



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

Volume 33, Number 3

September 1999

Inside

- ◆ *Can Archaeology Afford the Future?:* 1, 18.
- ◆ *President's Message:* 3.
- ◆ *Committee Reports:* 4-8.
- ◆ *Executive Board Minutes:* 8-10.
- ◆ *Reports and Announcements:* 10.
- ◆ *Opinion and Comment:* 11-14.
- ◆ *Data-Sharing Announcements:* 12-13.
- ◆ *New Publications:* 14-15.
- ◆ *Federal Happenings:* 16-17.
- ◆ *Information Center Series II:* 22-25.
- ◆ *Presidio Trust Archaeology:* 25-26.
- ◆ *Calendar of Events:* 27.

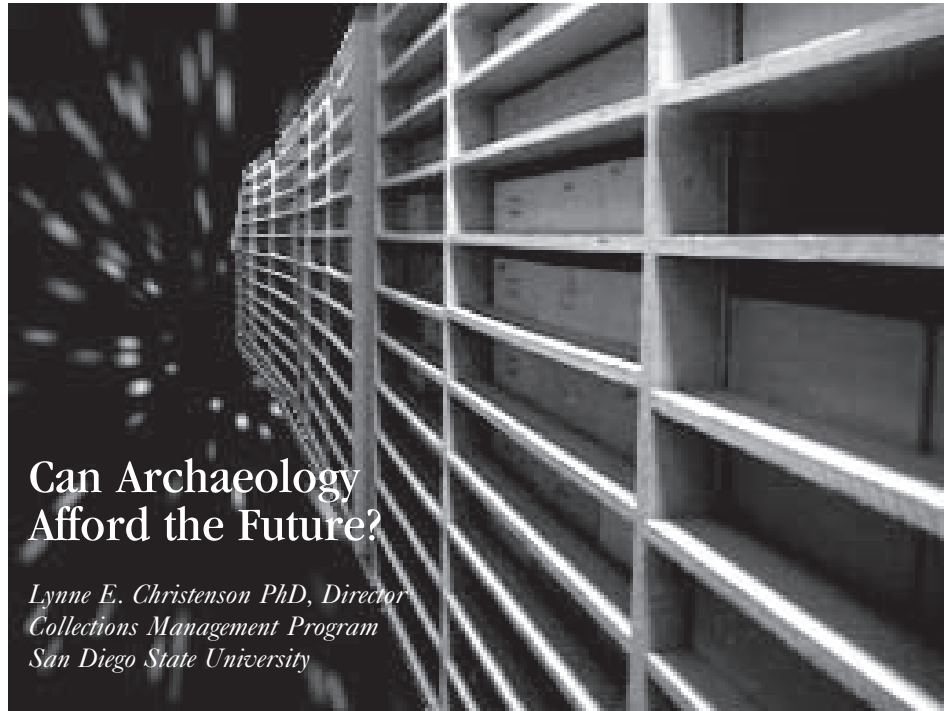
Substrate

Newsletter 23(3):14 (May 1989):

Archaeologists as Curators

"Whether we store cultural materials for a day, a year, ten years or 'in perpetuity,' we are all curators and need to take proper care of the materials while we have custody of them—we can't wait for a curator at some unspecified future time to come and rescue our collections, as by then it may be too late..."

- Trudy Haversat and
Gary S. Breschini



Can Archaeology Afford the Future?

*Lynne E. Christenson PhD, Director
Collections Management Program
San Diego State University*

Introduction

As archaeologists, we are currently involved in a crisis of curation. How we deal with it, today, will affect the field of archaeology for years and perhaps decades to come.

Archaeologists have a tradition of dedicated work obtaining and preserving information from archaeology sites. Over the years, through legislation, education, and mediation with developers and agencies, today's archaeologists have accepted as standard practice excavation of only a small portion of these sites. After the bulldozer, this is the only information that anyone will ever recover from that individual site. How we care for these collections is the topic of this paper.

For many archaeologists curation is considered only after all excavation, analysis, and reporting is complete. Archaeologists must consider curation at the development and proposal writing stage, as well as throughout the process.

The cost of curation is the core of this paper. I propose that curation costs go beyond economics.

"Afford" as used in this context includes not only methodological issues like cost, time, and personnel, but theoretical issues like regional research plans, sampling designs and collection strategies. Archaeologists must confront the total impact that curation will have on their profession.

(continued page 18)



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

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

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

Editorial Staff

Managing Editor Greg White (530) 898-4360
 Editorial Assistance Rose White (530) 898-5554
 Advertising Susan Baumeister (530) 898-5554

Contributing Editors

Avocational Society News Larry Weigel (916) 653-1655
 Cooperation Column Jeanne Arnold (310) 206-5801
 Federal Agency News Russell Kaldenberg
 Historical Archaeology Rebecca Allen (510) 758-9715
 New Publications A. Craig Hauer (530) 898-5554
 State Agency News Thad Van Buren (916) 653-1427

Newsletter Deadlines

For Issue *Deadline*
 March February 20
 June May 20
 September August 20
 December November 20

Calendar Submissions

Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, P.O. Box 6003,
 Nevada City, CA 95959-6003, or <day@jps.net>.

Advertising Rates

1/4 to 1/2 page \$70
 Full page \$125

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

Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Volume 33, Number 3, September 1999

Regular Features

From the President

Thomas M. Origer 3

SCA Business and Activities

Education Committee 4
 California Archaeology Week 5
 Standards and Guidelines 5
 Avocational Societies 5
 1999 Annual Meeting 6
 Libation 7
 Cooperation 7
 Executive Board Minutes 8

Reports and Announcements

Meetings 10
 Publications 11
 Opinion and Comment 12
 New Publications 14

Articles

Can Archaeology Afford the Future?

Lynne E. Christenson 1

Federal Happenings

Russell Kaldenberg 18

Presidio Trust Sponsors Unprecedented Archaeological Research

Lynne Wallace 19

Membership Information

Advertisements

. 27

Calendar of Events

Donna Day 31

From the President

Since the Annual Meeting in Sacramento, Executive Board members have been very busy. Summer arrived and all the distractions it brings spilled forth. Consequently, this is (was) the time of year when we focused on other business: teaching summer field courses, conducting weeks-long site investigations, taking "working" vacations, etc. SCA business often took a back seat. However, the Executive Board met for two days in July at the Modesto DoubleTree Hotel. This site was chosen to give the Board the opportunity to explore to the DoubleTree in anticipation of a future annual meeting. Executive Board members are being encouraged to schedule quarterly meetings and other SCA functions (e.g., data sharing meetings) at facilities already chosen as, or prospective, annual meeting sites. I believe that this will give the Board the opportunity to inspect/experience these places, thereby putting us in a better position to offer suggestions, especially to local arrangements chairpersons.

Regarding annual meetings, if you have suggestions about possible future annual meeting sites, please contact the Executive Board member of your choice. Keep in mind that we are a growing organization, and our needs also grow. Three, four, five, or more years from now we will have even greater needs in terms of meeting space and guest accommodations. This, then, is a challenge to you . . . participate, help find future annual meeting sites that we will all enjoy. For more information, please contact Mike Sampson or me. Mike, in particular, has a lot of experience in this area - he's been involved in this process for several years.

A number of topics were discussed the first day of the July meeting: Business Office tasks; Treasurer's report; committee activities; future Annual Meetings; 1999 Data-Sharing meetings; annual budget; and much more. Many of these topics are discussed in several articles within this edition of the *Newsletter*.

It's clear that the Fall data sharing meetings are fast approaching. Be sure to contact your Southern or Northern Vice-President to inform him that you plan to make a presentation. The Executive Board has scheduled our Fall quarterly meeting to take place in southern California, the day before the Southern Data Sharing Meeting, and most of us will stay over to attend the meeting. We plan to see you in there.

Currently, the Nominations Committee is being formed. This committee is responsible for seeking qualified SCA members to run as candidates and serve as Executive Board members for the upcoming year(s). The duration of commitment varies with Board position. Some positions currently extend for a single year (Vice-Presidents), some two years (Secretary and Treasure), and one (President) is a three-year stint. The sentiment has been expressed that some Board Members truly learn and understand their roll, but often only during the latter part of their term. And then they are replaced by newly elected Board Members. This seems inefficient. The Executive Board is developing the idea of lengthening one-year positions to two years to provide for greater continuity so that we can better serve the SCA. You will read more about this.

The second day of the July meeting found the Executive Board busy working on the SCA's Strategic Plan. This plan guides the Executive Board in its dealing with SCA business. The plan outlines our goals/activities, names those who serve in roles of responsibility with regard to those goals/activities, sets deadlines, etc. The plan is quite ambitious, and it is an easily understood document that guides our actions. If you are not familiar with it, perhaps now is the time to become so.

In closing, I encourage all SCA members to be as active in this organization as you can. I know that previously I sat back and enjoyed the benefits of the SCA, but I did not

nurture it as much as I now realize I could have. Many folks have put a lot of energy and time into the SCA, and your time will come. No doubt many of you have excellent ideas about how the SCA can play a more effective role in the preservation and interpretation of this state's cultural resources. Prepare now, get involved, plan for the Fall Data Sharing Meetings, next Spring's Annual Meeting, and the meetings beyond.

You've heard enough from me for now . . . let's hear from you.

-Tom Origer

SCA Executive Board 1999-2000

President: Thomas M. Origer, Sonoma State University PO Box 884 Cotati, CA 94931; H (707) 792-2797 Fax: (707) 792-2798; e-mail: origer@sonoma.edu

Immediate Past President: Michael Sampson, California State Parks 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270 San Diego, CA 92108; W (619) 220-5323 H (619) 283-5960 Fax: (619) 220-5400 e-mail: msampson@parks.ca.gov

President-Elect: Ken Wilson, Six Rivers National Forest 1330 Bayshore Way, Eureka, CA 95501; W: (707) 441-3529; H: (707) 442-9152; Fax: (707) 442-9242. e-mail: kwilson/r5_sixrivers@fs.fed.us

Southern Vice-President: Richard L. Carrico, 9903 Businesspark Avenue, Suite B, San Diego, CA 92131; W (619) 578-8964; H (760) 789-3114; Fax: (619) 578-0573; e-mail: rcarrico@bfma.com

Northern Vice-President: Mark Basgall, Sacramento State University, 2440 Portola Way, Sacramento, CA 95818-3528; H (530) 661-5330; e-mail: mbasgall@saclink.csus.edu

Secretary: Rebecca Apple, KEA Environmental 1420 Kettner Blvd., Ste. 620, San Deigo, CA 92101 W (619) 233-1454 Fax: (619) 233-0952; e-mail: rapple@keasd.com

Treasurer: Kathy Dowdall, CA Department of Transportation; 2512 Magowan Dr., Santa Rosa, CA 95405; H (707) 523-3370 e-mail: dowdall@sirius.com

SCA Business Office: C. Kristina Roper, Department of Anthropology, CSU Fresno 5245 N. Backer Ave., MS PB16, Fresno, CA 93740-8001; tel (559) 561-6011 or (559) 278-2380 Fax: (559) 561-6041 or (559) 278-5004 e-mail: kroper@ix.netcom.com / webmaster@scanet.org

SCA Business and Activities

Committee Reports

Standards Committee

Lynn Gamble

I wanted to provide the membership with an update on the recently formed SCA Standards Committee. At the 1998 SCA Annual Meeting, Cherilyn Widell announced that the SHPO would support the development of a system of peer review for the State of California. The need for a peer-review system was established over a period of years as a result of meetings with the Office of Historic Preservation, Russ Kaldenberg of the BLM, and the Information Center Coordinators. As currently envisioned, peer review would be available when requested, especially within jurisdictions where staff trained in cultural resources are not available. Careful implementation of a peer review system must address issues such as liability, compensation, and conflict of interest. This peer review system would be for CEQA projects, since federal projects already have a formal review system intact. The Standards Committee hopes to implement a program of peer review in collaboration with the Office of Historic Preservation.

The Standards Committee met for the first time on April 23, 1999 at the SCA Annual Meeting to discuss standards in California archaeology and the development of a peer review system. A number of issues were considered at this meeting, some of which are listed below.

- Standards should be clearly defined
- Liability issues need to be carefully considered
- Avoid any delay of projects if peer review is implemented
- Review other agency guidelines and incorporate where appropriate

- Clear guidelines need to be written for the reviewer

As a result of this meeting, we decided to meet for a weekend workshop to write a work plan, develop guidelines, and address issues such as liability, compensation, and conflict of interest. We plan to meet this fall or winter, but still need to set a place and date.

