



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

Volume 35, Number 2

June 2001

Inside

- ◆ *Metini Village Project: 1, 23-26.*
- ◆ *President's Message: 3.*
- ◆ *Committee Reports: 4-7.*
- ◆ *Executive Board Minutes: 8-12.*
- ◆ *2001 Annual Meeting Wrap: 13-16.*
- ◆ *Reports and Announcements: 17-18.*
- ◆ *Editorial: 19.*
- ◆ *New Publications: 20.*
- ◆ *Federal Report: 21-23.*
- ◆ *Old Town San Diego: 26*
- ◆ *Strange Land: 28*
- ◆ *Russian Counterfeit Wampum: 30*
- ◆ *Advertisements: 33-34.*
- ◆ *Calendar of Events: 35.*

Substrate

Newsletter 9(2):1 (April 1975):

Censure Vote Rescinded

"moved by Paul Schumacher at the Annual SCA Business Meeting of March 21, 1975, 'The vote taken by the Society for California Archaeology on April 7, 1974 at the Annual Business Meeting held at the University of California, at Riverside directing the S.C.A. Executive Committee to censure Doctors Robert F. Heizer and C. William Clewlow, Jr. for the publication of their book *Prehistoric Rock Art of California* published by Ballena Press, be rescinded', and seconded by several members from the floor"

- anonymous



Figure 1: Metini Village Outreach Program at Work. Otis Parrish with young students on a Field Trip to the Fort Ross State Historic Park.

Park-Aeology!

The Metini Village Project: Collaborative Research in the Fort Ross State Historic Park—Kent Lightfoot, Otis Parrish, Roberta A. Jewett, E. Breck Parkman, Daniel F. Murley

Old Town San Diego State Historic Park McCoy House Reconstruction Project—D.L. Felton

Stranger in a Strange Land: The Fort Ross Burial Isolate—Sandra E. Hollimon and Daniel F. Murley

Russian Counterfeit Wampum: Pomo Quality Control—Glenn Farris

The Metini Village Project: Collaborative Research in the Fort Ross State Historic Park

Kent G. Lightfoot, Otis Parrish, Roberta A. Jewett, E. Breck Parkman, Daniel F. Murley

A collaborative team of scholars from the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Kashaya Pomo tribe, and the University of California, Berkeley recently initiated an investigation of the Metini Village site (CA-SON-175) in the Fort Ross State Historic Park (Sonoma County, California). Metini was one of the principal villages inhabited by the Kashaya Pomo in the early and mid 1800's (possibly earlier as well), located in the heart of the multi-ethnic colonial community of Fort Ross. It offers an exceptional opportunity to examine Kashaya Pomo interactions and entanglements with Russian, "Creole" (people of mixed Russian-Indian heritage), and native Alaskan workers stationed at Fort Ross during the period of 1812 to 1841. Field work was undertaken at Metini in 1998 and 1999, and laboratory analysis of archaeological materials is currently being completed at the California Archaeological Laboratory at U.C. Berkeley. Subsequent reports will detail the results of the archaeological investigation.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss our experiences in creating an archaeological project that involved full collaboration with local Indian peoples in the development of the research design and public

(continued page 23)



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

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

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

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For Issue *Deadline*
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 June May 20
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Calendar Submissions

position open: temporarily send submissions
 to gwhite@csuchico.edu

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Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Volume 35, Number 2, June 2001

Regular Features

From the President

Sannie Kenton Osborn 3

SCA Business and Activities

2002 Annual Meeting 4

2001 Data Sharing Meetings 4

Avocational Committee 5

Bennyhoff Memorial Committee 7

Site Stewardship 7

Executive Board Minutes 8

2001 Annual Meeting Wrap-Up 13

Reports and Announcements

Announcements 17

New Publications 20

Federal Report 21

Editorials

California Historical Resources Information System

John Thomas 19

Articles

The Metini Village Project

K. Lightfoot, O. Parrish, R.A. Jewett, E.B. Parkman, and
 D.F. Murley 1

Old Town San Diego State Historic Park

D.L. Felton 26

Stranger in a Strange Land

S.E. Hollimon and D.F. Murley 28

Russian Counterfeit Wampum: Pomo Quality Control

G. Farris 30

Membership Information

Field Tips

. 32

Advertisements

. 33

Calendar of Events

. 35

From the President

One of the most important things SCA does is bring people together. Our conferences, data-sharing meetings, and committees provide opportunities for us to form friendships and professional relationships with colleagues outside of our daily routines. The condolences of our society go out to former SCA president Michael Sampson and his family on the recent passing of Terry Brown Sampson. Best wishes also to Vance Bente' who continues to recuperate from a major car accident in May.

I'd like to extend an invitation for you to visit the Presidio. It was great to see several SCA members at Tom King's recent Advanced Section 106 training held here and to reminisce with Tom about the founding of SCA. The morning of June 30th the Presidio is hosting a free conference on the cultures of New Spain, followed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation meeting on July 12-13th.

The annual meeting in Modesto was very successful thanks to Kristina Roper, Shelly Davis-King, Susan Kerr, Roger La Jeunesse, John Pryor, Nelson Siefkin, a superb volunteer crew, and the staff of the Doubletree Hotel who put together the program, bookroom, reception, silent auction, and banquet. My sincere appreciation to outgoing board members Tom Origer, Kathy Dowdall, and Richard Carrico. Ken Wilson has worked closely with me and new board members Dana McGowan (President-Elect), Trish Fernandez (Treasurer), and Tom Wheeler (Southern VP) to make this a smooth transition. Congratulations to the following award winners: Jerry Johnson (Lifetime Achievement), Otis Parrish (California Indian Heritage Preservation Award), Glenn Farris (Baumhoff Award), Paul Chace (Harrington Award) Kathleen Hull (Bennyhoff Award), David Whitley (Tom King Award), Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources represented by Patrick Smith (Avocational Award), and Alex DeGeorgey (Student Paper Award).

