’t want to miss:

-20 education sessions addressing historic preservation, engineering and policy needs for historic roads

-Opening Keynote by noted author John Stilgoe at historic Faneuil Hall

-Tours of the Boston "Big Dig," historic parkways and the Lexington and Concord Battle Road

-Walking to the Boston Common, Public Garden or Old State House from our conference headquarters at the historic Omni Parker House in downtown Boston.

“Come to Boston! I look forward to welcoming you”
Dan Marriott, conference chair

For registration and conference information visit us at: www.historicroads.org or call Brenda Taylor at Worldview Travel at 1-800-627-8726 or brenda at worldviewtravel.com
to register. Visit the conference web site: www.historicroads.org.

On-Line Resources

Delaware DOT Archaeology Projects On-Line

Visit the URLs, below, for two very special pre-contact site reports which have added “regular and processual plus” contributions to our understandings of Delaware’s past. These projects opened up extensive excavated areas, created observations, and had startling discoveries unlike ever witnessed before in the Mid-Atlantics. Come one, come all!

http://www.deldot.gov/static/projects/archaeology/hickory_bluff/hickory.htm

http://www.deldot.gov/static/projects/archaeology/puncheon_run/puncheon_arch_repts.html

General Land Office Records Web Site Reconnected in BLM-Eastern States

The Bureau of Land Management-Eastern States announced that its General Land Office (GLO) Records Web site is now back on line at www.glorecords.blm.gov. Title

companies, historians, genealogists, and other interested people can now once again obtain millions of historic land title records from the thirty Public Land States (those States not included in the original 13 Colonies), East and West, dating back to the 1780s. These fascinating and valuable records include homesteads, patents, military warrants, and railroad grants. To date more than 4.2 million records have been scanned and imaged since the project began in 1989. This Web site provides a wealth of historical data and literally tells the story of the settlement of the West.

“The GLO Records Web site is one of the most popular Web sites at the Department of the Interior. The Web site offers customers the ability to easily research and query the GLO database by name, land description, and county, and view and print these historic documents from their homes or offices, saving them time and money,” said BLM-Eastern States Director Mike Nedd.

As the BLM completes its first round of Web site reconnections of State-specific information sites, the following other BLM State Office Web sites are also once again available on the Internet: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. In addition, the BLM’s Wild Horse and Burro Information site is also now available. The Bureau originally disconnected these sites so that site security could be improved.

“We at BLM recognize the impact that this disconnection has had on our customers, and we thank them for their patience and understanding during this period. The last six months have posed challenges, but making sure that all constituents receive timely information about the agency’s actions has been a priority for the entire agency,” said Mike Nedd.

The BLM is now concentrating on reconnecting sites that provide interactive non-Indian Trust data and services. Unfortunately, sites of this kind are more complex and time consuming to reconnect. Additional announcements will be made as other sites are reconnected.


The habitat classification system developed for the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System (CWHRS) is now fully online. The original publication in its entirety is accessible as a series of pdf files. Users may also easily determine which sections of the habitat guide have been updated since 1988 and access these as well. Updates include a 2004 revision of the habitat classification rules, crosswalks to major vegetation classification schemes (1998) and ecological subregions (2004), field forms not included in the 1988 volume, and descriptions of agricultural and barren habitats (1999). Also included on the web page is a “Preliminary Revision to Marine and Estuarine Habitats of
the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System” (2002) and a link to habitats by county. Regular users of the CWHR System and its software may want to bookmark this page for future reference: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/wildlife_habitats.html.

The Archaeology Channel

Friends and colleagues: A new analytical method sometimes can establish an entirely new perspective on the human past. In California, the ability to trace and date obsidian (black volcanic glass) and the changing patterns of human culture that it has revealed are highlighted by The Obsidian Trail, the latest video feature on our nonprofit streaming-media Web site, The Archaeology Channel (http://www.archaeologychannel.org).

In the shadow of Mt. Whitney lies California’s Owens Valley, the deepest valley in North America. Its contrasting environments include snow-capped spires, desert valleys, volcanic moonscapes, and verdant marshlands. Archaeologists for thirty years have recorded petroglyphs, pottery, and bone, wood, and stone tools, piecing together the lifeways of the region’s original inhabitants. With advances in analysis of obsidian, they are re-examining what ancient arrowheads, points and flakes can reveal and are learning some surprising things.

This and other programs are available on TAC for your use and enjoyment. We urge you to support this public service by participating in our Membership (http://www.archaeologychannel.org/member.html) and Underwriting (http://www.archaeologychannel.org/sponsor.shtml) programs. Only with your help can we continue and enhance this nonprofit public-education and visitor-supported service. We also welcome new content partners as we reach out to the world community.

Richard M. Pettigrew, Ph.D., RPA
President and Executive Director
Archaeological Legacy Institute
http://www.archaeologychannel.org

From the President
(continued from page 3)

who fly under the radar and perform shoddy work because nobody watches and local agencies don’t know any better. We need statewide standards that are enforceable in some manner. Licensing may be one response, with enforcement funded through license or user fees. Other states license, why not California, with the largest CRM industry in the country?”

This leads me into the Annual Meeting, where the two newly appointed archaeologists to the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), Trish Fernandez and Donn Grenda, will be holding a special meeting to discuss just some of these professional standard issues. Although not officially part of the SCA program, SCA will be providing a room for the discussion and will be putting their schedule in our program. If you are concerned about the direction of the profession in the state, if you have an opinion about non-archaeologists conducting construction monitoring or resource inventories, if you have concerns about the exclusion of standard scientific practices, if you are interested in why your projects are taking 12 months to review, and so forth, plan to attend the SHRC Archaeology subgroup in Ventura.