The committee consists of individuals associated with local, state, and federal agencies, consultants, and academics. Many of the people on the committee have served as peer reviewers in the past and are familiar with the benefits and pitfalls of peer review. All members of the committee are active in cultural resource management and have ideas



regarding the best way to proceed in an attempt to improve the standards of cultural resource reports.

The members of the peer review committee and their affiliations are listed below.

Dan Abeyta, Acting SHPO, Office of Historic Preservation

Adelle Baldwin, Information Center, Bakersfield

Shelly Davis-King, Consultant

Dwight Dutschke, Office of Historic Preservation

Dave Fredrickson, Professor Emeritus, Sonoma State University and Consultant

Lynn Gamble, Assistant Professor, San Diego State University

Dennis Gallegos, Consultant

Michael Glassow, Professor, UC Santa Barbara

Robert Hoover, State Historic Preservation Commissioner

Russ Kaldenberg, State Historic Preservation Commissioner

Rob Jackson, Consultant

Denise McLemore, Eldorado National Forest

Glenn Russell, Archaeologist/Environmental Specialist, County of San Diego

Bill Seidel, Office of Historic Preservation

Thomas Wheeler, CA Department of Parks and Recreation

We plan to keep the membership informed about the progress of this committee. We welcome any ideas or comments from the SCA membership. We are hopeful that as a result of our efforts, standards in California archaeology will improve.

Avocational Society News

Larry Weigel and Myra Herrmann

Larry and I encourage all avocational groups to participate in their respective data sharing meetings. The Southern California Data Sharing meeting is specifically going to focus on public education and outreach. This is a good time for members of the avocational societies to bring forward projects they have worked on and/or come to share thoughts on how they can work with the professional community in a

SCA Business and Activities

positive and productive way. Contact Myra Herrmann or Richard Carrico for additional information on the Southern California meeting and Mark Bagsall for information on the Northern Meeting.

The Fresno County Archaeological Society provided its members with a presentation organized by John Prior on the topic of Pomo basketmaking.

The program consisted of three short videos featuring three different basketweavers who discussed the process beginning with collecting the proper materials, to the actual weaving, and including a brief history

Project Archaeology Teacher Workshop Open House

Chris and Beth Padon

Six trained facilitators of Project Archaeology hosted an open house at the Black Rock Canyon Nature Center, Joshua Tree National Park on Thursday, August 12. Guests visited four demonstrations of Project Archaeology lesson plans, viewed a slide show about archaeology at Joshua Tree National Park, and learned about the Project Archaeology program.

the Past." The SCA supports Project Archaeology through the Education Committee. The Education Committee organized the "California Student Handbook" which supplements the lessons plans with information about California archaeology. The SCA joined the Joshua Tree National Park Association to sponsor this open house.

Archaeology Week Committee

Nancy Fox

Archaeology Week 1999 has come and gone and I'd like to thank



Lorna Lange-Daggs, Beth and Chris Padon, John Dalton, Ann Murdy, and Ed Keesling hosted a Project Archaeology open house for school district administrators.

of the changes that have taken place in the tradition of basketweaving.

The August activity was a Picnic/Potluck dinner where members gathered to share stories and photographs of their summer travels.

The Sacramento Archaeological Society continued the ongoing survey of the Nature Conservancy Property on the Cosumnes river. The mild weather helped keep the experience more like a walk in the park and one more site was recorded and added to the inventory.

Project Archaeology provides teachers with lesson plans and with hands-on experiences in archaeology through intensive, two-day workshops. Each workshop is team taught with certified instructors, including at least one educator and one archaeologist. At the workshop, teachers learn new ways to use archaeology to meet State standards in science, social science, mathematics, and language arts curricula.

Project Archaeology is sponsored nationally by the Bureau of Land Management, which produces a book of lesson plans, called "Intrigues of

everyone for their hard work. I would especially like to thank Blossom Hamusek for taking care of the Bookmark competition again this year. There were many creative designs, and I hope everyone was able to see the many contest entries. And another huge thanks to Deborah Tibbets who took on the poster competition for the first time this year. She did a tremendous job dealing with very tight timeframes and hairy deadlines.

As in past years we have received financial assistance for archaeology week from the Bureau of Land

SCA Business and Activities

Management (posters); the California State Office of Historic Preservation (regional calendars and program booklets); and Los Gatos Village Printers (bookmarks). Thank you all for helping make Archaeology Week happen.

I would also like to thank the committee members and other interested souls who attended the Archaeology Week planning meeting in Sacramento. In alphabetical order they are: Mick Calarco, Mark Campbell, Mary Gordon, Blossom Hamusek, Myra Hermann, Richard Jenkins, David Koons, Patricia Likins, Joanne Mack, Beth Padon, Chris Padon, Michael Sampson and Anne Stoll. I also had help at the Archaeology Week table from Robert Hoover, David Koons, Patricia Likins and Barbara White. Thank you for allowing me to attend a few sessions!

Many volunteers throughout the state worked hard to put on programs, present exhibitions, and inform the public about California Archaeology this year. My thanks to all these unnamed people, you know who you are! SCA owes you enormous appreciation. Archaeology Month is an excellent time to let the public know what archaeologists really do. Next year take advantage of this opportunity, by hosting a lecture, giving a walking tour of your area's archaeological resources, set up an exhibit at the local museum or library, give a talk on the local radio station or any other creative way that you can come up with. I have put together an Archaeology Month planner with program ideas and checklists for anyone who would like help planning for next year. Contact me at foxkoons@gte.net for more information.

Start planning now for May 2000! The theme is "Bridging the Millennium." This year the planning committee decided that for 2000 we would expand Archaeology Week to Archaeology Month. The reasoning behind this is to give participating groups more weekends to choose from, allow

more participation from universities and colleges, and give sponsors more public recognition.

Hopefully Archaeology Month will allow more counties to participate. Based on the number of counties, listed in the printed program booklets, we have less than 50% of all California counties participating. This is a very low number. In an age of tightening government budgets and more competition for funding, we need to show the public what we do and why we should be supported. Use Archaeology Month as an avenue to reach out to the public and government to show them what archaeologists do and why it is important.

There are lots of ways to get involved. If you are in a small county, why not partner up with your neighboring county or counties for a walking tour, or exhibit. Archaeology Week is an excellent time for an avocational society to reach out to new potential members or create a new partnership with the local college or museum. If you are having any difficulties coming up with ideas give me a call or look through the list of last year's participants to generate ideas.

Let's create more input for the bookmark and essay contests. If you would know any elementary teachers, or have children in school, send the information about the contests to the teachers. Blossom Hamusek (bhamusek@c-zone.net) has the information for the bookmark contest and I will forward requests about the essay contest to the appropriate people. It's a terrific honor and a great way to get archaeology into the classroom.

Everyone is busy, but Archaeology Month activities don't have to be huge productions. The whole purpose is to get the word out to the public about California Archaeology. If your organization, school, firm or county has never hosted an event

before, start with small steps. You can do something as simple as inviting a local class and your local elected officials to tour your curation facility, lab or current field excavation. Don't forget to let the local media know about your event, this could generate good feelings for you in the community.

Thank you for working with me during my first year as coordinator for the committee. I've enjoyed working with all of you and I look forward to working with even more of you next year!



Trained Volunteers Monitor Sites

Beth and Chris Padon

Hats off to the Ridgecrest volunteers! The following people have completed two days of site stewardship training: Robert Anderson, David Branson, Freida Branson, Anthony Damiano, Cynthia Damiano, Olaf Doud, John Dolan, Barbara Murray, James Murray, William Nevins, Sally Peterson, Carol Rugg, David Rugg, Donald Stapleton, Barbara Sylvia, Bill Wight, and Elva Younkin. They spent one day attending the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) workshop at the Maturango Museum. Then the volunteers visited their assigned sites with Judyth Reed, District Archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management and CASSP coordinating archaeologist for this group of volunteers.

SCA Business and Activities

These volunteers have already started monitoring activities. They visit almost fifty sites, most of which are eligible for listing on the National Register. Several site stewards use the Internet to send their site visit schedule to Judyth and to submit their monitoring reports to her. Judyth is pleased with the number of sites now under regular review and care. Congratulations to these volunteers for helping to protect archaeological sites for the future. They are the first group of CASSP volunteer site stewards and we know that they will be leaders in this program.

The CASSP committee is now preparing for the October 30th workshop in El Centro. Jay von Werlhof will be the coordinating archaeologist for this group of site stewards. The Imperial Valley College Desert Museum will host the workshop, which will provide an informational workbook, lunch, and training in site stewardship, local archaeology, and safety procedures. Attendance at the workshop costs \$20 per participant, payable to the SCA who manages the program. For registration information about the workshop in El Centro, contact Beth Padon, administrative coordinator, at (949) 733-1915 or at bpadon@discoveryworks.com.

The Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management

Russell Kaldenberg

The Society for California Archaeology is honored to recognize Dr. Thomas F. King by the establishment of this award. Tom is recognized as a founding father of cultural resources management not only in this state but throughout the United States. His personal commitment to the preservation of the past, as well as his personal sacrifices, has made

cultural resource management a significant player in the overall world of environmental studies. Since the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969 and the California Environmental Quality Act in 1970, hundreds of young men and women have made their livelihoods through identifying, managing, and resolving conflicts about cultural resources. Without Tom's vision, dedication, and sacrifice, many of us would not have the opportunity for careers in this field; a field that is still growing and, we hope, involving people who have chosen it because they want to make a difference and because of lessons learned through or because of Tom's national stature and leadership.

Tom is homegrown; he is a founding member of the Society for California Archaeology and has served as an elected official on the board, including time as the President of the Society. He left teaching and private consulting in California to coordinate archaeological contract work for the New York Archaeological Council. He then moved to Washington, D. C. with the National Park Service, and then to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) where he was chief of staff to the "State" Historic Preservation Officer. Returning to the United States in 1979, he served with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the tumultuous decade of the 1980s. With his wife, cultural anthropologist Patricia Parker, he was largely responsible for defining "traditional cultural properties" as a particular kind of historic place that must be dealt with in planning. Early on, he saw the worthiness of working with Indian tribes and individuals to develop a partnership, which has become the accepted way of doing cultural resource management in the United States.

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



SCA Committees 1999-00

Archaeology Week Representative
 Nancy Fox (909) 860-6278
 e-mail: foxkoons@gte.net

Annual Meeting, 1999
 Program Matthew Des Lauries (909) 328-1244
 Arrangements Joan Schneider (909) 787-5934

Avocational Society Representative
 Myra Herrmann (619) 222-1881
 Larry Weigel (916) 653-1655

Curation Representatives
 Lynne Christenson (619) 594-2305
 Andy Yatsko (619) 545-1131

Easements
 Trudy Vaughn (530) 224-0515

Education Committee
 Mary Gorden (209) 597-2373
 Anne Duffield-Stoll (909) 621-7521

ISTEA Advisory Council Representative
 Paul Chace (760) 743-8609

Legislation
 John Foster (916) 653-4529

Local and Regional Planning
 Laurie Warner (916) 874-7914

Membership
 Tom Wheeler (916) 332-1508

Native American Programs
 Janet Eidsness (831) 423-0588

Proceedings
 Judyth Reed (760) 371-1320

Professional Standards and Guidelines
 Lynn Gamble (760) 371-1320

Publicity
 Kerstine Johnson (818) 388-8363

SCANet Webmasters
 C.Kristina Roper (209) 224-0201

SCA Business and Activities

Nominees for this award must:

1. Be a member in good standing of the Society for California Archaeology;
2. Be nominated by a peer who is also a member in good standing;
3. Have conducted outstanding work in the field of Cultural Resources Management, either as a career or in the form of an individual accomplishment;
4. Examples of such work include (but are not limited to):

* Meaningful involvement of indigeneous and other minority communities in cultural resources management;

* Mediation of conflicts between modern land use and preservation of culturally important places or traditions;

* Excellent applied interdisciplinary work, involving not only archaeology but such fields as planning, ethnography, architectural history, and sociology;

* Development of innovative approaches to resource identification, protection, or management;

* Development of a creative, effective, academic, community or private sector cultural resource management program;

* Creation of a major piece of intellectual property dealing with resource management;

* Have been innovative in an approach to data recovery, data management;

* Have been instrumental in decisions to preserve important resources for their cultural values, especially those at risk of loss, over a period of time;

* and/or have developed a specific program to enhance the preservation of California's heritage.