SCA's 2001 Archaeology Month poster won 2nd place at the Society for American Archaeology conference in April. Thanks to Deborah Tibbetts for pulling this together, along with Ken and Nancy Fox, to Russ Kaldenberg for carrying our entry to New Orleans, and to BLM and USFS for their financial support. The Presidio had a great response from Archaeology Month volunteers and I hope that other programs were equally successful.

There was a lot of discussion among SCA members this spring regarding the proposed closure of the Northeast Information Center at Chico (NEIC). The NEIC is now hiring an Assistant Coordinator and will remain open. NEIC Director, Frank Bayham thanked SCA for our role in the decision to retain the NEIC. The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) will be sending a representative to the June SCA Board meeting to discuss long range planning for the information centers and is committed to involving us in the planning process. SCA supported ACR 3, legislation to expand Tomo-Kahni State Park and AB 723, extension of the OHV program (this funds part of the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program which we co-sponsor).

Our membership remains energetic and dynamic with countless accomplishments and successes. Farewell to Stephen Silliman as he joins the faculty of the University of Massachusetts Boston. Steve promises to remain an SCA member and will send us his new address when he gets settled in August. Congratulations to Barb Voss on her selection to the faculty at Stanford University. SCA treasurer Trish Fernandez and colleague Stacy Schneyder both completed master's degrees this spring. Two recent conferences owe much of their success to SCA members: "Beneath our Feet" in Oakland (Glenn Gmoser, Mark Hylkema, Kent Lightfoot, Stephanie Manning, Jack Meyer, Mary and Adrian Praetzellis, Jeff Rosenthal) and the "Millennium Conference" in

Barstow (Russ Kaldenberg, Roger Kelly, Mark Allen). I also enjoyed field trips put on by East Bay Regional Park District - a hike to bedrock mortars in Morgan Territory and a kayak trip to the Brooks Island shell mound.

Please mark your calendars for upcoming SCA meetings. Data Sharing - November 3rd (Chico), November 17th (San Luis Obispo). The 2002 Annual Meeting will be in San Diego April 3-7th. Myra Herrmann (local arrangements) and Mark Allen (program chair) are already underway with planning for 2002. Future annual meetings: 2003 in Sacramento, 2004 in Riverside.

- Sannie Kenton Osborn

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Save the Dates: April 4-7, 2002 SCA Annual Meeting in San Diego

Myra Herrman

That's right, the SCA Annual Meeting is coming back to San Diego in 2002. We're just getting into gear right now, and a fun time is planned for all. The Annual Meeting will be headquartered at the Doubletree Hotel San Diego - Mission Valley. The hotel is centrally located and within 10 minutes from the Zoo, Sea World, the beaches and the San Diego Airport. The San Diego Trolley is located directly behind the hotel, and runs along the banks of the San Diego River. This Trolley can take you to destinations such as Old Town, the Gaslamp Quarter in Downtown San Diego and Tijuana. Our room rate is \$129.00 per person/per night for single and double occupancy. Check out the Doubletree Hotel website at <www.doubletreesandiego.com> for additional information. If you're planning any pre-conference sessions, please contact Damon Lockrem at the Doubletree Hotel (619)688-4022. He can assist with scheduling meeting rooms and ensuring that you receive the SCA room rate.

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

2001 Data-Sharing Meetings

The Northern California SCA Data-Sharing Meeting will be held on the CSU Chico campus, November 2nd through 3rd, 2001. The meetings will consist of a Friday roundtable sponsored by the SCA and CSU Chico Archaeological Research Program, to be focused on issues pertinent to Northern and Central California culture history, to be followed by a Saturday Data-Sharing Meeting. A luncheon program is also planned. The Southern California Data-Sharing meetings are tentatively scheduled to be held on Nov. 17, 2001 at Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo. Further information and schedules will appear in *Newsletter* 35(3).

Archaeology Month Poster Wins 2nd Place

Nancy Fox

I hope everyone had a chance to do something for California Archaeology Month in May. If not, start planning for next year! As a statewide event, many people are involved in Archaeology Month and I'd like to thank everyone who participated. First I'd like to thank everyone who helped out by distributing posters to schools, creating and presenting programs, and generally helping to promote California Archaeology Month. There wouldn't be an Archaeology Month without you! I would also like to thank Pat Likins and Barbara White for helping to staff the archaeology month booth at the Modesto SCA meetings.

I would like to give a very special thank you to Deborah Tibbets for her work putting together the Archaeology Month poster. Deborah did an amazing job getting artwork for the board members to approve, and then getting the final design printed and delivered to Modesto in March for the SCAs and the BLM & Forest Service

SCA Business and Activities

Meetings. There were a number of setbacks along the way, and it was through Deborah's tenacity and talent that we had a poster in time this year.

This year's poster was well received and extremely popular. In fact, California won 2nd place at the SAA archaeology month poster contest. I believe this is the first time that California has been recognized in this annual event. The Society for California Archaeology will soon receive its award for 2nd place, and hopefully we can put a photo of the award in the newsletter.

I look forward to working with you as we prepare for Archaeology Month 2002 in May. Start thinking up ideas for next year now.

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award, 2001

Richard Hughes

In 1995, the Board of Directors of the SCA established the James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund to recognize the enormous scholarly contribution Jim made to the study of California and Great Basin prehistory and ethnohistory. The fund was established to support original research by undergraduate and graduate students on topics consistent with those Bennyhoff held in California and Great Basin prehistory; in particular, research emphasizing analyses of artifacts in museum collections which focus on 1) the development, significant refinement and/or modification of time-sensitive artifact typologies or 2) studies relating primary data to revision of existing culture historical taxonomic frameworks.