The Annual Meeting in Ventura is in excellent hands with Clay Lebow’s program going to the printer at the end of next week. We have 225 presenters, with 140 papers and 9 posters, including a special all day symposium honoring Mike Glassow. Colleen Delaney-Riviera has made all the local arrangements with the conference motel, local transportation, extra motel rooms, and so much more, and has been an admirable organizer. Barry Price has been getting the Silent Auction in place with donated wine, beer, auction items, and sponsorships. The silent auction is close to selling out, and once tickets are gone, they’re gone. Ann Munns has made the arrangements for a special post-meeting trip to Santa Cruz Island that includes lunch and guided tours, not to mention the boat ride to the island. Terri Fulton and Debbie McLean are organizing the volunteers, Chris and Dina Ryan are the banquet gurus, and Lynn Compas has been actively involved in meeting plans, working us through several bookroom snafus. There will be two bookrooms this meeting, by the way, so look for the signs when you get to the conference. When you see this hard-working Annual Meeting team in Ventura, be sure to thank them, or better yet, buy them a beer.

Registration packets have been mailed, with the pre-registration cut off being no later than 10 March. Late registration is a little more costly this year, as it costs SCA so we encourage you to send your registration to the Business Office now. We are in the final push for the meetings, with all the conference motel rooms booked. The award’s banquet, with the Smithsonian’s Doug Owsley speaking about Kennewick Man, is proving to be very popular. You may have seen this week’s (23 February) press releases about the Kennewick burial, the spear point, the fractures, and other data that will be presented at the banquet. We have had a last-minute addition of the Forensic Dogs who will be demonstrating on Wednesday’s opening night. This past week I was fortunate to have the Institute for Canine Forensics visit a prehistoric site with purported human remains. While the dogs did not identify any areas with human remains, they did continue to “alert” on some brown paper bags that contained historic-era artifacts. Ultimately realizing that it was the bags and not their contents that made the dogs signify human remains, it was discovered that these bags had been carried in a vehicle that had also been transporting human remains. The residual scent of human remains was absorbed by the paper that the dogs detected. Come watch these amazing animals show you how they can detect human remains without ground disturbance.
In addition to being the year of the 40th Super Bowl, 40 years ago we were also introduced to the Starship Enterprise that was “to boldly go where no man has gone before,” and of course, this is the 40th year of SCA. It has also been 40 years since the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was signed. October 15, 2006 marks the 40th anniversary of NHPA, which has been vital to fostering a preservation ethic across the nation, resulting in saving and revitalizing thousands of historic places. If it were not for NHPA, would you have a job in archaeology now? Much of NHPA is focused on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the resources we find, but few archaeological sites ever get formal listing. Yes, it is expensive, and time consuming, but you might consider preparation of a National Register listing in your tool kit of mitigation measures.

This year’s SCA Archaeology Month poster is on its way to the printer as I write. In a change from the images in years past, this year’s image focuses on a single activity—basket weaving—and the tools used to make baskets. It honors heritage and tradition, with a theme of learning the traditions of the past. Our poster for last year will be competing in the SAA competition, with winner to be announced at the April event. I’m sure you all have started to think about what you are going to do for Archaeology Month in your community and how you are going to serve the public interest! What project did you complete this year that might be presented to the folks in your town? What project is ongoing that could involve local schools in excavation or laboratory work? The public has tremendous interest in the work of archaeology, and despite “considerable noise about disseminating the results of our studies to the public... [we] seldom ask whether the information we give to the public is the information that they seek or care about.” Engage your community in what we do.

We have been working very hard to reverse the SCA’s flat membership and have emphasized our Bylaws requirement that the privilege of presenting papers at the Annual Meeting is reserved for the membership. We have worked on increasing student membership, and especially look to the faculty of California’s universities to encourage their students to become SCA members at the bargain price of $30 a year. Volunteers at the SCA Annual Meeting also must be members, and we are still in need of volunteers to help at the Registration Desk and work as room monitors.

Okay, it is truth time here. Do you have some sort of project—excavation, survey, lab, artifacts—that you have not completed and it has been hanging on for years and years? Be honest now. Almost every archaeologist asked this question this year has admitted at least one in his or her closet. I urge you to take the time to finish that project this year. Get that off the dusty shelves of your office and out to see the light of day. I personally have three that I am working on now—long overdue and no one around to give me grief over not handing them in.

If you are presenting a paper at the Annual Meeting this year, consider having it put into the Proceedings. Look for Sharon Waechter or Don Laylander in Ventura to find out more about submission requirements and deadlines. Also, in your registration packet, look for a ticket that allows you to pick up your 2005 Proceedings Number 19 at the Business Office desk.

See you in Ventura! — Shelly Davis King
A report is now available on archaeological data recovery excavations carried out at a farm and prehistoric occupation site (CA-AMA-364/H) near Sutter Creek in Amador County, California. The publication is entitled *Lending a Hand: Archaeological Perspectives on Farm Labor at the Brown and Sanderson Farm (CA-AMA-364/H) in Amador County, California* (Thad M. Van Bueren 2005). The investigation focused on the core area of the farm, which was located in the path of the Amador Bypass Project on State Route 49. Important prehistoric deposits at CA-AMA-364/H were not investigated because they fell outside of the project footprint.