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

Please send nominations to Russell L. Kaldenberg, Committee Chair, C/O Bureau of Land Management, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825; telephone 916-978-4635; fax 916-978-4657; e-mail rkaldenb@ca.blm.gov. Nominations are due to the committee by February 1, 2000.

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting July 9, 1999

Rebecca Apple

The July 9, 1999 Executive Board Meeting for the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) was held at the Doubletree Inn in Modesto. In attendance were Tom Origer (President), Mike Sampson (Immediate Past President), Ken Wilson (President Elect), Kathy Dowdall (Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business Office Manager), and Rebecca Apple (Secretary).

The Minutes from the April 22, and April 25, 1999 Executive Board Meetings and the April 25, 1999 Business Meeting were approved.

Roper summarized the Business Office activities since the 1999 Annual Meeting. Membership renewal applications, along with copies of the *Proceedings* that were not claimed at the Annual Meeting have been mailed out. There is still a need for a volunteer to work on the SCA web page. The change in the membership year to coincide with the calendar year was announced at the Business Meeting. This will be followed up with announcements in the *Newsletter*.

The Treasurer's Report included copies of the check register and the draft quarterly budget. Dowdall stated that the final results of the Annual Meeting were not yet available. She will be invoicing donor agencies for their Archaeology Week contributions. Dowdall also stressed the need to build the SCA's reserves.

Mary Gorden, Co-Chair of the Education Committee arrived and gave her committee report. She briefly summarized the committee's history and named the key individuals. The text for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Project Archaeology book is stalled. An editor and printer have been lined up in California but, BLM in Colorado has yet to agree. Gorden requested \$3,000 for the production of the Exchange Game and \$500 to put on another Project Archaeology Facilitator Workshop. Gorden suggested combining several current SCA programs under the Education Committee.

There was a discussion of the 1999 Data Sharing Meeting. An effort should be made to avoid scheduling on dates where there are conflicts with other groups. October 23, 1999 was recommended for the Southern Data Sharing Meeting, with an early November date suggested for the Northern Meeting. These will need to be confirmed with the Vice Presidents.

The 2000 Annual Meeting Report was provided by Sampson. He stated that SCA has signed contacts for Riverside. He will be contacting the Convention Center regarding a \$1,000 deposit they have requested.

Roper gave the 2001 Annual Meeting Report. While there are three Local Arrangements Chairs, a Program Chairperson has not been identified, so this is the next priority.

Sampson reported on the status of the 2002 Annual Meeting. He had received an e-mail from the Southern Vice President Richard Carrico,

SCA Business and Activities



ANNUAL
MEETING
2000

On The Annual Meeting
Year 2000!!!
In Riverside, CA
Join us for a Fabulous Conference!!!

**The Planning Committee is now accepting Symposium Proposals,
Paper Abstracts, Poster Concepts, and general suggestions.**

*All Such Material Must Be Received by the Program Chair
NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 31ST, 1999*

(See Below for Program Chair Address)

**We are also now accepting any offers of goods or services
to be sold at the silent auction this year.**

It is the Millennium meeting, so generosity is encouraged.

(These Offers should be Directed to the Local Arrangements Chair)

**Questions (which are welcomed), and offers of assistance (which are VERY welcome),
should be directed to either:**

Dr. Joan Schneider,
Local Arrangements Chair
jschneid@citrus.edu
(909) 787-5934

OR

Matthew Des Lauriers
Program Chair
teotihuacan@earthlink.net
deslam01@student.ucr.edu
(909) 328-1244

Reports and Announcements

stating he had started looking into locations, including Palm Springs. After a general discussion of cost and accessibility the Board decided to contact SCA members in the San Luis Obispo area regarding possible facilities.

The President Elect Wilson will be moving ahead with plans for the 2003 Annual Meeting in Northern California.

There were very few committee reports. It was reiterated that the Board members (President, President Elect, and Vice Presidents) responsible for working with the committees should be sure to contact them prior to the Board Meeting. There was a written report from Judyth Reed, Editor of the *Proceedings*. She was seeking input on the use of electronic photographs in the *Proceedings*. There was a consensus that it was fine to accept black and white electronic photographs, but that the proper format needs to be confirmed with the printer.

There was a discussion of possible chairperson and/or members of the 2000 Nomination Committee. Origer will be contacting potential participants.

It has been brought to the Board's attention that there is an alleged case of a researcher at the 1999 Annual Meeting not citing the contribution of previous research in the area. The Board will remind the 2000 Program Chair and all SCA Annual Meeting participants to follow the SCA's "Ethical Responsibility to Colleagues" as presented in the By-Laws.

The role and responsibilities of the Business Office Manager were discussed. These were identified as: 1) fiscal; 2) membership support functions; 3) recurring office tasks; and 4) quarterly reports and invoices.

Sampson reported on the Site Stewardship Program which SCA is partnering with several groups and

agencies. He shared a copy of the workbook from the May 15 Workshop in Ridgecrest. On October 30, there will be a Workshop in El Centro, headed up by Jay Von Werlhof. Sampson will have the SCA Business Office added to the Site Stewardship mailing list.

Reevaluation of the 1999 Budget was postponed until the results of the 1999 Annual Meeting are available. There was a discussion of ways to increase funding.

Origer asked the Board for input and comments regarding revisions to the OHP Five Year Plan. He will compile these and write a letter presenting SCA's support and any suggestions that are identified.

Under open discussion the Board addressed the current controversy concerning the Emeryville shell mound. Dowdall will attend an upcoming public meeting as an SCA representative. Sampson will be responding to the draft Historic Sites Commission Minutes of their most recent meeting where he was a speaker.

SCA YR-2000 in Riverside

Save the Dates: April 19 - 22, 2000 The SCA Millennium Meeting—the BIG ONE !! To be held at the Riverside Convention Center and Holiday Inn, on the Mall in Historic Downtown Riverside. The meeting will highlight (among others):

- An outstanding Plenary Session with special speakers
- A banquet, in the grand style, in Convention Center Ballroom
- A gala indoor-outdoor event at the UCR-California Museum of Photography
- The famous silent auction
- Musical entertainment

- Walking tours of the historic downtown and the Mission Inn
- Concurrent paper and poster sessions with meeting-room space galore
- The fabulous "book room" with easy access and plenty of room
- UC Riverside alumni party
- Other surprise events
- Field excursions to:

The Eastside Reservoir Project in Hemet, future home of the Western

Center for Archaeology and Paleontology, to see Pleistocene fauna and

Archaeological collections from the reservoir site.

State of California Citrus Heritage Park

Archaeometry Laboratory at UC Riverside and the campus

Joan Schneider, Local Arrangements Chair says:

"Save the dates! Send your paper, poster, symposium abstracts!"

Collect your items for the Silent Auction! Get ready to party!"

Registration Materials Will Be Included in the next Newsletter!

Joan S. Schneider, Ph.D.
Associate Director, UC Riverside Western
Center Administrative Office
1160 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92521
(909) 787-3517
FAX (909)-787-5934



Meetings

Western Social Science Association Annual Meeting

Barbara Lass

Town and Country Resort and Convention Center, San Diego, California April 26-29, 2000. Anthropology section seeks papers on all subfields and topics, but interdisciplinary and/or Western states focus encouraged. Deadline for abstract submission November 1, 1999. Contact Dr. Barbara Lass, Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, 103 Kroeber Hall, #3712, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, 94720-3172; 510-526-1245 or 510-642-6843; lass@uclink4.berkeley.edu

Publications

Wildland Fire Effects Upon Cultural Resources

Roger Kelly

A small working group of NPS and USFS individuals are preparing a volume for the long-standing USFS "Rainbow" series to address effects of wildland fires upon all types of cultural resources. This group includes CR specialists from NPS park units and offices, FS forests and offices, and an Arizona TPO.

Each person will be considering topical 'state of knowledge' about fire effects upon archeological resources, historic structures and features, landscapes, heritage values, anti-vandalism and other cultural resources. Many archeologists in California have been active in these topics for years. 'Gray' and 'white' literature is growing as individual archeologists carry out projects,

studies, advisory duties during suppression or complete compliance for prescribed fire programs.

The proposed 'Rainbow' volume will be focused on broad recommendations, illustrated by case study findings, and citation of basic literature. Our goal is to have an edited hardcopy and electronic version during early 2000 which can be applied to local situations by fire program managers as well as cultural resource professionals for private, county, state, military, and other federal lands. The group will be seeking review comments at an appropriate time.

Please share field examples (eg, effects upon rock art, historic structures, lithics, historic artifacts, Tribal values, etc) as might be available in reports, papers, or other media. Our NPS Office has over 80 titles at hand – perhaps your latest neat paper isn't here? Please contact me at the following addresses:

Roger Kelly (roger_kelly@nps.gov)
 CRM Team NPS
 600 Harrison Street Suite 600
 San Francisco, CA 94107
 (415) 427-1400, 427-1484 fax

Opinion and Comment

GPS YR2000 Update

Dear Editor,

As a follow-up to the discussion of global positioning systems, I wanted to mention that anyone with a GPS unit (large or small) should check with the manufacturer to see if their unit is Y2K compliant. In our office we had one compliant unit and one that required updated software. You may be able to access this information on the manufacturer's web site as was the case with Trimble. They can be reached at the following web address: www.trimble.com/y2kwnro/chart3.htm#g

-Tammara (Ekness) Norton

Wet Dreams

Dear Editor,

Though an ex-patriot, I am still licensed to take people on those California journeys where you shut your eyes and listen to words designed to lull you into a voyage of the mind. And in the sands of time in that mind, consider the Africa savanna or San Diego Wild Animal Park, whichever works. You are in a balloon, in the morning, and up about 10,000 feet, looking down on a region of some 50,000 square miles.

You see two major rivers, one in the north running southeast, the other to the south running northeast, each feeding a number of lakes along their separate routes to their shared destination, a deep valley.

Critters and water and more critters and birds, lots of wood, and very nice stone. This is a system that has endured off and on for at least a million years, working in concert with glacial cycles. The last time it worked was just yesterday, about ten thousand years ago.

You float over to this deep valley where the rivers meet, and as you land you are returned to 1999 and a very dry surface. You are standing on a hard packed, mosaic like patchwork of rocks called desert pavement. On closer inspection much of the rock is identified as highly siliceous cryptocrystallines eroding out from the Miocene limestone, popular among the long line of cultures beginning with Clovis. And Clovis is the surface your feet are on, with their points and scrapers nestled unobtrusively into the pavement mosaic. This surface is terminal Pleistocene, or terminal La Brea if you're into critters.

Your location: Death Valley. You enter the valley from the south and come upon a rock. Shoreline Butte. Funny name until you look at the wave cuts three hundred feet above you.

Data-Sharing Meetings

Northern Data-Sharing Meeting

Daily parking permits are available for several lots on the CSUS campus. Directions to local eateries, to ARC and Anthropology facilities, and to Basgall's house will be provided at the meeting. Please forward paper titles and abstracts by mail to:

Mark Basgall
Department of Anthropology
California State University, Sacramento
6000 J Street,
Sacramento, CA 95819-6106;
or via e-mail to: mbasgall@csus.edu.