As of you know from first-hand experience, Jim was as extraordinarily unselfish with his time as with his information, which he shared freely with professionals and students. More

than one of us here has a "Bennyhoff, personal communication" citation in a publication or manuscript. In view of this generosity, it is especially fitting that the Society provides monetary support for deserving student research.

This year's Award recipient is a doctoral candidate in Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, whose research combines archaeological, ethnographic, and ethnohistoric data in the spirit of Jim's own pioneering studies in Yosemite National Park. The Award Committee and the Society are especially pleased to present the 2001 James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Award to Kathleen Hull.



Avocational Committee

Myra Herrman and Jerry Dudley

Helen C. Smith Award

Born in 1905, Helen C. Smith lived in Orange County and graduated from Pomona College in 1926. She conducted extensive oral histories on pioneer families in California and Baja California. In 1934, she was instrumental in setting up the State Emergency Relief Administration Anthropological Projects (SERA), later called the Works Program Administration (WPA). During this time, the WPA was surveying and excavating sites throughout Orange County. The reports generated from that time

became the foundation of Orange County archaeology. With the help of Helen C. Smith, the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS) was organized. She later became editor and co-editor of the PCAS Quarterly, and is credited for her long association with the avocational community.

Coastal Maritime Archaeological Resources (CMAR) was founded by Mark Norder and Pat Smith originally to assist the National Park Service of the Channel Islands in their survey and assessment of wrecks on and around the islands. In 1994 they began meeting regularly at the Los Angeles Maritime Museum and became tied to the Los Angeles Maritime Museum Research Society. Since then their numbers have grown to include non-divers and they have shared their expertise and services with other projects, such as the National Parks Service Projects in the waters off Washington, the California State Park Service underwater parks in Tahoe and Fort Ross Cove and with East Carolina University graduate student projects. Members of the group also consistently present professional papers at conferences and work with various professional organizations to further the role of the avocational underwater archaeologists, and were extremely helpful behind the scenes at the SHA 2001 Conference taking on many of the volunteer tasks. The award was presented to current President, Patrick Smith on behalf of CMAR. In closing, I'd like to take a quote from a paper presented by Patrick Smith at the 2001 SHA Conference: "most people are interested in the story of archaeology and how it touches them". Well Patrick, the work that CMAR has done along the California coast has helped to tell many stories and has touch many in the archaeological community, and we thank you.

Activities

It was great to see everyone at the SCA meeting in Modesto. We held our annual Avocational Committee

SCA Business and Activities

Award Nomination Form For The 11th Annual SCA Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Achievement Award

Please Fill Out This Form And Return By Mail to Either:

Jerry Dudley, 17285 Tamara Ln., Watsonville, CA 95076

OR

Myra Herrmann, 3230 Ingelow St., San Diego, CA 92106

The Form May Be Typed or Hand Written.

Responses May Also Be FAXed to (619) 446-5499

If You Have Any Questions, Please Call (831) 663-2036

Deadline Is February 1, 2002

Person or Organization Submitting Nomination:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Organization Nominated: _____

President Or Director: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

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

Please Complete:

The Information Submitted About My Organization Is Accurate And Correct.

Signature of President, Director, or Authorized Representative

SCA Business and Activities

meeting at the lunch break on Friday and the food was great as were the discussions and interaction. The lunch was sponsored by the Fresno County Archaeological Society and the Southern Sierra Archaeological Society and we thank them. In attendance were the current (Ken) and future (Sannie) presidents of the SCA to help with the agenda and Archaeology Month ideas.

The meeting included a presentation by our Archaeology Month chairperson (Nancy Fox) who gave us a rundown on the events and the brochure, which included info on the months events and volunteer opportunities in the state. As usual, a lively discussion was held on the theme for next year's Archaeology Month and the results will be finalized at a future date.

A presentation by Patrice Berry (SCAS) itemized the fund raising opportunity for all interested societies and organizations, involving the sale of rock art stamps. All stamps are available now and Patrice may be reached at (831) 476-4166 for information and prices. Some of the Avocational issues discussed included membership and the communication between the Societies and the committee. We have a wide range and diverse membership but many opportunities for involvement do exist. Partnership possibilities with State or Federal agencies are currently in effect throughout the state and we should all take advantage of this opportunity.

This time of year, most all active Societies from Ventura to Santa Cruz and Kern County and Southern Sierra are planning field trips and special events. In the future it should be possible to list more of these events on the SCA website and improve our communication between Avocational organizations and other interested parties.

**SCA 35(3) Deadline
is 20 August 2001**

CASSP: Volunteer Site Stewards in Lake Oroville

Beth and Chris Padon

On March 3, the Enterprise Rancheria hosted a California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) training workshop for volunteer monitors at their offices in Oroville. The Northern Buttes District of California Department of Parks and Recreation sponsored the workshop, and District Interpretive Specialist Ellen Clark and Rangers Sue Hearne and Vic Herrick presented parts of the program, along with

around Lake Oroville. Under the leadership of tribal leader Harvey Angle, members of the Enterprise Rancheria, Estom Yumeka Maidu agreed to volunteer as site stewards to watch over the lands that they and their ancestors have used. About 15 people participated in the classroom sessions on Saturday. Almost everyone returned on Sunday for the field training, even though the day started with cold and rainy weather.

The new CASSP volunteers began visiting site areas on March 10, just one week after the initial training. They were not too soon. They observed a man carrying a hoe and picking up items at a site. His kids



CASSP workshop participants at Oroville

(Bruce, Shirley, Sue, Rosalie, Lisa, Leslie, Lawana, Vic, Tammy, Delmas, Ren, and Harvey)

District Archaeologist Leslie Steidl, who is the CASSP coordinating archaeologist for Lake Oroville.