The farm was established by Dr. James A. Brown in 1848 and later sold to John Sanderson in 1869. Brown was a prominent native-born physician and rancher who was elected as a county Supervisor. Sanderson was an Irish immigrant who turned to agriculture after some success mining gold in the local area. The Sanderson family continued to live and carry out different agricultural operations on the property until 1917. After that date the farmstead was abandoned and the land was incorporated into a large ranching operation.

The data recovery investigation sought to recover the contents of one or more privies (or other filled pit features) as a way to characterize and contrast the lifeways of the two families. The homestead certification Sanderson filed in 1880 specifically mentioned a privy was in use, although the exact location remained uncertain. To assist in pinpointing such features, a gradiometer survey was conducted in a large portion of the rear and side yards of the farm house compound. That survey identified several anomalies that appeared to hold promise.

When probes of the most pronounced anomalies revealed shallow concentrations of metal artifacts and not filled pit features, the investigation strategy shifted to systematic mechanical grading of the entire impact zone. The broad area exposure resulted in the identification of two structures apparently used by transient farm workers, several small pit features associated with those small dwellings, an alignment of fence posts, and an extensive sheet refuse deposit behind the main farm house. Although no privies came to light in the project impact area, the investigation provided data useful for interpreting the lives of a poorly documented segment of the population: seasonal agricultural laborers.
Hired hands from a variety of different ethnic groups apparently worked on the farm throughout its occupation by the Browns and Sandersons. Documents indicate Chinese, Irish, Swedish, and native-born laborers. Recovered materials also suggest Native American, Italian, Mexican, French, and Serbian workers spent time working on the farm. Evidence of Chinese and Native American hired hands is the most prevalent, but foreign coins and a Serbian St. Francis medallion seem to provide distinct clues about the changing complexion of the work force. A semi-subterranean structure (Feature 12) in close proximity to the main two story farm house was used as late as the 1880s and contained evidence of Chinese and Native American laborers. Both groups are known to have supplied much of the labor for early American Period agriculture in the state. Feature 12 contained Chinese brown-glazed stoneware, porcelain rice bowls, and a coin minted by the British for the Shanghai trade in the mid 1860s, as well as a white improved earthenware plate with a pecked Chinese character. An account book dating to 1856-57 kept by the Brown’s Chinese cook suggests traditional foods were being prepared for a gang of Chinese laborers. Native American ground stone tools and a chert biface fragment so large it probably had special significance came from the farm yard and the interior of the deeply buried structure. A discrete Native American activity area (Feature 21) located west of the farm house was occupied in the 1880s and another Native American site outside of the project impact zone (CA-AMA-440) also produced evidence of historic visitation while the farm was occupied by the Brown and Sanderson families.

Another small dwelling (Feature 4) located farther behind the farm house and built on the ground surface was used by farm hands from the 1890s until the site was abandoned. Three small pit features located within and immediately adjacent to that small dwelling suggest workers during this later period ate some of their meals at the structure, led a relatively spartan existence, and used a wide range of weaponry. Alcohol bottles were rare, a pattern unusual for the male dominated work force. The pit in the floor of the structure also produced a unique assemblage that contained among other items numerous hard rubber douches, Vaseline bottles, glass syringes, and a relatively high proportion of medicine bottles. The report compares that collection with other period assemblages and considers a variety of possible explanations including visitations by prostitutes.

The interpretations in this report highlight the contingencies, ethical quandaries, and complexity involved in interpreting the archaeological record. Most importantly, it provides some insights into the life of farm laborers—a group that has received little attention to date in the Mother Lode region and remains poorly understood even on a statewide basis. The report also highlights how remote sensing techniques may be fine-tuned for greater utility to the discipline. Hard copies of the report may be requested from the author at Caltrans District 4, P.O. Box 23660, MS 8A, Oakland, CA 94623-0660 or by emailing a request to Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov.
NAWS China Lake Consolidates Archeological Collection Into Single Building

Personnel from the Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake, CA have successfully converted a World War II (WWII) building for use as a storage facility for its archeological collection to comply with Federal regulations.

In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the National Historic Preservation Act into law. The Act affirmed “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.” Since that time, all ground disturbing activities that involve Federal funds or Federal lands have to go through a rigorous review process to identify the presence of cultural resources, including both historic and prehistoric resources, and ensure their proper treatment. If an archaeological site cannot be avoided and the appropriate scientific study includes the collecting of data, those data (comprised of artifacts and organic specimens) need to be stored somewhere. The statute requires that the responsible Federal agency store or “curate” the artifact collections in perpetuity. Compliance with this statute resulted in a tidal wave of “data recovery” and a resultant volume of collections, which outstripped available storage facilities.

Over the years, the United States Congress expressed concern regarding the status of archeological collections owned and managed by the various agencies. Collections from Federal as well as private lands were in a state of disarray. Often they were being stored in a haphazard and inadequate manner, or worse, they were damaged or lost. In order to facilitate legal compliance and professional standards for the handling of the artifacts contained within the collections, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 36, Part 79 was issued by Department of Interior. These regulations directed all Federal agencies to account for and adequately take care of their collections.

Like most agencies with large land holdings, China Lake had collections and miscellaneous artifacts (over 800 cubic feet of materials) stored in small buildings around the station and in contractor facilities throughout the State. The storage areas available were inadequate and did not comply with the 36 CFR 79 directives.