1999 Northern California Data-Sharing Meeting

November 6, 1999

California State University, Sacramento

1005 Mendocino Hall

8:00-8:30	Coffee and Pastries
8:30-11:30	Papers Presented
11:30-12:45	Lunch
12:45-4:15	Papers Presented
4:15-5:15	CSUS Archaeology/ARC Open House
6:00-10:00	Potluck/Dinner Party at Basgall's House

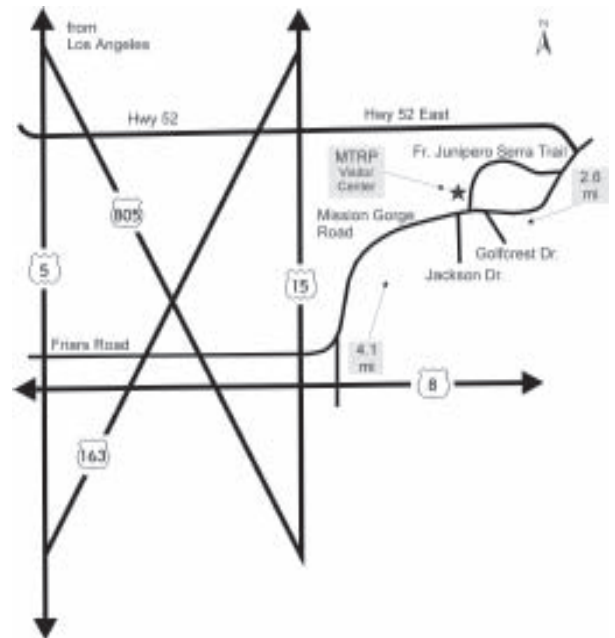
California State University, Sacramento



adapted from maps posted at
<<http://www.csus.edu>>



Mission Trails Regional Park Interpretive Center



Hosts for the Data Sharing are Myra Herrmann from the City of San Diego and Richard L. Carrico from Mooney & Associates and San Diego State University. The theme for the meeting is public outreach, education, and working with avocational groups. While all topics will be considered, particular emphasis should be placed on those presentations that document how archaeology was used to reach out to the public, educate lay persons, or performed by, or through cooperation with an avocational group. Coffee, tea and pastaries will be available in the morning. Lunch is no host, a listing of nearby eataries will be provided.

1999 Southern California Data-Sharing Meeting October 23, 1999 Mission Trails Regional Park Interpretive Center, San Diego

9:00-11:30 Papers Presented
 11:30-12:45 Lunch
 12:45-4:00 Papers Presented

Southern Data- Sharing Meeting

Please send a brief (less than 100 words) abstract, title, author, and organization that you are representing to Richard L. Carrico, Mooney Associates, 9903 Businesspark Avenue, Suite B, San Diego, California 92131-1120, or fax to 619-578-0573, or e-mail in Word Perfect 6.0 or higher format to rcarrico@bfma.com. Please let us know if you need a slide projector or overhead projector. Presentations must be held to no more than 15 minutes unless time allows for a lengthier talk. Deadline for titles and abstracts is October 15, 1999. If you have any questions, contact Richard at 619-578-8964.

Opinion and Comment

Lake stands. All before Clovis. And Clovis isn't first anymore. And you begin to think about all the lake stands of all the lakes in the region, and the eons of wetting and drying, and of all the critters such a region must have attracted including the two-leggeds. And the geoarchaeological realization dawns: it is Christmas in the Mojave and the lakebeds are presents just waiting to be unwrapped.

- Chris Hardaker, Dinè College
P.O. Box 5292, Window Rock, AZ, 86515
520.729.5064
<http://earthmeasure.com>
hardaker@crystal.ncc.cc.nm.us

Try Some OHD—Free

Over the past 4 years, UCLA has conducted a large number of obsidian dating projects using the Ambrose/Stevenson relative density/oh% method plus Trembour salt cells derived environmental data. We now have over 1300 dates from over 60 sites—the majority of which are from California (plus New Mexico, various Mayan sites, Mexico and Argentina).

While the method must still be classified as experimental, the results are quite encouraging. It is my opinion that the resultant dates are within an archaeologically useful accuracy (i.e. beyond relative dating) often enough—and that most of the 'incorrect' dates can be explained. This is not a 'flavor-of-the-month' approach but rather it is another arrow in your how-old-is-it? quiver.

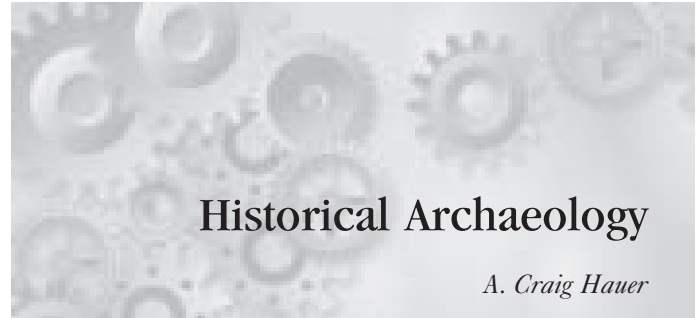
We would like to extend the range/type of dating projects to especially include sites with good alternative dating information AND particularly from those of you who have not tried this technique before.

So here's the deal: If you have a project that is already completed – send me 10 samples of the parent obsidian from which hydration data is known. I will need the rind measurements and some basic information about the site from which to estimate relative humidity (RH) and the effective hydration temperature (EHT).

I will date these and send you an informal report. The only cost is that you send me at least an informal report on how the data fits in with prior conclusions, your opinion on the method, and whether or not you would consider it for future work (I can also provide reference data, a 'pro-forma' formal report and after proper coordination – share data from other sites in your area of interest).

Contact me at: mgottesm@ucla.edu

- Mike Gottesman, UCLA



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

Gray, M. A.

1999 Historical Archaeology in the Next Millennium: A View from CRM. *Historical Archaeology* 33(2):59-62.

This article is presented as part of a forum on the future of historical archaeology. As such, Gray responds primarily to fellow panel member D. L. Hardesty's view of future trends within the field. Gray disagrees with Hardesty that instances of "lack of professionalism" (i.e., significant sites being destroyed through lack of action and excavation of non-endangered sites in an academic setting at the cost of those endangered) is due to a lack of mentoring of the increasing number of inexperienced undergraduates being hired. Instead, Gray perceives the lack of mentoring as a function of non-professional behavior. Gray also sees employment opportunities increasing for post-graduates and those with CRM experience, while perhaps not for undergraduates due to increasing use of labor-reducing technology and methods (i.e., the use of GIS and using existing collections in constructing mitigation plans). Furthermore, Gray does not see a rift between academia and CRM, but one between responsible professional archaeologists and those who are irresponsible. Gray also urges that professional archaeologists increase their participation in mentoring and public involvement.

Williams, J.

1997 Adobe Ramparts: Archaeology and the Evolution of the Presidio of San Diego. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 33(4):29-56.

In this article, the author elaborates the development of archaeological inquiry at the presidio in San Diego county in order to set the stage for the examination of the evolution of architectural design at the complex. The investigations were roughly separated by motive, beginning with

New Publications

initial attempts to define structures for restoration, followed by processually inspired investigations, and more recently salvage oriented investigations. Within the examination of investigatory stages, a rough outline of the stages of architectural growth are loosely defined. This pattern of growth is then complemented by the use of ethnohistoric and historic accounts of each building episode. It is with this composite picture that the author identifies the motivating factors of initial defense, dependence upon government planing and funding. Finally an increasing importance upon local and population concerns as the motivation for the initial building of the palisade, its expansion, the expansion of housing, and the expansion of the community outside of the original confines of the palisades is further outlined.

Allen, R.

1998 *Native Americans at Mission Santa Cruz, 1791-1834: Interpreting the Archaeological Record*. Perspectives in Californian Archaeology, Vol. 5. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Allen's *Native Americans at Mission Santa Cruz, 1791-1834* explores the types of cultural change that were brought about by Spanish and Native American peoples. In particular, Allen observes that the amount of disruption was not homogeneous within California, nor was the disruption omnipresent in native cultures. The retention, to varying degrees, of native 'cultural traits' is seen as being the result of Native Californians being able to retain indigenous cultural and symbolic aspects that were compatible with the world view of the mission occupants. To explain this Allen proposes that, the "... retention of native culture was the lack of real integration [of native peoples] into Hispanic society" (7). By this it is meant that, due to the power structure of the missions under Franciscan and governmental rule, native peoples had little investment in the economic well-being of the Missions. Or more succinctly, the adoption of, or resistance to Spanish culture was adaptively neutral to native people's survival. As a result, life ways became a mixture of cultural traits from both native and Spanish societies. With this hypothesis in mind, Allen examines archaeological evidence from the Santa Cruz mission.

In support of Allen's thesis she attempts to set up dualistic comparative structure within the text. Chapter two deals with the history and founding of the mission. While chapter three is a short, traditional cultural vignette of the Ohlone and Northern Valley Yokut peoples prior to contact. Chapter four can be seen as a separator in the text, dealing with the history of archaeological investigations at the mission and the methods applied during those excavations. Chapter five elaborates the impact of introduced fauna and flora on indigenous species around Mission Santa Cruz. This is followed by a chapter that deals with the impact of the Spanish on the native Californians life ways. Allen then describes the material culture used in her study and some of the implications of its spatial distribution and composi-

tion at the site. The final chapter deals specifically with possible reasons why there was a partial retention of traditional native culture.

In general, this last chapter considers the affects that disease and Hispanic missionization had on concepts of power relations. Allen concerns herself with two outcomes of this redefinition of power: resistance and acceptance. These two positions are then explored using the ethnohistoric record, but there is a failure to link possible archaeological manifestations of these power struggles to ethnohistoric documents. The later half of the final chapter is devoted to how the Native Californian people's value systems changed. Unfortunately, the exact nature of these value changes are not clear. Overall, Allen attempts to tackle the interesting and pertinent topic of indigenous cultural retention. However, the topic's complexity would have been complemented by the inclusion of middle range theory, or a clearly stated methodology linking material culture with the general theory concerning the integration of Native Californians in the mission economy.

Web Sites of Interest:

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

United States Postal Service Zip Code Finder
http://www.usps.gov/ncsc/lookups/lookup_zip+4.html

United States Postal Service Postage Calculator
<http://postcalc.usps.gov/>

Caltrans Employee E-mail Finder
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/contact.htm>

USFS Pacific Southwest Region Home Pages
http://www.r5.fs.fed.us/visitorcenter/html/forest_home_pages.html

BLM California Field Office Addresses and Home Pages
<http://www.ca.blm.gov/caso/addresses.html>

Radiocarbon Home Page
<http://packrat.aml.arizona.edu/>



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

Articles

Federal Happenings

Russell Kaldenberg, Editor

When Greg White asked if I knew someone who would take over the Federal Government column for the *Newsletter*, I figured that he probably already had made up his mind on who he wanted. After an eMail or two he asked if I would be “interim” editor. I told him that I would take on the responsibility without interim behind my name since the word has always bothered me—what does it really mean anyway? I always figured it means that you will do something or be something until you aren’t—I was a BLM area archaeologist, interim, a BLM district archaeologist, interim, a BLM manager, interim, a USFS Regional Archaeologist, interim, and for the last six and one-half years, since inheriting my job from my mentor, William Olsen, I have been the interim BLM State Archaeologist. Funny, though Bill was the State Archaeologist, I was given two additional titles through a revision of my position description, as State Indian Coordinator, and State Paleontologist. Bill has been rehired as State Archaeologist, emeritus, to work on collections issues and NAGPRA.

What I would like to do in this column is use it as a forum to bring federal issues to our members, information

about projects that are contributing to our knowledge about our past, identification of what various federal employees and staff are doing, and issues that affect the management of our heritage from a federal perspective. Most of you are aware that California contains roughly 100 million acres, of which approximately 47 million acres is federal and the remainder is state and private. So, this column will be a forum to talk about nearly 50% of the state. I hope that letters come in which discuss and bring to the attention of our readership, relevant issues.

I am going to begin the column by briefly letting you know what the Bureau of Land Management is up to in California and highlight a few projects that might be of interest.

The BLM administers about 17 million acres in California and northwestern Nevada. We have Field Offices (old Resource Areas) scattered throughout the state. Six are located in northern California, four in central California,

and six in southern California. We have professional staff located in most of the offices. The professional staff are responsible for working with the local management and other multi-resource staffs in ensuring day to day compliance with laws, rules, and regulations, particularly Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13007. I am the State Archaeologist and for the purposes of our legal mandates wear the moniker of Deputy Preservation Officer. Bill Olsen is employed part time to work with NAGPRA, Cultural Use Permits and Collections management. Robert Laidlaw is an anthropologist who resides in our State Office but is assigned to the Secretary of the Interior to work on Indian Water Rights Issues and legislation. Stephanie Damadio works in our office but is the National Collections Manager and the National NAGPRA coordinator. She works primarily outside of California.

In 1996 our national office entered into a National Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers which transferred tremendous responsibility from the Council to our managers and created a National Preservation Board which governs the technical aspect of the BLM’s “Heritage Program.” All Deputy Preservation Officers have a seat on the board as do three managers. We meet twice a year to discuss issues.