Lake Oroville was created in 1967 to conserve water for the San Francisco Bay area, the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California. The lake inundated some areas that had long been used by Native Americans, including the former town site of Enterprise. The lake has also attracted many visitors to its shores and recreational areas. Important cultural resources have been exposed to accidental, and intentional, destructive impacts.

California State Parks turned to the SCA and CASSP to augment their efforts at protecting heritage resources

were helping. The site stewards notified Park Rangers, who cited the man. It is rare for site stewards to become involved in law enforcement incidents, and very unusual that this should happen on the first monitoring trip that a site steward makes. This demonstrates that the Native Americans and California State Parks personnel were very accurate in assessing threats to cultural resources in this area. While the resulting citation and publicity should help deter vandalism episodes, it is very important that these site stewardship efforts continue.

Thank you Leslie Steidl and the site stewards of the Enterprise Rancheria, Estom Yumeka Maidu.

SCA Business and Activities

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting, March 22, 2001, 1:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m

Location: Modesto, California

Attending: Ken Wilson (President), Sannie Osborn (President-Elect), Dana McGowan (In-coming President-Elect), Tom Origer (Immediate Past President), Richard Carrico (Southern Vice President), Tom Wheeler (In-coming Southern Vice President), Greg Greenway (Northern Vice President), Kathy Dowdall (Treasurer), Trish Fernandez (In-coming Treasurer), Kim Tanksley (Secretary).

Treasurer's Report

Dowdall reported the income for year 2000 was over \$65,000; expenses \$47,000. Annual Meeting 2000 produced \$20,000; membership dues totaled \$24,000; Money Market interest added \$2,700; administrative fees grossed \$850. The main expenses were \$16,000 for running the business office, \$8,400 for production of the *SCA Newsletter*; the annual meeting proceedings cost \$4,100; and \$3,000 went to the SCA Prudent Reserve fund (there is currently a balance of \$30,000 with a goal of \$50,000.) The SCA has a net profit for the year 2000 of \$18,000.

Bank charges have increased due to the acceptance of ATM and credit cards. Dowdall asked that \$465 be added to the 2001 budget to cover projected costs. To maximize interest income, all slower moving funds and grant monies have been moved to the Money Market Account. Dowdall will continue to serve as Treasurer until March 24th at which time the position will officially be transferred to incoming Treasurer Trish Fernandez.

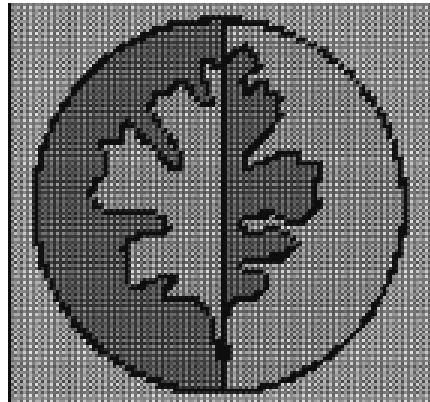
Committee Reports

Osborn reported that Development has been working on identifying funding sources for the SCA and production of the California

Archaeology book. Efforts to locate additional funding from various organizations have begun.

The membership survey results are complete and have been published. An archive is available in the Business Office as well as an electronic version in an Excel Spreadsheet file.

The Stewardship Program has been very successful. They completed nine workshops for 191 people. The next workshop is scheduled for March in Lake Oroville. Kudos to Beth and Chris Padon and the Stewardship Committee.



The SCA Proceedings were not ready in time for Annual Meeting 2001 due to a change to a smaller format like that of American Antiquity. The Proceedings will be mailed and available on CD to be ordered.

The Education Committee, Avocational Committee and Archaeology Month Committee have been working together with activities they have in common. Their collaboration has been successful and shows much promise.

Nancy Fox, the chairperson for Archaeology Month, is producing an opportunities bulletin along with a schedule of events to promote historic preservation through out the year.

The Board discussed the lack of and need for committees to report committee activities. This allows the Board to check on committee progress,

be proactive in addressing committee issues, preserves institutional memory and serves as an important record for grant request justification.

The Easements Committee progress has stalled until a formal policy regarding SCA easement is determined. The Board is looking into the legal issues and responsibilities and will come to a final consensus by the June 2nd Executive Board Meeting.

Greg White reported on the status of the *SCA Newsletter*. He has produced twelve issues and is at the end of his third year in the position; he has offered to continue in the position. White would like to expand the *Newsletter* to contain more topical articles and asked for suggestions and submissions in any file format. Use of the Docutek printer has been successful in faster production of the *Newsletter* at no additional cost (\$1,600 per issue). The use of first class postage has also been successful. White would like to continue with both. The Board is looking into budgeting for the additional postage costs.

Don Hardesty from RPA was invited to speak with the Board about establishing professional standards for field schools. The SAA established recommended standards in 1994, SOPA developed standards based on SAA standards. There has been feedback from professional archaeologists as to how standards need to be revised. Currently there is no legal recourse for unethical conduct. There was discussion on forming a discussion panel and workshops with the AIA, SJHA, and SAA to develop standards and work towards a formal agreement as to how a field school becomes certified, then solicit applications for certification from field schools.

Janet Eidsness reported on Native American Committee progress. The Sourcebook has been very popular, now in its second printing. A goal has been set to raise funds for a mass mailing to planning and other local agencies.

SCA Business and Activities

Myra Herrmann reported on Annual Meeting 2002 preparation. A contract with the Doubletree in Mission Valley is being negotiated. She is working on negotiating trolley service to possible locations of Tiajuana, the San Diego Mission, Old Town, Balboa Park, etc. The Doubletree has a campus atmosphere and the location offers many options for tours and activities. The Board reviewed and made corrections to contract details.