With an eye toward a cost-effective solution to the “curation dilemma” and with the enthusiastic support of Station Management, Russell Kaldenberg, the NAWS China Lake Archaeologist, focused on converting one of the Station’s WWII era buildings for use as a curation facility and archeological laboratory. The 1940s-era Ice House, Building 1022, had been evaluated for its historic significance; but because it had outlived its usefulness, it was scheduled for demolition. Station Cultural Resources and Planning personnel realized that although the Ice House had sat

The Old Ice House at China Lake, which has been converted into an archeological curation facility.
unused and in disrepair for decades, its two-foot thick insulated walls, sturdy loading dock and expansive square footage gave the building the potential to fully meet the legal and professional requirements for climate control, security and storage space for artifacts. In 2002 with the aid of volunteers and China Lake employees from elsewhere on the station (via the station’s self help initiative), Kaldenberg began renovating the building. Spared the fate of demolition, the Old Ice House has become an excellent example of adaptive reuse of an historic structure.

Nearly every “Flex Friday,” the facility is buzzing with activity. Between 10 and 20 dedicated volunteers have reported to assist in setting up the facility so that China Lake complies with the CFR and maintains a facility that meets the

Establishing a curation facility at the Old Ice House has garnered invaluable good will and positive relationships with the public, regulatory agencies, Native Americans and the academic community.

CFR standards. Volunteers are residents of the local community, active and retired civilian employees and off-duty military personnel. Beginning with the assembly of about 2,000 linear feet of steel shelving, assembled the shelves to hold boxes of artifacts. The volunteers painted the interior walls and ceilings, brought in donated furniture and storage containers and built an intake room so that incoming collections could be sorted, catalogued and cleaned. The Sea Bees with characteristic “can do” attitude enthusiastically contributed their time and effort restoring shelving, building safety railings, and doing cement work.

The collections that had been stored on station were brought to the facility first and systematically sorted, stabilized and catalogued. Then, collections that had been stored off the station were brought in for inclusion in the facility collections. These included huge amounts of obsidian artifacts (several hundred cubic feet of boxes) and large metates (grinding stones) often weighing 60 to 80 pounds. (NOTE: Obsidian is made from volcanic glass. Obsidian was processed by hitting it with a harder stone or an antler or piece of large bone and made into smaller pieces, called flakes, which were then made into projectile points (spears, darts, and arrowheads).) With the collections are detailed maps and records of the sites where the artifacts were found. This professional documentation provides the setting and situation for understanding the role the artifacts played in the lives of prehistoric and historic peoples.

The state of the China Lake Curation Facility is still evolving - the nature of such repositories makes them works in progress. The dedicated volunteers have gone from being primarily laborers to becoming museum aides and curators. Some keep the library up to date, others keep the maps in order and current, others intake collections, and still others keep everything organized so that others can use the facility. Volunteers are cleaning collections and are identifying artifacts as to their style, composition, and sometimes their age.

The rewards have been substantial. Local Native Americans visit the facility to look at artifacts that may have been made by their ancestors. Students from the Departments of Anthropology at the University of California Los Angeles and California State University - Bakersfield, use the artifacts and records for research as they pursue advanced degrees. A local tribe has asked to borrow grinding implements for their own display at their Reservation. Several station employees have brought in artifacts, which they had once collected on the China Lake Ranges and had kept in their homes for safekeeping.

Establishing a curation facility at the Old Ice House has resulted in over $800,000 in savings to the Navy over what it would have cost to comply with the regulations by housing the collections at outside museums. And equally important, it has garnered invaluable good will and positive relationships with the public, regulatory agencies, Native Americans and the academic community.

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Visit www.SCAHome.org
SCA’s web site now carries a complete index of SCA Proceedings articles by author, volume, and region of interest. Abstracts are also now available for all volumes. This useful research tool was assembled by SCA Proceedings Editorial Committee member Don Laylander.

http://www.scahome.org/publications/content_indices.html
The 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) has been a public crucible for conflicting interests of tribes and archaeologists (Bettinger et al. 2005). The legal mandates for tribal involvement in archaeology (e.g., NAGPRA, CEQA) have also created opportunities for positive learning interactions between tribes, archaeologists and institutions (Dongoste 2000). A recent NAGPRA compliance project at San Francisco State University (SFSU) (Fentress and Griffin 2004) provides examples of intersecting repatriation and research issues inherent in the NAGPRA process as well as the often Byzantine politics engendered by the law.

**Project History**

In 2002, the San Mateo Community College District (SMCCD) contracted with the SFSU NAGPRA program for compliance work on a large collection of Native American human remains and artifacts stored at Canada College from site CA-SMA-125. The materials at Canada College had been excavated from CA-SMA-125 primarily by field classes at Canada directed by Eldon Earnhardt from 1970-1978.

CA-SMA-125 is located in an inland valley formed by the San Andreas fault on the San Francisco Peninsula, near Redwood City. The valley harbors a rich mix of environmental zones almost equidistant from the ocean and San Francisco Bay. Hamilton (1936:11) first described the site as covering “about an acre...8 ft. high”. By 1970, “most of the site has been destroyed; about 1/5 is left...approximately 100 x 100 m with a depth of at least 2 meters...” (Edwards and Schenk 1970). CA-SMA-125 is on the Filoli Estates property. Filoli was originally built by the Bourne family, owners of the Empire Gold Mine, and is now run by a private foundation.