Federal Agency News

In 1997 California BLM entered into a Protocol with the California Office of Historic Preservation which outlines exactly how we conduct business and transferring most Section 106 compliance responsibility and oversight from the SHPO to the field manager. Conditions for continuing that agreement are based on a number of stipulations which include annual training, annual workshops, emphasis on Section 110 work, National Register of Historic Places nominations, the maintenance of a professional staff that meets the Secretary of the Interior’s standards, an annual report, etc. The Protocol has made the Bureau a partner with the SHPO and has strengthened the federal/state relationship. Anyone who would like a copy of the Protocol can get one by contacting their local field office archaeologist or send me an eMail and I will forward it to you.

Early this year the BLM lost their first field archaeologist to retirement. Yes, it is true that Bill Olsen retired in 1992 but Bill had had a distinguished career in State Parks before entering federal service. Mike Mitchell, MA, Long

Beach State worked for us in Cedarville with Dr. Christopher Raven then spent his next 15 years as the field archaeologist in the Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office. He retired to pursue golfing, world travel, and to serve on the city of La Quinta's Historic Commission. Mike is the type of field archaeologist who is simply not replaceable; his institutional knowledge and administrative history interests were great contributions to the field and to the agency. We all wish him well but he does say to everyone, if you are ever in the desert to look him up and renew acquaintances.

Many of us in federal service are going to be facing the same future as Mike sooner than later. Over 2/3 of our staff are in the last 75% of their federal career. As a result of that we have begun thinking about hiring a second generation of Heritage specialists. Presently we have six students, in various segments of their educational career, scattered throughout the state who may become our second generation of specialists.

A couple of interesting items that I would like to highlight are: 1. Electronification of the paper records—A few years ago, working with OHP and the Desert Managers Group (BLM, USFWS, DOD, NPS) we managed to secure a substantial Legacy Grant to begin taking the Information Center records and transitioning the system from paper to electronic. The project is called the Mojave Project and included most of the California Desert. It has been added on to by the Bono Basin (Salton Sea) initiative, the Office of Oil Spills, San Diego County Planning Department, Tuolumne County, FEMA and BLM. Ultimately we foresee that the entire CHRIS system will be on line to provide better access to records for those with a need to know and for speedy access to the records. The University of Redlands is the HUB; Doug Mende is designing the final product with all of the access protocols, etc. It is being tested in the Ridgecrest office presently and the test will move on to other offices as it progresses in development. It will be an INTRANET system and will continue as a “pay for service” system when it is on line. The BLM has been a major contributor to its development for the past two years and will contribute for the foreseeable future.

Indian tribes have raised questions about confidentiality so the Bureau has entered into an assistance agreement with the San Bernardino National Forest to hire Daniel McCarthy to conduct a series of meetings this fall and winter with California's tribes to ensure that we develop an appropriate mechanism to take their concerns into account, including concerns about their access and confidentiality of site locations. In a recent meeting between OHP, BLM, CILS, BIA and the Coyote Valley Indian Reservation, it was decided to set up a work group with Daniel and tribal representatives. BLM will conduct consultation with tribes on behalf of the project. It was emphasized that the transfer of records from from paper to electronic form is not an undertaking under Section 106, but due to the interest of

the tribes the Bureau feels that consultation should occur on this large scale project. Letters will be sent to all federally and non-federally recognized tribes in September.

2. Many of you have heard about and written comments about the “Glamis” gold mining project in southeastern Imperial County. Briefly it is a proposal to mine gold near Winterhaven by using a cyanide heap leach system to extract gold from the ground. Eventually a mound of dirt approximately 300 feet tall and one by two miles in length would be left along with a large hole from which the dirt emerged. The project happens to have been proposed on land which is claimed under the 1872 General Mining Law which gives substantial proprietary rights to the mining claimant to produce minerals.

The mine is proposed in the same location as significant archaeological properties including trail systems, quartz trail markers and breaks, rock circles, flake scatters, pottery scatters, and the “running man” geoglyph which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a part of the Colorado Desert Ground Figure District. ASM, Affiliates and KEA, Inc conducted excellent work as did Dr. Michael Baksh of Tierra Associates for the ethnographic portion of the study. Not only is this area significant for the prehistoric archaeology but the Quechan and other tribes considered it to be significant for its spiritual and sacred components and have gone on record at this time as opposing the project because of destruction of sacred features. In March, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation conducted a field hearing to attempt to understand the conflict. They have not yet rendered an opinion regarding treatment of the properties, but when they do it should be significant and may assist in resolving some issues that seem to become more frequent in the discipline, that is conflict between project development and Native American values. It is a long way from being resolved.

3. This year, in partnership with the Society for California Archaeology, Discovery Works, and various local museums, the Bureau has developed a Site Stewardship program. The first training session was in May in Ridgecrest, California and was hosted by the Maturango Museum. The Site Stewardship program was developed using Arizona's and the Los Padres National Forest's program as a model. Steve Horne and Janine McFarland have developed a program on the Los Padres NF that is outstanding, and everyone who cares about our Heritage should listen to their talk and watch their excellent video. Judyth Reed now has approximately 20 site stewards working with sites throughout the Ridgecrest Field Office and conducting monitoring activities as a part of site preservation. Kirk Halford, Bishop Field Office, and Duane Christian had stewards in place at important sites. The next training session will be held October 31 in El Centro in conjunction with the Imperial Valley College Museum. Margaret Hangan will be working with the SCA, the museum, and Discovery Works to develop a successful

Articles

outcome. Talking about El Centro, BLM received a significant grant to fence several of the giant ground sloths in the Yuha desert to keep them from being accidentally impacted by vehicular activity. The grant begins July 1, 2000. Jay von Werlhof and his dedicated volunteers will be the labor pool.

4. Plans are underway by members of the PACRAT group (Paleontology and Cultural Resources Action Team) which is basically the federal agencies south of the Tehachapis and the University of California, Riverside along with the San Bernardino County Museum to hold a Millennium Conference on the Human History of the Desert. This will be a significant conference which attempts to pull together anyone with an interest in any human aspect of the desert and summarize what we now know and what we need to know to manage the resources for the next millennium. The outcome will be ideas and proceedings resulting from written, delivered papers. Start thinking about your participation. The scoping team has a lot of ideas and a call for papers will come in the next few months. Target date for the conference will be between December 2000 and May 2001, the location will be somewhere in the Coachella Valley, perhaps Palm Desert, who has invited us. We are beginning our fund raising now. I have talked to a number of you and will be calling in the next few months for sponsorship contributions. Matt Hall and Joan Schneider are the representatives from the University of California, Riverside and Dee Schroft, the new curator of anthropology at the San Bernardino County Museum, is also on the scoping committee. Remaining members are Mark Allen of Ft. Irwin, Joan Oxendine and Rolla Queen from BLM, Riverside, Daniel McCarthy of the USFS. Roger Kelly from NPS and myself are added to make up the Steering Committee.

5. The Clear Lake Field Office, under the leadership of Archaeological Technician Julie Burcell conducted our first Archaeological Awareness Event in conjunction with the Grindstone Rancheria (Nomlaki) and the Mendocino National Forest. This occurred near Elk Creek in Glenn County. The site which was tested provided an insight into life along Elk Creek several hundred years ago. The artifacts located during the excavation infer that a series of houses were located at the site. The occupants processed various seeds and plant products, hunted large game, and possibly conducted sweats at the site. Few diagnostic projectile points were located, but the ubiquitous Gunter-barbed points did make a showing. Julie continues to work on the collection and will be obtaining c14 dates from animal bone/and or the abundant charcoal from the site.

Send me your information at eMail "rkaldenb@ca.blm.gov" or at "mityfinrus@aol.com" and I will see that it gets in print. If you have something that is time sensitive call me at 916 978-4535. You may also fax your information to me at 916 978-4616.

Can Archaeology Afford the Future?

(cont'd from Page 1)

Background

Archaeologists understand that individual agencies, jurisdictions, educational institutions and companies cannot afford to curate currently retained collections, in accordance with the professional standards. The prevailing direction appears to be repositories, usually designed to house regional collections. While there seems to be general agreement that repositories are the answer, the storage issues related to collections have not been generally resolved. As an example, most newly acquired collections have curation fees built into the contract price. However, older and orphaned collections, have no source of funding. The quandary is twofold: first, individual repositories cannot afford to accept large quantities of artifactual materials that do not meet archival standards, and secondly, neither can the archaeologist or responsible agency afford to pay curation fees for these collections.

Costs for permanent repository curation currently range from \$300 to \$1000 per cubic foot box. Because box content is usually determined by the curation facility, a box cannot be jammed full of various material classes in an attempt to reduce the number of boxes and thus the amount of curation fee.

Repositories are expensive to build and maintain. A new repository built to the exacting federal standards of 36 CFR 79, costs more per square foot to build than does a new hospital. Many repositories are opting to acquire an existing building and remodel or revise it to meet as many of the standards as they possibly can. This is less expensive than building a new structure, but it is still very costly. Yearly maintenance and upkeep, salaries, and technological expertise add to the overall expense. Finding available, affordable buildings is often slow and torturous. And finding buildings that are spacious enough to house existing regional collections as well as those still to be excavated, is difficult, at best.

Another aspect of the curation problem is that archaeological ethics decry attempts at removal of artifacts from archaeological collections. Since it is impossible to totally recover any archaeology site, archaeologists have fought long and hard to recover the maximum possible remains of a past human activity. Now archaeologists recognize that excavation, analysis, and reporting will not assure that the collection is available for future comparative analysis nor for reanalysis with new technologies or methodologies. Curation assures that a collection will be revitalized, retained, and recoverable. While good museum practice

and archaeological ethics posit the benefits of curation, each profession must reassess the archaeological process from the beginning to assure that curation is affordable and cost affective.

Regulations

Archaeology is guided, or hindered, depending on your point of view, by statute. Statutes need to be updated and refined to consider the total impact of curation. Lobbying, public education as to the value of such changes, and discussions with developers and jurisdiction to educate them about the need for curation is required.

Ownership is the first regulatory concern that will affect affordability. In standard museum practice, the museum with clear title can legally keep, sell, trade, loan, or exhibit an item as it wishes. This is not the case with archaeology. Only the Federal Government and Indian Tribes have ownership of archaeological collections obtained from their lands. Ownership of all other collections is questionable. Lead agencies are now being asked to consider whether they want to follow the federal model, or relinquish all responsibility for the collections. This may take additional time if the decision is dependent upon city Council or County Supervisor approval, or charter or constitution changes. Archaeologists usually hang on to the collections in the interim for research and ethical issues. But there is no legal title to these collections, and thus no legal authority to make decisions about the collection. Most repositories, following standard museum practice and wise regulatory practice, now require either a transfer of title or deed of gift to accompany a collection.

The second regulatory concern is proper mitigation of adverse effects. What constitutes proper mitigation? Is it with or without curation of the artifacts? Some believe that a recent California law (Oakland vs. Montgomery Ward) broadens the scope of mitigation to require curation. But this has not been tested. Artifacts excavated from a site, analyzed and reported, may not constitute mitigation of adverse effects, particularly when the site will be destroyed. Since these artifacts and their associated records are the only remnants of a non-renewable resource, then only with proper curation can the adverse effects be considered to be adequately mitigated. Costs involved in this process involved attorney's time, litigation expenses, and theoretical reconstructions.

Each repository has a set of collection preparation standards that must be met by collections entering its facility. No longer will lab directors be able to pack each box full to overflowing with debitage, glass, shell or flakes, or go the local liquor store to gather boxes to store the artifacts. Boxes will have weight limitations so they can be placed on tall shelves without using a fork-lift. Repositories will define whether and how artifacts are to be cleaned.

Unprocessed shell midden or boxes of rust may not be accepted. All of these steps are designed to maximize space, ensure long-term care, and to keep financial costs to a minimum. And yet, they all have compensatory costs in terms of personnel reeducation, readjustment of laboratory analytical processes, and acquisition of proper storage materials.

Theoretical Considerations

Archaeology is a science guided by theoretical counsel. Artifacts are the primary source of archaeological information and it is through rigorous study that archaeologists learn about past human behavior (Redman 1973:6). Explanations are achieved by testing theories (Zubrow 1973:241). The theoretical orientation of the researcher is what guides the rigorous study. Sampling designs and collection strategies are dictated by the hypothesis being tested and hypotheses are deduced from the theories.

One technique for cost reduction is the development of flexible archaeological theories, which change with new statutes, technologies or updated regional plans. Consider NAGPRA. Are mortuary practice theories developed 10 years ago still viable? New information obtained from consultations may require new theoretical approaches for future excavations. Alternately, rapid reburial may limit theories that can be tested. If you are exploring mortuary practices, what artifacts, photos, or drawings are available from past collections? Has NAGPRA mandated repatriation of all of these? How will this affect future theories?