The Board discussed developing a committee to implement Russ Kaldenberg's idea for a "Wall of Fame" on the SCA Web-site and at the annual meetings to highlight contributions by deceased and seasoned archaeologists.

Annual Meeting 2003 will be held in Sacramento and 2004 will be held in Riverside. Work is progressing on confirming locations and contract details. The Northern California Data

Sharing Meeting 2001 is scheduled for November 3rd in Chico. The meeting adjourned.

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting, March 23, 2001, 5:00 p.m. – 6:16 p.m

Location: Modesto, California

Attending: Ken Wilson (President), Sannie Osborn (President-Elect), Dana McGowan (In-coming President-Elect), Tom Origer (Immediate Past President), Richard Carrico (Southern Vice President), Tom Wheeler (In-coming Southern Vice President), Greg Greenway (Northern Vice President), Kathy Dowdall (Treasurer), Trish Fernandez (In-coming Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business Office), Kim Tanksley (Secretary), various SCA members.

The meeting was called to order by Ken Wilson who introduced the Executive Board Members.

Business Office Report

Roper reported SCA Annual Meeting 2001 has 500 attendees so far with more expected tomorrow.

The Board reviewed the SCA voting processes, researched the process at other associations and implemented a more streamlined process for the SCA. The new procedure was very successful. This year's elections had the highest return rate so far and allowed time for candidates to be notified of the results prior to the SCA Annual Meeting.

The change of the membership year to coincide with the calendar year is in its second year. The membership numbers look good; many old members are returning. As of January 1, 2001 there were almost 700 member renewals with more occurring during the Annual Meeting. It is possible the membership roster will break the 1,000 mark this year.

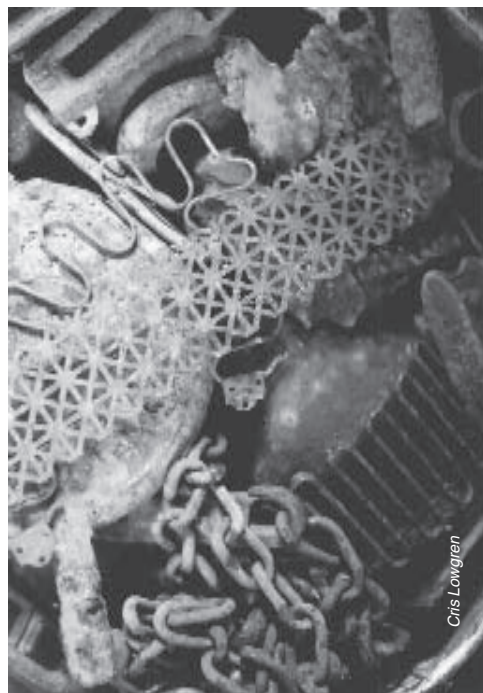
The SCA Web-site, SCANet, is well liked and the number of "hits" to the site have steadily increased. This is the first year the program for the Annual Meeting was included on the web-site and has received favorable response. The membership is urged to use the web-site as an information source that will be constantly updated. Further work is being done to make the web-site forms more interactive.

The SCA now accepts credit cards. Roper is currently working on a "truly on-line charge system" which she hopes to implement soon.

Treasurer's Report

Dowdall reported the year 2000 was a good one. Income was over \$65,000; expenses \$47,000. Income for the SCA is generated from annual meetings, membership dues, money market account interest, grant money and funds administrative fees. The Annual Meeting 2000 in Riverside, coordinated by Joan Schneider, netted \$20,000; membership dues totaled \$24,000; money market interest added \$2,700; administrative fees added \$850. The main expenses were \$16,000 for running the business office, \$8,400 for production of the *SCA Newsletter*; the annual meeting proceedings cost \$4,100; and \$3,000 went to the SCA Prudent Reserve fund. (The Prudent Reserve stands a \$30,000 with a goal of \$50,000.) Archaeology Month and Native American Programs also had expenses but they generate income to cover their costs. The SCA has a net profit for the year 2000 of \$18,000.

Dowdall recognized Janine Loyd who has assisted Dowdall's work as the Treasurer. The SCA has been fortunate to have a volunteer accountant and help such as Loyd's but cautioned that the SCA has grown to the point that the work may need to be contracted out. The infrastructure needs to be created and funding set aside for a position.



Cris Lowgren

Contribute to the SCA Newsletter! articles, committee reports, news, and opinion! email gwhite@csuchico.edu

SCA Business and Activities

Announcements

Member Michael Lurch wished to make members aware that Gerald A. Smith passed away on February 27, 2001. Smith was born June 15, 1950 and leaves his wife Maxine, his four children and grandchildren. Smith's pioneering efforts documenting the archaeology of the Mojave Desert eventually appeared in publications on such important sites as Newberry Cave (Davis and Smith 1981), Oro Grande (Rector, Swenson, and Wilke 1983), and Elephant Mountain (Schneider, Lerch and Smith 1995). His efforts set the stage for the later work of many archaeologists. Smith's important

number and types of articles have expanded, postage was upgraded to first class and the printing method changed for faster turnaround time. The membership has responded favorably. White would like to continue producing the *Newsletter*.

Breck Parkman of the Publicity Committee has been working on developing media contacts to advertise SCA events and activities, including efforts to expand opportunities for partnerships with other agencies that share our educational and research interests.

The SCA has been working with Malcolm Margolin to facilitate the creation of a book on California Archaeology for the general public to include in bookstores. The U.S. Forest Service is donating \$5,000, the Bureau of Land Management will add \$5,000 and the Office of Historic Preservation will earmark \$20,000 toward the project to make it a reality. Brian Fagan has agreed to author the book; initial research has begun. The book should be complete in approximately two years.

Wilson met with Knox Mellon of the State Historical Resource



Stories were shared during the CASSP workshop in Oroville.

collections are housed at the San Bernardino County Museum, the institution he worked so hard to establish. He will be missed.