The first issue in any NAGPRA case is determining legal control. Filoli had made an effort to locate the Earnhardt collection as part of a cultural resource study (Hylkema 2002; Molly Barker, personal communication 2006). However, according to SMCCD, the college district had offered to return the collection to Filoli but Filoli declined (Barbara Christensen, personal communication 2003).

Once SMCCD took control, federal NAGPRA law guided the project because SMCCD is classified as a federally funded institution. SMCCD contracted with SFSU, as before (Fentress and Griffin 2001), because the project provided educational opportunities for SMCCD and SFSU students. The materials were moved to the SFSU NAGPRA lab. Eventually, over 20 SFSU and SMCCD students participated in the research.

**Research**

The SFSU project comprised two parts. The first part was compiling the NAGPRA inventory by determining the minimum number of individuals (MNI) and identifying the funerary objects. The second part was determining the cultural affiliation of the site materials to modern-day Native Americans (under NAGPRA criteria) and the final disposition of the collection.

The inventory research was a monumental task. The condition of the CA-SMA-125 collection at Canada was unfortunately typical of many past archaeological projects. Site materials were found scattered around the Canada campus in over a hundred rotting boxes, cabinets, and piles of debris.

There was also a display case burial (Figure 1) which originated from the first excavations at CA-SMA-125 in 1936 (La Peninsula 1968). The display was made prior to 1945 when it was used for a traveling exhibit about Bay Area Indians (Nettle 1945); eventually it was transferred to Canada College. The burial display is a classic example of mistreatment of Native American human remains—a primary reason for the NAGPRA law.

**Results**

A positive aspect of the NAGPRA process is the mandated examination of long-neglected site collections. Materials are re-catalogued, re-housed, excavation history is reconstructed and the assemblage is analyzed, at least in terms of the burial materials.

Clearly, CA-SMA-125 contained a significant mortuary complex within a site area comprising only 100 m². An MNI of 85 persons was identified. 64% of the excavation loci contained human remains. 97% of the artifact assemblage (n=5404) were in association with human remains. The data supported Galloway’s (1975) conclusion that differential distribution of grave goods occurred,
suggesting social stratification (e.g., four burials had 60% of all grave goods, etc.).

The site assemblage also provided evidence of a seasonal village and/or meeting area. Repeated occupation was indicated by deep midden deposits, numerous ground stone artifacts, intensive chert flake tool production, and large amounts of food materials (75+ boxes of faunal and shell debris). The site apparently dated within Late Period Phase 1/Emergent Period parameters. The mean of six uncorrected radiocarbon dates was 850 RYBP (Galloway 1975). Typological cross-dating of *Olivella* beads (primarily M1 type variants) (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Randy Milliken, personal communication 2006) and *Haliotis* ornaments supported the radiometric dates.

A notable facet was the variety of non-utilitarian items. Evidence of *Olivella* and *Haliotis* ornament production was found: whole shells, shells with artifact cut-outs, both preformed and finished ornaments. Two cupule rocks were found below surface within the site complex; a very rare example of “rock art” on the San Francisco Peninsula (e.g., Bocek 1987). Hundreds of bone whistles were manufactured from at least 22 bird and animal species (including California Condor) (Morejohn and Galloway 1983:88). Mysteriously, burial assemblages also contained hundreds of sting ray spines. The CA-SMA-125 data provides evidence that a related group (Fentress and Griffin 2004 II:52) of high status persons, were identified with a specific inland location on the San Francisco Peninsula by circa A.D. 1000.

### Cultural Affiliation

Ethnographic research indicated the Ohlone/Costanoan people occupied modern day San Mateo county (Levy 1978; Milliken 1995). Six Ohlone informants were interviewed (Andrew Galvan, Ramona Garibay, Joseph Mondragon, Rick Orta, Kathy Perez and Irene Zwierlein). All stated that the CA-SMA-125 site and materials were culturally affiliated with the Ohlone people. However, the Ohlone are not a federally recognized tribe. The remains and grave goods had to be classified as “culturally unidentifiable” under NAGPRA statutes.

### Conclusion

At the conclusion of the NAGPRA project, SMCCD was legally responsible for curating CA-SMA-125 collection until an Ohlone group became federally recognized or NAGPRA statutes changed. The story now goes in two directions: research and reburial.

SFSU graduate students who had worked on the project proposed doing M.A. theses on the collection. The site collection had unlimited potential for research and, at that point in time, the materials were slated for long term curation, as in most “culturally unidentifiable” cases. However, research on burial materials is obviously a sensitive issue. The majority of informants (including the Most Likely Descendants [MLDs] for the site) had indicated that further research (beyond the NAGPRA purview) would be a good idea because the site had been essentially destroyed without getting much information about the people who lived there. The Department of Anthropology required the students to
contact both the designated MLDs and all other Ohlones on the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) contact list explaining their projects and asking for comments. No negative comments were received. Three students started M.A. projects.

The general consensus among all parties remained that reburial of the CA-SMA-125 materials should be made at Filoli, even though federal NAGPRA law was essentially blocking repatriation. SMCCD and SFSU made repeated requests to the National NAGPRA program that the collection be transferred to Filoli, especially since SMCCD had fulfilled its NAGPRA responsibilities. NPS first stated that NAGPRA prohibited transfer from a federal entity (SMCCD) to a non-federal entity (Filoli). On appeal by SMCCD, NPS issued a ruling that if SMCCD and Filoli agreed that the site material was originally “loaned” by Filoli to Canada, the case could leave the federal NAGPRA domain. Eventually, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) brokered an agreement to transfer the materials to Filoli in 2006 for reburial with a set time-frame for the SFSU students to complete research. According to a letter from Susan Pandanich, Executive Director of Filoli, all burial materials will be re-interred in summer 2006 in consultation with the Ohlone MLDs.