Flexible theories can address issues such as mitigation banking. One alternative to excavating yet another small lithic scatter or agave roasting pit is to use the money to revitalize an existing collection or excavate a site whose artifacts would fill a data gap. Archaeologists rightly feel that so much is being lost through site destruction. Alternately, we are being asked to justify excavations by jurisdictions and the public as they become aware of just how costly archaeology has become. If money is limited, in which case is it better spent - to excavate another site of a culture, type, or location with abundant data, or pay for revitalization of an existing collection which would add new information?

Affordable techniques include the development of timeless research hypotheses, as opposed to trendy collection strategies. Timeless research hypotheses result in more useful research collections. Comprehensive regional research plans would help in determining the amount of material that needs to be excavated and curated. Regional research designs define the areas of need as well as areas of abundance, resulting in more compact collections, saving space and personnel time. This approach also reduces the need for culling or deaccessioning.

Articles

Affordable theoretical approaches might also address reanalysis of previously excavated material. Many mid-range theories are built on interpretation made by qualified archaeologist twenty or thirty years ago. New analytical techniques as well as new understandings of cultural practice require reanalysis and reinterpretation, which may lead to changes in mid-range theories.

Methodological Issues

Time and money are constants in archaeology. Whether you are in CRM, or academia, or federal projects, more time required to finish a project means higher project costs. Additional packaging requirements to meet the curation procedures of the repository undoubtedly takes more time. Copying all associated records on acid free paper takes more time. And transporting the collections in their required containers takes more time. And, whereas with proper curation you will be able to find those supposedly lost collections, you may have to travel to those repositories. All of this time will need to be built into the budget for a given project.

Three major aspects of archaeological organization needing restructuring to accommodate curation are:

1. The organization of the archaeological field expedition and laboratory analysis;
2. The institutions and jurisdictions sponsoring projects must reorganize in order to support the necessary curation and draw in sufficient financial backing to fund the expanded scope of research; and
3. Education goals must be reconsidered in terms of the future professional roles created by curation (Redman 1973:258).

Organization of the archaeological field expedition and laboratory analysis. Field sampling at the time of excavation will change based on curation agreements with specific repositories. Many archaeologists never before concerned themselves with the end product of excavation. As example, a project completed in the early 1990's produced 12 boxes of soil samples. No curation costs were built into the contract. Now that a repository exists to house these collections, the archaeologist is proposing to eliminate the 12 boxes. Not sample or reduce, but eliminate, so as to reduce the cost. I can guarantee that this archaeologist will reconsider future research designs about collecting soil.

Frequently archaeologists are asked to consider culling or deaccessioning and this requires a major organizational change. Since the word deaccession mandates a previous accession, which cannot happen in the field, a new term being proposed is "Significance Assessment". Since some objects or material classes have minimal or no significance

in a region, then they should not be field collected. At a second level, some items can be field collected, counted, weighed, and analyzed in the lab, then removed from the collection. Each repository, whether it is a regional one, or a storage garage rented by a company, should have policies for accession and care of the collections. Regional or statewide deaccession or significance assessment policies and standards should be drafted. A hierarchy of material class categories (or significance assessment of material classes) should be determined to define which classes can be deaccessioned or culled and in which order. Material class sampling as an alternative to deaccessioning entire groups of artifacts again requires changes in research design, hypotheses, and field and laboratory procedures. In addition, deaccessioning should include alternatives to throwing away. Some alternatives include development of education collections to be given to K-12 schools for teaching about archaeology. Certain material classes can be used to develop comparative collections. Other material classes can be given to educational or research universities for further study. The costs involved include time to consider alternatives, time to develop new sampling strategies, and time to discuss this with colleagues. Selection strategies will need to be added to research designs.

Previously esoteric terms such as Coroplast, ethafoam, polyethylene, hygrometers, and floor loading capacity will become commonplace in archaeology.

Culling in the field or lab will require increased documentation and/or staff time. Lab directors must consider differential packaging between repository bound artifacts and those not selected. And, documentation will increase since the artifacts will not be available for future analysis.

Decreasing the ever-escalating nomenclature while tightening categories in material classes and object names would result in less time spent cataloging. Standardized labeling and numbering would reduce personnel hours. Adequate standardized database systems and smart information systems management will make collections easier to handle and more useful for research, thus making them more affordable.

Traditionally packaged collections are usually incomplete. To many archaeologists a collection consists only of artifacts. It is now understood by collections managers that

a collection consists of artifacts and associated records, which means field notes, artifact catalogs, photographs, maps, permits, letters, etc. This adds to the number of square feet required for a collection, and adds different archival standards for environmental controls. It also adds time spent in the lab to copy all documents or to establish procedures to assure that such documents accompany the artifacts to the repository.

Institutions and jurisdictions sponsoring projects must reorganize in order to support the necessary curation and draw in sufficient financial backing to fund the expanded scope of research. Advocacy is one mechanism that initially costs more but reduces costs in the long term. Education of agency or jurisdiction staff about curation and the importance of saving the data, is the job of the archaeologists. Plus, with available past collections, future research can be more inclusive. Long-term research projects can be carried out to the benefit of the profession. These long-term projects can result in theoretical changes or transformations of regional research plans.

Education goals must be reconsidered in terms of the public and future professional roles. The California Statewide Historic Preservation Plan appropriately addresses the

needs of public education in archaeology. It has long been acknowledged that the public ultimately pays for archaeology. Education, while worthwhile and necessary, is also expensive. Museum curators and archaeology collections managers all want the public to share in the joy and excitement to be found in these collections. As any museum will tell you, a large part of their budget is spent on educational programs provided beyond the traditional static display. Now archaeologists are being asked to publish reports that the public can understand, and make the published document available on the Internet or in some form of interactive display. All this requires time to learn the technology, money to become part of the technology, and time, interest, and knowledge to change the report to meet these goals.

Curation personnel costs are expected to rise. Specialists in conservation will be needed at each repository to keep the metal from deteriorating, to repair the broken ceramics, and to prevent fungal growth on the pollen slides. Exhibit specialists, curators, and collections managers are seen as integral to adequate functioning of a repository. As an archaeologist, curation positions will broaden your employment possibilities. However, they will not only add another field with which you must be vaguely familiar, a field with its own jargon and demands, but also add additional classes

Federal Regulations Regarding Curation:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/36cfr79.htm>

Information on the Curation of Archaeological Collections:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/curation.htm>

Curation Guidelines for Historical Collections:
<http://www.spiretech.com/~lester/ahapn/curation/curation.htm>

Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/>

Pheobe Hearst Museum, UCB NAGPRA Policy
<http://www.qal.berkeley.edu/~hearst/nagpra.htm>

Sources for Conservation Supplies and Services
<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/bytopic/suppliers/>

Internet Guide for Zoology Curation and Collection Management
<http://www.york.biosis.org/zrdocs/zoolinfo/curation.htm>

Journal of Conservation and Museum Studies
<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/jcms/>

Conservation On-Line
<http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/>

Links for Professional Standards for Curation:
<http://sul-server-2.stanford.edu/misc/dated-docs/secinterior/profqual/curation.html>

CURATION LINKS

Articles

to the archaeology curriculum. Previously esoteric terms such as Coroplast, ethafoam, polyethylene, hygrometers, and floor loading capacity will become commonplace in archaeology.

Conclusion

In the near future, archaeologists will ask if the repository accepts all the artifacts excavated for a specific site. And museums and archaeological repositories will ask "How are the procedures we establish to reduce cost and maximize space and personnel affecting the profession of archaeology?" Archaeological repositories and museums benefit from traditional museum practice. Now it is time to move beyond this, think outside the box or the unit, and recognize the theoretical and methodological costs of curation. Archaeology will never be the same. More artifacts are available, public education is increasing, and college students have more career choices. And, theories, hypotheses and sampling designs must consider artifact significance assessments, space considerations, and box costs.

Bibliography

- Redman, Charles L.
1973 *Research and Theory in Current Archaeology: An Introduction*. In *Research and Theory in Current Archaeology*. John Wiley & Sons, New York. pp. 5-20.
- Zubrow, Ezra
1973 *Adequacy Criteria and Prediction in Archaeological Models*. In *Research and Theory in Current Archaeology*. John Wiley & Sons, New York. pp. 239-255.

*Attend and contribute to your
regional Data-Sharing Meetings!*



Managing Survey Data: The History, Challenges, and Promise of the California Information Center System

A series edited by Thad M. Van Bueren

The following article is the second in a series covering the history, challenges, and future of the California Historical Resources Information System. Written by Leigh Jordan, the current coordinator of the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, it describes fundamental changes that have taken place within the system in the past 10 years, as well as persistent problems that beg for solutions. This article picks up the history of the system where Dave Fredrickson left it off in the initial article of the series.

Future articles will move from the firm ground of the past to the challenges that lie ahead of us. A variety of voices will provide views from both inside and outside of the system. The contributors will reflect the diverse perspectives of archaeologists, historians, and Native Americans. Some of those views are likely to be provocative. All of the articles should be informative and thought provoking. It is my intention to foster a constructive dialog in which you are invited to participate. Prospective contributors may contact me at: P.O. Box 326, Westport, CA 95488, by telephone at (916) 653-1427 or (707) 961-6096, or via email at Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov.

The California Historical Resources Information System: A Current Perspective of the Information Centers

Leigh Jordan

Over the last ten years, there have been major changes in the magnitude and organization of information housed in the Information Centers. To meet the challenges of these changes, numerous efforts have been incrementally implemented throughout the entire ten-year period. While these modifications may not be readily apparent in daily operations, they now have progressed to the point that the System has reached critical mass. Critical mass is an element of change. Critical mass has been introduced as a result of the System trying to maintain two completely different information management systems, the paper-based and computer-based systems. Critical mass has resulted from the recognized need to shift from the past to the future. Formerly, the overall organization of the Centers was as independent units. This style of organization resulted in a multiplicity of responses to information management problems arising out of the changes in magni-

tude and organization. Although we want to keep the broad idea-base that independence provides, it has been recognized by us that we can no longer operate in isolation, and that we need to develop a strong system-wide approach to information management and center operation. The System will soon be unrecognizable to those of use who remember the one-room schoolhouse look of the Centers in the 1980s.

The most apparent change in the Information Center System is the magnitude of the information it is storing. Despite a severe period of slow-down in California's economy during the last ten years, each Center has added many thousands of records to its inventory. At the NWIC, for example, the number of archaeological site records has grown from 12,000 to 22,000; the number of archaeological survey and excavation reports from 10,000 to over 22,000. Although statewide the vast majority of the records have been submitted by archaeologists, in Northern California, those submissions have been significantly bolstered by records and reports turned in by Register Professional Foresters in response to CEQA requirements imposed by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The increase in the volume of information has been a mixed blessing. The availability of more site location information has added to the reliability of predictive models, and more excavations reports also have helped refine knowledge about regional archaeological sequences. Most Centers, however, operate under a low-budget economic cloud that limits staff and available space. These limitations have been further stressed by the dramatic increase of site records and reports, each of which require approximately one staff-hour to process into the inventory.

Two organizational changes to the information also have occurred in the Information Center System precipitated by the National Park Service's (NPS) 1990 Program Audit of the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), but also having roots in philosophical exchanges among Information Center and OHP staff at regular annual meetings. These changes were the integration of two resource inventories and standardization of procedures. The NPS noted the need for integration of the two inventories maintained by OHP, the Archaeological Inventory housed within the decentralized Information Center System and the Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) housed centrally at the OHP office. This need was seen as a way to enhance coordination between professionals involved with various resource types and, thereby, promoting better preservation. The decision was made by OHP to move copies of the HRI records to the appropriate Centers. Beginning in 1993, the NWIC managed the contract to copy and distribute over 100,000 HRI records and their corresponding reports. Most of the locations for these properties are not mapped and are still accessed by review of a paper-format index of addresses. Access to this information is a cumbersome and time-consuming, and thus costly, process. In the near future, each IC will have an up-to-date copy of the Historic Properties database that will allow computer searches to be conducted.