Tom Origer spoke for Russ Kaldenberg about the "Wall of Fame" concept whose purpose would be to recognize archaeologists (those currently living and those that have passed) and their contributions. The Executive Board asked for volunteers to form a committee to develop this concept. Tom Origer or any of the other board members can be contacted in regards to this project. There will be continued articles in the *Newsletter* until a committee forms.

Committee Reports

Greg White has done a great job publishing the *SCA Newsletter*. The

Greenway reported the Northern California Data Sharing meeting 2000, at the Presidio of San Francisco, was a success with 135 attendees. The Data Sharing meeting this year will be held in Chico on November 3rd.

Greenway also reported on the new addition to the annual meeting of a workshop series for SCA members. The training opportunity offered this year was a Human Osteology Workshop, which was highly successful. There were 59 participants; ten people joined the SCA in order to take advantage of the workshop.

Wilson reported on the implementation of the new election process and growing membership. The Board is focusing on increasing student membership and activity. The Student Paper Award was established toward this goal. The Board encourages paper submissions

Commission to talk about SCA activities and goals. Wilson gave Mellon a copy of the Native American Source Book, information on the stewardship program, the *Newsletter*, etc. Mellon's response was favorable and he was surprised at the changes SCA has made over the years. Wilson stressed the Board's goal to increase interactions with more organizations.

Beth Padon reported on the progress of the Site Stewardship Program. They are reaching out and working with new groups. In the next two years they have nine workshops planned; approximately one every two months. They were successful in obtaining grant money from the Green Sticker Program.

This year's Archaeology Month Poster was difficult to produce but through the efforts of Debra Tibbits, the poster was ready for the annual

SCA Business and Activities

meeting. The process is not functioning smoothly. The Board is working on ideas to come up with better themes and the possibility of commissioning artwork. Nancy Fox reported that the poster is ready to be picked up for distribution. This year, the committee has created a resource book of places to visit in the State of California instead of a list of events. Volunteers are needed to contact people and get information on Archaeology Month events. Due to the difficulties in obtaining artwork due to the broad themes, it was suggested that we keep a main theme "Preserving California's Treasured Past" followed by a sub-theme to act as a focus.

Mary Gorden solicited help on the Heritage Project. The BLM provided a grant to produce teacher training materials to assist in increasing public education in archaeology. While much work has been done, there are still areas in California that remain to be written. She would like any volunteer help for writing, artwork, phone work, etc.

Myra Herrmann reported the Southern California Data Share meeting, held at the Doubletree in Mission Valley, was a success. Forty people attended the presentation of ten papers.

Herrmann also commented that the Avocation Luncheon was successful. The Avocational Committee is interested in creating a directory separate from the SCA Directory to be made available to government agencies and museums who use volunteer help. There are many avocational groups that have experienced volunteers that can be used as a resource. They are working toward integration with the SCA combining SCA involvement with local groups in creating and sponsoring archaeological events.

Herrmann reported that the meeting plans for Annual Meeting 2002 are in full swing. The meeting will be held at the Doubletree Hotel

in Mission Valley on April 4 – 7. The Avocational Reception is planned for Wednesday night sponsored by local avocational groups and local firms. On Thursday the Plenary Session is planned; Friday and Saturday will contain papers and workshops and tours are planned for Sunday. Mark Allen will serve as Program Chairperson.

Wilson reported that Russ Kaldenberg is planning to take this year's and last year's Archaeology Month posters to the SAA Annual Conference for inclusion in the SAA Poster Competition. Additional details can be found on the SAA Website.

Eleanor Derr from Cultural Resources Unlimited spoke about a group who have split off from the Sacramento Area History Consortium who have an interest in recording historic cemeteries. Due to population explosion and resulting development, unprotected historic cemeteries are disappearing. This group is hoping to record and map these cemeteries and notify local agencies for help in preserving them before they disappear. They need volunteers to help in the Sacramento, Northern California, Santa Cruz, and Central Valley regions.

Tom Wheeler announced that the data from the Membership Survey has been sent to the Business Office and is now available in an Excel Spreadsheet file.

Herrmann announced that the California Preservation Committee is holding its annual meeting on May 17, 18, 19th. Jim Newland, a California State Parks and Recreation Department archaeologist/historian is looking for volunteers to help at the event.

The Business Meeting adjourned.

*Please contribute: forward ideas for future articles and editorials
gwhite@csuchico.edu*



SCA Business and Activities

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting, March 25, 2001, 7:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m

Location: Modesto, California

Attending: Sannie Osborn (President), Ken Wilson (President-Elect), Dana McGowan (President-Elect), Tom Wheeler (Southern Vice President), Greg Greenway (Northern Vice President), Trish Fernandez (Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business Office), Kim Tanksley (Secretary).

Kudos to Annual Meeting 2001 staff. There was a total of 525 registered people, including at least 33 Native American attendees, 240 regular members, 115 students and seniors, 30 volunteers and 55 people registering for daily attendance.

The next Executive Board Meeting is scheduled for June 1st and 2nd at the Mission Valley Doubttree; this will include a tour of facilities and planning meeting for Annual Meeting 2002.

The Board discussed the slowdown in progress of the Heritage Project. There is a need for volunteer help for writing, artwork, phone work, etc. The Board will work toward getting more people involved, review our contractual agreement to make sure we are complying and evaluate the remaining budgeted funds.

There have been difficulties in obtaining poster art for the Archaeology Month poster project. The board discussed scheduling changes, commissioning artwork, focus themes and incorporating artwork into the President's Awards. Fernandez motioned the SCA commission artwork; Origer seconded the motion; motion passed. Details will be discussed at June 2nd Board Meeting.