Every NAGPRA case is different. I hope this project can serve as an example of responsible research within the context of NAGPRA compliance. Perhaps this approach can be seen as a form of mid-range research, targeting basic archaeological questions with finite data sets while actively moving towards repatriation and reburial. NAGPRA is here to stay and we have to work with it.

Acknowledgments

I want to thank all the students who worked on the project, especially Amy McCarthy who acted as principal research assistant. I also want to express my gratitude to all the Ohlone informants (especially to Andrew Galvan for helping Ms. McCarthy with her thesis); Barbara Christensen at SMCCD; Mark Griffin, Gary Pahl, and Jim Quesada of the SFSU Department of Anthropology; Larry Myers for helping facilitate both research and reburial; and Randy Milliken for his help with the shell beads.

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2005 Letter concerning transfer of Ca-SMa-125 site materials from SMCCD and SFSU to Filoli.
The Filoli site (CA-SMA-125) is a Native American village and cemetery site dating to approximately A.D. 1000. From January 2003 to June 2004 personnel at San Francisco State University completed a NAGPRA compliance inventory on the remains from this site for the San Mateo Community College District. During the course of the inventory, standard observations were made on the human remains according to the guidelines of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Examination of the human skeletal remains recovered from the Filoli Site revealed a number of unexpected results. Some of the most significant findings are discussed below.

One of the notable features of the demography for this site is the very unusual sex ratio. Males constitute 84.6% (22/26) of the sample for which sex could be ascertained. Galloway (1976) attributed the disparity to differential burial practices for males and females at the Filoli Site. He points to the fact that all of the female burials at the site were cremations while none of the cremations were male. This observation is correct however it does not account for the considerable difference in sex representation at this site. There was an enormous quantity of material recovered from the site and despite the poor record keeping, the excavators meticulously collected even the smallest of bone fragments. It is therefore expected that the number of female burials encountered would have been considerably higher even if the cremations were complete enough to substantially reduce the skeleton. A more cogent explanation for the disparate sex ratio at Filoli is that the most of the females for the site were not included in the mound at all but were buried elsewhere. This of course raises the question of why the four females that were buried in the mound were buried with the males rather than with the other females for the site. This question will be addressed with the analysis of age distribution at the site.

Examination of the age-at-death distribution indicated in Figure 1 reveals that the sample from this site has a very unusual age distribution. Considering only the adults, more than 81% (18/22) of the sample is 35 or older and 50% (11/22) is older than 40. Considering the entire sample (subadults and adults) more than 57% (32/56) of the individuals are 2 years of age or less. Compared with the population sample from CA-ALA-328 (Ryan 1971) this is a stark contrast. At CA-ALA-328 32.4% (114/352) of the sample was less than 10 years of age and none of the sample was greater than 40. A comparison with three contemporaneous Native American populations from the southeast U.S. further illustrates the major difference in age structure at the Filoli Site. An examination of the mortality profiles for these prehistoric sites in Figure 1 reveals some of the unusual characteristics for the Filoli sample. Ironically, while the Filoli sample has the highest percentage of individuals in the youngest age category it also has the highest frequency of individuals in the oldest age category. The most likely explanation for this seeming paradox can be derived by examining the sex ratio for this site. The sex ratio, as discussed above, is unusual in the statistically significant overrepresentation of males. The interpretation for this disparity offered above is that most of the females from the Filoli Site were interred elsewhere. The female cremations that were included in the mound then take on special significance. Examination of the mortality profiles in Figure 1 reveals one possible explanation. While the mortality profile for the Filoli Site is different from any of the others, it most closely resembles the profile for the four Algonquian ossuaries. This is important because one interpretation of the Algonquian ossuaries of the North Carolina coast is that they were the burial place of the village elite (Phelps 1983). Similarly, the older age structure and certainly the elaborate nature and sheer quantity of ritually significant cultural items observed at the Filoli site could indicate an elite burial ground. If this is the case, the females included would certainly be elite members of the group. The fact that the two females for which age-at-death could be assessed were older individuals (40 and 44) lends some support for this hypothesis.

The importance of examining the occurrence and frequency of pathological conditions in skeletal populations is that it can offer insight regarding health status and lifeways of past populations. Most of the pathological conditions that are recorded in skeletal populations record diseases that individuals are living with rather than dying from. Many pathological conditions then actually represent the successful response to disease rather than an indication of poor health. On the other hand, many of these conditions certainly contribute to morbidity although they may not be the proximate cause of death.

There are a number of informative pathological conditions present in this population sample. Most do offer some insight into the general health characteristics of this population; many give information about activity patterns in
this sample; and some may also provide information about genetic relationships in this group. The pathological conditions represented here which yield the most useful information are dental hypoplasias, degenerative joint disease, and abnormal osseous coalition.