In addition to integrating the inventories, moving the HRI records and reports to the Information Centers was seen as a way to provide greater accessibility of these documents to the general public and historic preservation professionals. OHP put great effort into informing a variety of preservation groups of the move and their new locations at the eleven Centers. In addition, several Centers hosted an open house to which they invited professionals from a wide range of public and private agencies such as local planning departments, historic societies, consulting firms, and private foresters. To date, however, all Information Centers report that, outside of staff, use of the HRI records has been very limited. I think that the limited use of the HRI records by the build environment specialists is due to two factors. First, they were not used to being charged a fee for access to records and did not want to pay. Second, they expressed a concern that the historical information was going to be placed in an archaeological arena, where, due to the lack of appropriate historical professionals, it would be interpreted incorrectly. Neither of these issues were resolved at that time, and more recent efforts to find solutions for both of these issues have not been actively sought. If we are gearing up for a totally integrated historical resources system, it appears that finding resolutions for them becomes very important. For the Centers themselves, however, the introduction of the HRI records brought with it the responsibility to incorporate preservation and protection of these resources into the existing record search process. It also brought a change in name for the Centers from the California Archaeological Inventory to the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

The second of the organizational changes was standardization. This occurred in two different arenas. First, the Information Centers developed a new Procedural Manual to provide standardized fees and services to clients throughout the State. Second, the OHP in conjunction with preservation professionals from a wide range of public and private agencies developed new integrated historical resources recording system. The process involved in integrating the inventories and developing a standard Procedural Manual served to unite the Centers into operating as a real system. Also during the time the Procedural Manual was being developed, an Information Center Advisory Committee, a formal subcommittee to the State Historic Resources Commission, was formed to oversee the process. The formation of this committee provided the Information Centers with their first direct link to the Commission. As a result, the Commission has come to understand a variety of the issues that face the System and now provides more direct support to the Information Center System.

A discussion of the development of the Primary Record forms (DPR 523) is beyond the scope of this article, except to note that it required an internal reorganization of the information within the Centers. Change in the recording system was a further refinement to the process of integration of historic resource information. The new DPR 523

Articles

forms are a system for recording all cultural manifestations in a single location. The move of the HRI records to the Centers physically put the two inventories in the same place. The Primary recording process is intended to eventually combine the two inventories into one inventory system. At this time, every Center assigns Primary numbers to incoming archaeological site records and has assigned Primary numbers to all previously submitted site records. Recently, efforts have begun to develop a system for assigning Primary numbers to incoming HRI records and to provide numbers for previously submitted HRI records. Without going into great detail, the main difficulty raised by the combination of these two resource types, one with a need for restricted access and the other with a need for open access, generates the problem of how to provide access to them when the information will be recorded and stored under one file number (Primary Number). How is the restricted information stored in a multi-resource file to be separated out depending upon the access status of the requestor? If resources are recorded on the same Primary Record, how will access restrictions be handled? This is an on-going dilemma.

Perhaps the most financially and mentally ambitious change in the system is the present shift from a paper format to a digital GIS format. A future article in this series will talk in depth about the development of the GIS for the Information Centers. Briefly, the exploding demand for information during the last ten years has put incredible stress on the existing paper-based information retrieval and storage system. It has created the need for not only quicker access to information but unlimited temporal availability of information. A new organizational arm, the HUB, has been formed to provide these services in the future. Presently, as a result of funding from two agencies, the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Defense, site- and study-area shapes from several hundred quadrangles have been digitized. Future applications of GIS will leave the old Information Centers in the dust.

The most recent structural change in the System is the formation of a twelfth Center. The North Coastal Information Center will be located in Eureka and will be managed by the Yurok Tribe. The creation of this new Center to be operated by a Native American group is a result of identifying the value of incorporating Native American perspectives within the Information Center System and within the services we provide. It is a beginning effort to provide a direct link between planning agencies and Native American communities, to incorporate traditional cultural properties (TCPs) in the planning process, and to improve methods of recording TCPs.

Both the near and distant future hold more change for the Information Centers. That prospect underscores the need for solutions to long-standing problems that exist within the IC System, as well as to those that have been identified during GIS development. There are three major issues that beg solution. First, I think that the most pressing

of long-term issues is increased revenue from a stable funding source. Lack of money is an old lament of the Information Center System and one that will not likely be resolved anytime soon mainly because of the dynamic nature of the System. The change from paper to digital format has put an additional strain on the system. To successfully make this transition, I think that the present financial condition of the Centers needs to be stabilized. Staffing qualifications necessary to the Centers' operations have also reached a new professional and technical level. Professional staff is employed now and will continued to be needed. Funding for professional salaries, however, is lacking which produces the additional problems involved in short-term employment and staff turnover such as increases in the number of training cycles. GIS development also consumes space, time, and money. In addition to funding for equipment and staff, digital information requires a large amount of space to accommodate activities such as scanning, data input, digitization, and work stations. Solutions are urgently needed, apply within!

Several years ago, I heard an idea described in conjunction with discussions about on-going funding for collection facilities that appears to be adaptable to the IC System. Briefly, the idea was that each large to very large project would provide either a percentage-based or an incremental set-fee in addition to the normal collection fee. The Information Centers already operate as a system. Funds for the ICs from a similarly-styled budget item would be placed in a common pool. That revenue would be managed and dispersed by a board composed of either all or elected members of the IC Coordinators. This central repository would provide funds for upgrading existing salaries, hiring new staff, and providing resources for space and equipment. Pooling of financial resources would offset the existing revenue imbalance created by the economic conditions within the service areas of each Center. Five of the Centers (NEIC, NCIC, NWIC, CCIC, and SSJVIC) have done a similar thing with funding for a much smaller scale project. Over the last two years, we have pooled funds to create a shared computer staff position. One of the results of this project is that the IC site-encoding program, including an automated number assigning feature, has been completed and will be installed. Applying the pooled revenue idea to a statewide level would involve cooperation of all historical resource consultants. In any case, I would like to suggest that a user group be formed to seek funding for the IC System.

Second, I think that the most pressing of the GIS issues is the need to balance the various values involved in confidentiality of archaeological information against the value of releasing information and the implications of state and federal agencies becoming increasingly reliant upon digital access to information. I know confidentiality of site information is a great concern within the Native American community. Many Native Americans have expressed their desire and commitment to being involved in the resolutions for these issues of confidentiality. How much, for example,

will the need for confidentiality hamper the access of public agencies seeking to intensify their reliance upon digital access to information and how will that affect the inclusion of cultural resources in their review processes?

Third, I would like to reiterate the importance of developing better communication and support among the archaeological and historical communities. I would like to suggest formation of an SCA subcommittee to seek solutions for these differences. Despite the ancient financial litany, the new GIS ethical dilemma, and on-going professional differences, the IC System has survived and changed. It now has a unified but diverse foundation that provides services firmly rooted in the regulatory process.

Presidio Trust Showcases Unprecedented Archaeological Research

Lynn Wallace

More than sixty archaeologists are working at the Presidio this summer on research projects to identify and preserve cultural artifacts hidden beneath the surface of the historic Presidio of San Francisco.



Excavation activities are intended to protect the park's cultural resources in anticipation of rehabilitation efforts soon to be conducted on some Presidio historic structures. Information learned from the digs will also improve visitor interpretive services at the national park.

“Good stewardship guides everything we do here at the Presidio,” said Jim Meadows, Trust Executive Director. “As a preservation agency, our primary mission is to protect the legacy of this extraordinary place for all Americans.”

The Presidio Trust and U.C. Berkeley recently formed a partnership to conduct archaeological investigations at the park. The first endeavor is focusing on the park's Funston Avenue, one of the most historically significant regions of the Presidio that witnessed great activity as Presidio lands were occupied successively by Spanish, Mexican and American military troops. Researchers are studying the area now occupied by Civil War era structures to identify the Presidio's original stone foundation built by Spanish settlers in the early 19th century. Significant artifacts from the Mexican and American eras, including ceramics imported from Mexico and China, tiles, decorative glass and animal bone have been unearthed. Most significantly, an arrowhead reflecting a Native American presence during the Colonial period has been recovered.

The historic Funston Avenue structures will soon be rehabilitated in anticipation of their proposed new use as bed and breakfast inns open to the public.

“The artifacts we are finding are telling the forgotten stories of the Presidio,” said Presidio Trust Compliance Manager Cherilyn Widell. “We are locating items that allow us to be closely connected to this special place and to better understand what day-to-day life was like for those who lived here. It is very exciting.”

Students participating in the Cabrillo Archaeological Technology Program are locating the foundation of the Spanish-colonial period chapel adjacent to the Presidio's Officers' Club. The program is in its fourth season at the Presidio and receives financial support from the Golden Gate National Parks Association, the philanthropic branch of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The Officers' Club, constructed in 1776, is the oldest Presidio building and one of the most significant historical structures on the West Coast. The Trust anticipates rehabilitation at the Officers' Club will begin next year.

Archeologists under the supervision of the National Park Service at Crissy Field are identifying historic artifacts as part of an ongoing, comprehensive effort to rehabilitate

Summer, 1999 Cabrillo College Investigations Searched for the Foundations of a Spanish-Colonial Period Chapel Adjacent to the Presidio's Officer's Club



Advertisements

the waterfront area by restoring beaches, wetlands and an historic grass airfield. The park improvement is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2000.

In sponsoring these excavations, the Presidio Trust and its partners continue to demonstrate commitment to the preservation and understanding of the park's historical resources and to the interpretation of park history for visitors. Historical interpretation will continue to be a permanent activity as the Presidio continues its transformation from military post to national park.

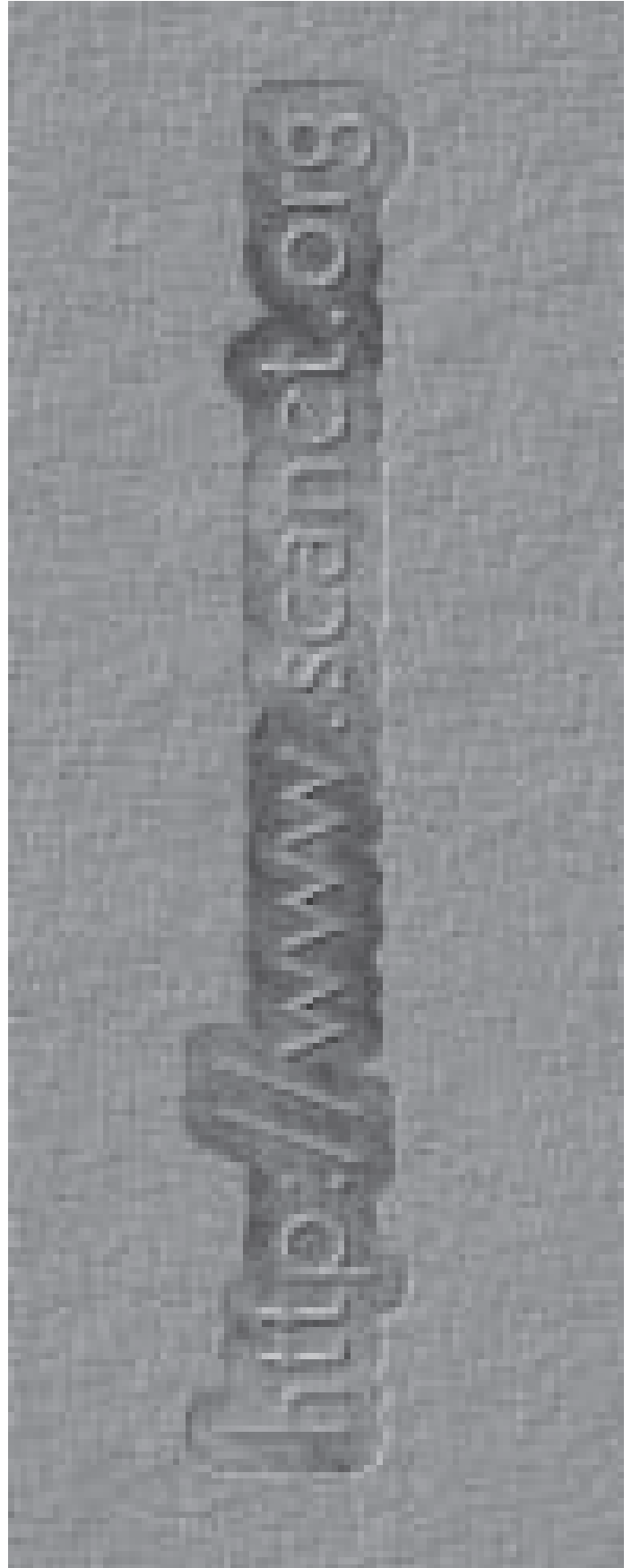


*Summer, 1999 Field Screening Operation at CrissyField.
Images from <http://www.presidiotrust.com>.*