The structure of the SCA committees was reviewed and there was discussion regarding combining committees, disbanding defunct committees and suspending inactive committees. Procedures for developing committees and

committee reporting requirements are being developed.

Herrmann requested additional funding to create a directory of avocational groups. The Board has not set the budget for this year but will consider the request. Wilson motioned the budget from 2000 be rolled over to this year with corrections being made in June; McGowan seconded the motion; motion passed.

The Northern Data Share Meeting is set for November 3rd in Chico. The Southern California Data Share Meeting is being considered for October 27th at San Luis Obispo, Cuesta College. The Executive Board Meeting is tentatively scheduled for October 26th. The final dates will be posted in the next *Newsletter* with the first call for papers.

There was positive feedback from the SCA members on implementation of President's Award for member

recognition. The Board discussed possible recipients in all award categories.

There was discussion on future training workshops with ideas like: ceramics, bottles and cans, CEQA, lithics, grant writing, geology, etc.

With momentum from the successful Sourcebook, the Board discussed revitalizing the legislative committee to focus efforts on reaching out to more agencies to develop relationships to support and increase awareness of archaeological issues.

Membership benefits, fees and marketing SCA memberships were discussed. A style guide for paper submissions is being developed and will be posted on the Web-site soon and an SCA Brochure is being developed. Further discussion is scheduled for the next Executive Board Meeting. The meeting adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

	2000 Projection	Actual to Date
INCOME		
Membership Dues	24,000.00	23,879.00
Optional Donations	200.00	312.00
Business Office Sales	400.00	847.40
Annual Meeting	12,000.00	20,350.00
Archaeology Week	12,500.00	12,810.00
NAPC	2,500.00	3,522.50
15% SCA handling fees	-	858.00
4% interest on Money Market Account	-	2,760.28
TOTAL INCOME	51,600.00	65,339.18
EXPENSES		
Executive Board Expenses	2,000.00	677.52
Business Office Expenses	16,000.00	16,000.00
Newsletter Expenses	6,400.00	8,400.00
Archaeology Week Expenses	8,000.00	7,740.76
NAPC Expenses	4,000.00	5,022.50
Committee Expenses	2,200.00	-
Data Sharing Meetings	300.00	-
Proceedings Vol. 13	3,500.00	4,139.91
Annual Meeting Awards and Honorarium	1,500.00	1,425.93
Bank Activity	210.00	30.83
Bank card fee	-	200.00
Bank - returned check	25.00	70.00
Info. Ctr. Grey Literature	2,400.00	-
Audit	300.00	-
American Century	3,000.00	3,000.00
Franchise Tax Board	10.00	10.00
State of Ca - nonprofit statement	10.00	20.00
K.McCormick Proceedings exp.98 and 99	-	171.88
TOTAL EXPENSES	49,855.00	46,909.33
NET INCOME TO DATE		18,429.85
CASH BALANCE		33,707.68

2001 Annual Meeting Wrap-Up



Highlights from the 2001 SCA Annual Meeting

C. Kristina Roper

On behalf of the 2001 Annual Meeting Planning Committee, I extend a sincere thank you to all of you who helped make the Modesto meetings great! For those of you who were unable to join us, I'll share a few highlights.

To start with, this year the meeting program, including all abstracts, was available online on Scanet.org as well as in the March issue of the SCA Newsletter. Hopefully this will continue for future meetings.

This year the SCA offered the first of what will be an ongoing series of specialized workshops. Dr. Frank Bayham of CSU Chico led two half-day Osteology Workshops on Thursday, March 22 at the Doubletree Hotel, focusing on distinguishing human from non-human bone in archaeological contexts. Based on the enthusiastic responses from workshop attendees, it was four hours well spent!

This year's Plenary Session acknowledged the arrival of 2001 with an examination of spatial analysis and chronological position in archaeological research. The session, organized by Shelly Davis-King and entitled "2001, A Space Odyssey – Escaping the Gravity of Earth," began with a gorilla mask, a monolith, and the resounding strains of 2001: A Space Odyssey. What followed was two and a half

days of symposia, workshops, roundtables, and poster sessions which proved both stimulating and entertaining.

A reception and silent auction (which netted over \$4000) was held Friday evening at the McHenry Museum and featured music by Ron Bombardier & Gold Country Cajun. Thanks to generous donations by Round Hill Winery and St. Stan's Brewery, many found the courage to take to the dance floor (practicing for the SAAs in New Orleans perhaps?). All reception attendees were given a wineglass embossed with the SCA logo.

Saturday evening the SCA honored several individuals for their contributions to California archaeology. The SCA Lifetime Achievement Award, given for cumulative contributions to California archaeology over a lifetime, was awarded by outgoing SCA President Ken Wilson to Jerald J. Johnson of California State University, Sacramento. A video presentation including interviews with Jerry's former students and colleagues, compiled by SCA President-Elect Dana McGowan, was shown later that evening at a party organized for Jerry by outgoing SCA President Ken Wilson. Other awards

presented this year by the Society for California Archaeology included:

- The Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology was presented by Richard Carrico to Paul Chace.
- The Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award was presented to Glenn Farris by SCA President Sannie Osborn.
- Kashaya Pomo Elder Otis Parrish is this year's recipient of the California Indian Heritage Preservation Award, presented by David A. Fredrickson.
- The Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Award was presented by SCA Avocational Committee Co-Chair Myra Herrmann to Coastal Marine Archaeological Resources.
- David Whitley was awarded the Thomas H. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management.
- The Bennyhoff Award went to Kathleen Hull.
- Alex Degeorgey is the first student to receive the new SCA award for outstanding student paper presented at the Annual Meeting.