A severe metabolic stress, such as a period of starvation or acute illness, during childhood will cause the enamel producing cells (ameloblasts) to cease activity until the stress is removed. This results in a visually obvious line of enamel deficiency across the developed tooth. The age at which the person experienced this metabolic stress may be determined by using a calcification chart (Goodman et al. 1980). Hypoplastic enamel is evident on 19.5% (51/262) of the teeth that could be observed. It is important to note that only five individuals are represented by the teeth that exhibit hypoplastic enamel. Using the method of Goodman and others (1980), the locations of the hypoplastic defects in relation to the cemento-enamel junction indicate non-specific episodic stress occurred in these individuals between the ages of 6 months and 5 years. Enamel hypoplasias are particularly common for this particular tooth and for this age range (Rose et al. 1985). The likely reason for this is dietary deficiency resulting from weaning and/or exposure to “childhood” diseases which commonly strike during this age range. In Figure 2 the frequencies of enamel hypoplasias in the Filoli sample are compared with two populations from the Georgia coast (Hutchinson and Larsen 2001), one agricultural sample and the other a hunter/gatherer sample. Examining the data presented in Figure 2 it can be seen that the hypoplasia frequencies for the Filoli sample are quite low even for a hunter/gatherer population, which in general experience lower early childhood stress levels than agricultural ones. In this regard, it appears that though the Filoli population was experiencing stress during the early years of childhood, it was not affecting all individuals in the population.

Osteological analysis of degenerative diseases has been of particular importance in the examination of past human lifeways (Jurmain 1977, 1980, Merbs 1983, Kilgore 1984, Kelley and Angel 1987). Certainly one of the oldest diseases afflicting humans, degenerative joint disease is one of the most commonly encountered in archaeological populations (Jurmain 1977). The term “degenerative joint disease” is used in the recent paleopathological literature rather than the formerly used term “arthritis.” The reason for this is that the clinical term “arthritis” refers to inflammation of the joints, a soft tissue condition, which cannot usually be demonstrated in skeletal tissue. Degenerative joint disease is an age-related, progressive disorder involving destruction of articular cartilage and subsequent joint alterations. Although a variety of factors influence the disease process, level and type of mechanical demand may be particularly important (Jurmain 1977, Merbs 1983). Skeletal changes include loss of bone on joint surfaces and formation of new bone along joint margins.

Degenerative joint disease can be seen to varying degrees in the majority (13 of 18 individuals or 72.2%) of the complete adult burials. The severity of the degenerative changes ranged from minor marginal lipping to complete loss of articular cartilage and subsequent severe eburnation of the knee joint in one individual. All thirteen individuals that exhibited degenerative joint changes had involvement of some section of the vertebral column. Six (46.1%) of these individuals also had involvement in another joint outside of the vertebral column. A comparison with two Guale population samples from coastal Georgia (Larsen et al. 1996) puts this level of degenerative joint disease in perspective.

Examination of the frequencies of degenerative joint disease reported in Figure 3 reveals the nature of differences in the Filoli sample. For most of the examined joints the Filoli sample has the highest frequency of degenerative changes for the three population samples. This difference in frequency is most notable in the vertebral column. The Filoli sample has a frequency of degenerative changes that is

![Figure 1: Mortality curves for the Filoli site and three comparative population samples.](image1)

![Figure 2: Frequencies of enamel hypoplasia in three population samples.](image2)
The degenerative changes are localized to: (1) the joint capsule margin near the greater trochanter of the humerus, (2) the scapular articulation of the clavicle, (3) and the articular surface of the acromian process of the scapula. The joint alterations primarily involve focal pitting surrounding the joint capsule in the large synovial joints (proximal humerus) and subchondral erosions on the articular surfaces of the cartilaginous joints (clavicle and scapula). Of the individuals that exhibit these pathological alterations, 100% have involvement of the clavicle and 80% (8 of 10) have involvement of the humerus or scapula. For 80% of the individuals the joint alterations are bilateral.

Tarsal-metatarsal coalition is an abnormal union of two bony elements of the foot. The union may be complete or incomplete and can be bony, cartilaginous, or fibrous (Bohne 2001). Tarsal coalitions are most common in males rather than females. Tarsal and tarsal-metatarsal coalitions are likely congenital (Rothschild 2004). Genetic research has suggested that tarsal coalitions are inherited as an autosomal dominant trait with almost complete penetrance (Leonard 1974, Newman and Newberg 2000, Stornont and Peterson 1983). Most researchers report an incidence of 1% or less. Among the complete numbered burials, 6 of 17 adult individuals (35.3%) exhibit fibrous tarsal-metatarsal coalition between the 3rd cuneiform and the 3rd metatarsal. This is an extraordinary incidence. Considering the congenital nature of this condition the observed incidence of tarsal-metatarsal coalition here suggests a close genetic relationship among these individuals.

In conclusion, the human skeletal material recovered from the Filoli Site provides a considerable amount of information about the original inhabitants. Of particular interest is the unusual age distribution for the site. Considering only the adults, more than 81% of the sample is 35 or older and 50% is older than 40. Considering the entire sample (subadults and adults) more than 57% of the individuals are 2 years of age or less. The most probable nearly twice as high as the higher of the two comparative samples. The concentration of degenerative changes predominantly in the vertebral column and lower body may indicate a higher level of chronic mechanical load in this portion of the body. This would be consistent with carrying heavy loads on foot over long distances.

Spondyloarthropathy is a “subset of arthritis, characterized by erosive joint disease, ossification of sites of tendon, ligament, and joint capsule insertion (enthesisal bone formation), and a tendency to spine and sacroiliac fusion” (Rothschild and Woods 1991; Resnick and Niwayama 1995). Although it is arthritic in nature, it departs from many of the rheumatic conditions in that it typically manifests well before the age of 35 (average age of onset is 26).