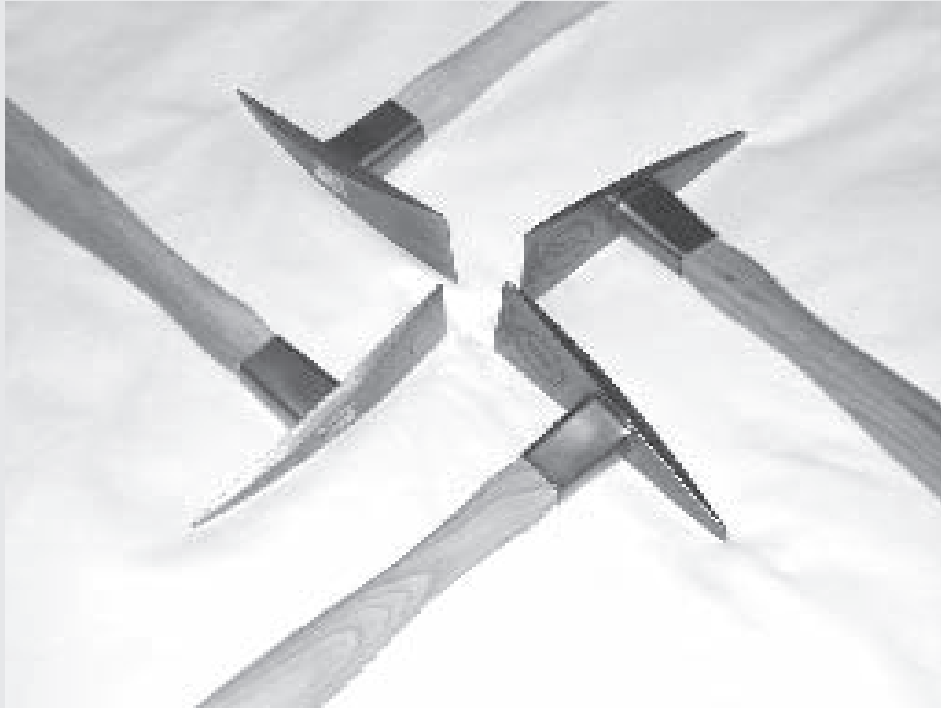
As the steward of the interior 80 percent of Presidio lands, including more than 500 hundred historic structures, the Trust manages the park to preserve its National Historic Landmark District status and its national park setting. More than four million people visit the Presidio each year. The Trust is also developing a live/work community by rehabilitating and leasing formerly unoccupied structures. All activities are being conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Rehabilitation.

Created by Congress in 1996, the Presidio Trust is charged with preserving the Presidio's natural, historic, and scenic resources while making the park financially self-sufficient by 2013. Six presidential appointees and the Secretary of the Interior or his designee sit on the Board of Directors and oversee management of 80 percent of the Presidio lands.

*editor's e-mail:
gwhite@csuchico.edu*



Take Your Pick!



THE INGALLS ARCHAEOLOGICAL HANDPICK/PATICHE

4 SIZES AVAILABLE—\$32.98 EACH

(PLUS 8.25% TAX IN CALIFORNIA AND \$4.50 MINIMUM SHIPPING & HANDLING)

THE DETAILER: 36 mm hoe width **THE SURVEYOR:** 40 mm hoe width
THE EXPEDITION: 45 mm hoe width **THE EARTHMOVER:** 55 mm hoe width

Heat-treated alloy steel with 15° beveled sides and digging radius on a
12-inch hickory handle.

To order your pick today,
or to request a free color catalog, call us at:

1-800-532-3386

Visa and Mastercard accepted or send check or money order to:

INGALLS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPPLY
P.O. BOX 402 CAYUCOS, CA 93430 USA
www.patiche.com

Advertisements



NOTICE TO ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The California Department of Parks and Recreation plans to hire 20 State Archaeologists (and several State Historians and Museum Curators) this fiscal year. The positions will be located throughout the state, and will handle survey and planning projects, environmental review, site stabilization and project monitoring as well as a variety of other work.

Applicants should have a professional understanding of California prehistory and/or historical archaeology, and of the application of CEQA to cultural resources. Advanced degrees are not required, but will be competitively favored. Park managers will be looking for candidates with a thorough understanding of the resources in their region, demonstrated ability to manage archaeological projects, and the ability to contribute professionally to interdisciplinary teams.

Initial appointments will probably be Permanent Intermittent (3/4-time maximum) or Limited Term, but the expectation is that most will be converted to full time permanent within the next two years. Salary range for Associate State Archaeologist is \$3455-\$4166. Assistant State Archaeologist, \$2318-\$2628.

Appointments will be made from a Civil Service list, created by competitive exams given within the next few months. *Note:* Judging from experience, the time allowed for application, after the exam is announced, will be brief. To ensure that you are notified of the exam and have a chance to apply, potential applicants should contact :

Betsy Leber,
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation,
Archaeology Lab
2505 Port Street
West Sacramento, CA 95691.

Please include complete name and address. An announcement and application will be mailed to you as soon as the exam is announced.

Updated information will be placed periodically on SCA web page, and on the Department's web page:
cal-parks.ca.gov

Geospatial Technologies for Archæology

Archæological Mapping Specialists

provides its clients with advanced geospatial services to solve substantial cultural resource research and management problems.

- Geographic information systems
- Satellite, aerial, & subsurface remote sensing
- Photogrammetry
- Computer cartography
- Virtual visualization
- Spatial analyses

Christopher D. Dore, Ph.D., R.P.A.

LuAnn Wandsnider, Ph.D.

Principals

www.archymap.com

2430 5th Street, Suite K, Berkeley, CA 94710.2410
510.540.0791



Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory

Obsidian XRF Trace Element Studies
Basalt XRF Trace Element Studies
Obsidian Hydration Measurements
Obsidian Source Studies

1414 NW Polk • Corvallis Oregon 97330
Phone: 541-754-7507 • Fax: 541-753-2420
E-mail: info@www.obsidianlab.com
Website: www.obsidianlab.com
Source Catalog: www.sourcecatalog.com

Advertisements

Position Available

Brian F. Smith and Associates is a consulting firm located in San Diego County specializing in prehistoric and historic studies in southern California. We are seeking to fill the following full-time position as soon as possible.

Senior Project Archaeologist/Principal Investigator: This position is intended for a qualified individual with experience in California archaeology and capable of bidding, directing, conducting research, and reporting, for projects of all sizes. The individual should be capable to direct surveys, significance testing, and data recovery projects, track laboratory analyses, and prepare detailed technical reports. Qualifications must include an MA or, preferably, a Ph.D. in anthropology, with an emphasis in archaeology or southwest prehistory, with ample experience to demonstrate abilities listed above. Critical factors in candidate selection will include report writing experience, experience in southern California, and the ability to meet project schedules and budgets. Compensation will be commensurate with education and experience. This is not a temporary position, and we are looking for individuals interested in accepting responsibility and acting independently towards achieving project goals. Please send a cover letter summarizing interest and experience, salary history, and references. Include full resume, writing examples, and four references. Submit responses to the address below.

Brian F. Smith and Associates
12528 Kirkham Court Suite 3
Poway, California 92064
Phone: (858) 486-0245

National Preservation Institute

Seminars in Historic Preservation & Cultural Resource Management in 2000

*** New Seminar on Section 106:
Working with the Revised Regulations**

Professional training for the management, development, and preservation of historic, cultural, and environmental resources. *Section 106, Working with the Revised Regulations* (San Francisco/Sacramento) • *Affordable Housing and Historic Preservation* (San Francisco) • *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* • *Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans* • *Historic Structures Report* (Tempe) • *Consultation with Indian Tribes on Cultural Resources Issues* (Riverside) • plus more. Please contact us for a seminar schedule.

703.765.0100 info@npi.org www.npi.org
P.O. Box 1702. Alexandria, Virginia 22313

Calendar of Events

Sept 9 - 11, 1999. Archaeological Prospecting Conference. Third International Conference on Archaeological Prospecting will be held in Munich, Germany. The meeting will focus on recent work in all aspects of archaeological prospection including aerial photography and remote sensing. For more information contact: Dr. J. Fassbinder, Dept. of Archaeol. Prospection & Aerial Archaeology, Bayer. Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Postfach 10 02 03 D-80076 Munich, Germany or email: KL91101@mail.lrz-muenchen.de

Oct. 15 -16, 1999. 14th Annual California Indian Conference will be held at Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo, California. For more information contact: Dr Bill Fairbanks, Social Sciences Department, Cuesta College, PO Box 8106, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8106. Phone: (805) 546-3168 or FAX: (805) 546-3115 or email: calindians99@usa.net

Oct. 22, 1999. Conference: Use & Reuse of Building Stone in Archaeology will be held in Southampton, England. Topics include: Landscape archaeology, field survey, building stone and excavation, GIS, analyses of building stone through time and distance, building stone the forgotten resource, building stone more than an artifact, interpretation of building stone through time and distance. For more information visit the conference webpage at <http://easyweb.easynet.co.uk/~ian.windsor>

December 11-12, 1999. "New Approaches to the Archaeology of Art, Religion and Folklore: A Permeability of Boundaries?" University of Southampton. For more information contact:

Robert Wallis, Ken Lymer or Simon Crook at the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ. E-mail: rjw2@soton.ac.uk or kjl31@soton.ac.uk. See our webpage at <http://www.soton.ac.uk/~kjl31/confer.htm>

January 4-9, 2000. The Society for Historic Archaeology and 33rd Conference on Historical And Underwater Archaeology, will be held Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. The conference is will focus on Waterways and Landscapes though sessions need not be limited to this subject.

April 18 - 21, 2000. Computing Archaeology for Understanding the Past - A joint conference of CAA and the Union Internationale des Sciences Prehistoriques and Protohistories, Commission IV. (UISPP). Ljubljana, Slovenia. For the registration form and contact for any information on registration, hotel accommodation, the social program, and technical information: Ms. Alenka Kregar, Cankarjev dom Cultural and Congress Centre Presernova 10 SI - 1000 Ljubljana. E-mail: alenka.kregar@cd-cc.si or visit the conference website: <http://www.zrc-sazu.si/caa>

April 5 - 6, 2000. Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For more information go to the SAA website: <http://www.saa.org> or_email conference organizers at: meetings@saa.org

May 15 - 19, 2000. 32nd International ARCHAOMETRY Symposium will be held in Mexico City, Mexico. For more information visit the conference website at: <http://www.archaeometry.unam.mx> or email the conference organizers at: archaeom@servidor.unam.mx

Jun 18 - 23, 2000. 17th International Radiocarbon Conference will be held in Jerusalem. For more information visit the conference website at: <http://www.radiocarbon.co.il/> or email the conference organizers at: trgt@netvision.net.il

Websites of interest

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

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

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

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

Calendar listing include notices for meetings, lectures, museum openings, educational opportunities and internet sites of interest to California Archaeologists. All submissions are welcome. For frequent updated and more background information, visit the SCA website at <http://www.scanet.org>. Please send calendar listings to Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, 631 Coyote St. Nevada City, Ca 95959 or via email day@jps.net

Join the SCA!



Education
Research
Preservation
Meetings
Publications

Select the membership category and send your check, along with your name, address, and phone number to:

C. Kristina Roper
 Society for California Archaeology
 Dept. of Anthropology, CSU Fresno
 5245 N. Backer Ave., MS PB16
 Fresno, CA 93740-8001

For information, call Kristina Roper at (559) 561-6011, or (559) 278-2380 or e-mail <kroper@ix.netcom.com>

Membership Form

Check One

<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$15.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior	\$20.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	\$20.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$45.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	\$60.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing	\$100.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Life	\$600.00

Please Complete

Name

Address

.....

City/State/Zip

Phone ()

FAX ()

e-mail

Membership Year April 1, 199_ to March 31, 200_

Society for California Archaeology
 Newsletter Office
 Department of Anthropology
 CSU Chico,
 Chico, CA 95929-0400

Address Service Requested

Non-Profit
 U.S. Postage Paid
 Chico, CA
 Permit No. 217

Time Sensitive Material



*Society for California
 Archaeology Newsletter*

Volume 33, No. 3