Modern patients diagnosed with spondyloarthropathy frequently have a number of factors in common. The majority (>75%) of patients diagnosed with spondyloarthropathy carry the HLA-B27 gene. The HLA-B27 gene is a gene found in the Human Leukocyte Antigen complex. The HLA complex controls inherited immunity to diseases. The HLA-B27 gene is a perfectly normal variant found in about 8% of the general population. No more than 2% of people who inherit the HLA-B27 gene will contract a spondyloarthropathy. The gene itself does not cause the disease, but combined with other contributory factors, it increases the liability to spondyloarthropathy. The second factor is that of sex. Many of the spondyloarthropathies occur far more frequently in males than in females. About 90% of the cases of ankylosing spondylitis and Reiter’s syndrome are male (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martin 1998). Lastly, similar to rheumatoid arthritis, many of the spondyloarthropathies seem to have an infectious or autoimmune precipitating event. The inflammatory autoimmune skin disease known as psoriasis is frequently followed many years later by the manifestation of psoriatic arthritis. Reiter’s syndrome is found in patients following an infection generally either in the genitourinary tract from sexual contact or in the gastrointestinal tract from contact with contaminated food. One in five patients diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease) will develop spondylitis of inflammatory bowel disease. The connection between each of the diseases above and spondyloarthropathy is unclear. However each of the above diseases combined with the presence of HLA-B27 seem to precipitate later degenerative changes in specific joints.

The majority (10 of 17; 58.8%) of the complete individuals from the numbered burials in this population sample exhibit a pattern of joint changes that resembles spondyloarthropathy.

Figure 3: Degenerative joint disease frequencies in three populations.
The examination of pathological conditions reveals an overall healthy population and also lends some support for the aforementioned hypothesis. While there were a considerable number of identifiable pathological conditions present on the remains, the overall picture suggests a relatively healthy population. This conclusion can be reached because most of the pathological conditions either indicate complete recovery (e.g., dental hypoplasia from episodic stress early in life and healed porotic hyperostosis) or are considered to be a disease of advanced age (osteoarthritis). Two important conditions present are spondyloarthropathy and tarsal-metatarsal coalition. The importance of these two conditions lies not in their relative gauge of health for the population but rather in their indication that the individuals that exhibited these conditions were probably closely related to one another. This lends some support to the hypothesis that this was a burial ground of the older elite. Equally important is the observation that some of the pathological conditions (degenerative joint disease and spondylolysis) indicate a population that was performing episodic stress early in life and healed porotic hyperostosis or are considered to be a disease of advanced age (osteoarthritis). Two important conditions present are spondyloarthropathy and tarsal-metatarsal coalition. The importance of these two conditions lies not in their relative gauge of health for the population but rather in their indication that the individuals that exhibited these conditions were probably closely related to one another. This lends some support to the hypothesis that this was a burial ground of the older elite. Equally important is the observation that some of the pathological conditions (degenerative joint disease and spondylolysis) indicate a population that was performing consistently strenuous activity.

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March 5-12, 2006. The 75th annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists will be held in Anchorage, Alaska. For program information: aapavp@utk.edu. For local arrangements: afchh@uaa.alaska.edu.

March 29-April 1, 2006. The Society for California Archaeology will hold its Annual Meeting in Ventura. For more information, visit: www.SCAHome.org/events/AM06_AnnualMeeting.html.

April 20-23, 2006. The Southwest Oral History Association will hold its annual meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico at the Sheraton Old Town. The conference, which takes place as Albuquerque is celebrating its 300th anniversary, will have the theme “With Voices Raised: Twenty-Five Years of Oral History in the Southwest.” For more information, visit soah.fullerton.edu.

April 26-30, 2006. The SAA’s 71st Annual Meeting will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico. For more information: saa.org/meetings/submissions.html.

April 27-29, 2006. The Society of California Archivists Annual General Meeting will be held at the historic Stanford Court Hotel in San Francisco. For more information, visit www.calarchivists.org.

April 27-May 1, 2006. In 2006, the American Association of Museums celebrates its centennial. Its annual meeting and museum expo will be held in Boston, MA. For more information, visit their web site at: www.aam-us.org.


August 23-28, 2006. The International Council of Archaeozoology (ICAZ) will hold their 2006 International Conference in Mexico City. This is the first call for papers. Contact Joaquin Arroto-Cabralas and Oscar J. Polaco. ICAZ2006@yahoo.com.mx.

October 5-11, 2006. The National Trust for Historic Preservation will hold its annual conference in Pittsburg, PA. The conference theme is “Making History Work!” For more information, visit www.nthpconference.org.

October 26-28, 2006. The California Council for the Promotion of History will hold its annual conference in San Jose, CA. For more information, visit: www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

November 1-5, 2006. The Department of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary, together with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation is will hold the 2006 Meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory. For more information: ethnohistory.org/2006-call_for_papers.html.


January 4-7, 2007. Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) has scheduled their 108th Annual Meeting in San Diego, California.

January 9-14, 2007. The Society for Historical Archaeology’s 40th Annual Conference will be held in conjunction with the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestowne. The theme is, “Old World/New World: Culture in Transformation”. To be held in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Sixth World Archaeological Congress (WAC) is scheduled to be held in Jamaica in April 2007.

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