Certificate recognition awards were given to Shelly Davis-King, Susan Kerr, Roger La Jeunesse, John Pryor and C. Kristina Roper for their efforts in organizing the Modesto Annual Meeting. Other awardees included outgoing SCA Treasurer Kathy Dowdall, outgoing Southern Vice-President Richard Carrico, Past-President Tom Origer, Janet Eidsness, Greg White, Myra Herrmann, Dan Abeyta, Larry Weigal, Chris and Beth Padon, Janine Loyd, Gloria Pearson, and Deborah Tibbetts.

2001 Annual Meeting Wrap-Up

A theatre performance followed the awards presentations. Friendly Fire: A 49er's Life with the Miwok, performed by Duende Presentations, told the story of the native people of the Mother Lode during the Gold Rush.

This year's annual meeting was attended by 525+ SCA members and others interested in California archaeology. Of special note was the participation of over 50 Native Americans in a special workshop concerning Health Risks Associated with Contaminated Museum Collections organized and chaired by Native American Programs Chair Janet P. Eidsness and Yolanda Chavez. Many, many individuals helped to make the 2001 Annual Meeting a success. John Lytle provided his superb graphic talents for the Program Cover and t-shirt design. Program printing was partially underwritten by a grant from the School of Social Science at California State University, Fresno. Our thanks go to all those who volunteered at the meetings and especially to Conference Coordinator Jeffrey Runsten and the staff of the Doubletree Hotel who worked tirelessly to provide a welcoming and enjoyable environment for the event. Now that the 2001 Annual Meetings are behind us, we look forward to seeing everyone at the Mission Valley Doubletree Hotel in San Diego, April 4-7, 2002!

SCA 2001 Awards

2001 Lifetime Achievement Award for Contributions to California Archaeology Jerald Jay Johnson

Jerald Jay Johnson was recognized at our 2001 Annual Meetings for his outstanding contributions to California archaeology. Jerry received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Davis in 1984. He received his first appointment as an Asst. Professor at California State University, Sacramento during 1969 and is currently Chair of the Anthropology Department. Jerry is most recognized for his scholarly work in central and northeast California. He is also respected internationally for his knowledge relating to Ishi.

2001 Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award to Glenn Farris

The Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award is given for a distinct, noteworthy effort or for cumulative efforts on special topics such as specialized analyses or publication. This year's recipient is Glenn J. Farris, Senior State Archeologist, Cultural Heritage Section, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento and supervisor of the Archeological Collections Lab Unit in West Sacramento. Glenn is one of our profession's most recognized scholars. Over a 20-year period he has published extensively in peer



Top: Jerald J. Johnson (r) Receives his Plaque from Ken Wilson (l), Middle: Glen Farris (l) Receives his Plaque from Sandy Osborne (r), Bottom: Paul Chace (r) Receives his Plaque from Richard Carrico (l). Trudy Haversat and Gary S. Breschini. Copyright 2001. All rights reserved.

2001 Annual Meeting Wrap-Up

reviewed journals and edited books, in archaeological and avocational newsletters, and in a variety of media used for education and public interpretation. He is a true renaissance person, one who is equally comfortable and proficient using the tools of archaeology, ethnography, and history to conduct his own research as well as translating from original sources in French, Russian, and Spanish. His numerous publications and professional collaborations have covered the geographic and temporal expanses of Native California, the American West, New Spain, and Russian America. He has made more accessible to all of us the stories and traditions of the people who inhabited these areas. He has also made significant contributions in his roles as journal and newsletter editor, conference organizer, and executive board member of either the SCA or similar organizations.

2001 Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology to Paul Chace

Paul G. Chace received a B.A. degree in Anthropology in 1962 from California State University, Long Beach and later earned a M.A. in History Museum Programs from the State University of New York, Oneonta. He completed his PhD at the University of California, Riverside. Paul Chace played a major role in the interpretation of Orange County history and prehistory throughout the 1970-1980s and served as Curator of the Bowers Museum in Santa Ana. Dr. Chace was instrumental in establishing the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, a well-respected journal. He has published in a wide variety of journals and is a fellow of the American Anthropological Association. Dr. Chace has been active in the SCA for more than two decades and served as a liaison with several state and federal agencies. His current research interests focus on the overseas Chinese and he is working with contemporary Chinese groups to ensure that their heritage and culture is better preserved and understood.

2001 California Indian Heritage Preservation Award to Otis Parrish

Otis Parrish, a Kashaya Pomo elder, tribal scholar, and archaeologist was this year's recipient of the California Indian Heritage Preservation Award. Otis is the Vice-Chairman of the Kashaya Pomo Tribal Council, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, Assistant Director of the Pheobe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, and a Cultural Conservancy Board Member.

The Kashaya Pomo occupied and many still live in a fairly rugged mountainous region in the northwestern portion of Sonoma County with the Stewarts Point rancheria as its focal community. An essential part of Kashaya culture is the ability to adapt to changes through traditional means,



Otis Parrish

guidance by spiritual leaders, and dreams that, when interpreted, guide ceremonies to protect the Kashaya from the negative effects of changes. This allows otherwise negative changes to support the survival and enhancement of the Kashaya.

From 1941 to 1979, Essie Parrish, the now deceased spiritual leader of the Kashaya Pomo and the mother of Otis Parrish, expressed and encouraged a respect for both traditional and academic knowledge and education. Her teachings fostered successful collaboration with anthropologists and archaeologists that continue to this day.

Otis Parrish demonstrably absorbed his mother's respect for knowledge and education. Among his many accomplishments, he has maintained traditional ways and knowledge; educated anthropologists and archaeologists; published and otherwise documented traditional information on Kashaya lifeways, land use, stories, and history; and contributed to improve the social, economic, and cultural well-being of his community.

It was with sincere appreciation (and a standing ovation) that the SCA presented Otis with his well-deserved award at the 2001 annual meetings. His good friend and one-time professor, Dave Fredrickson did the honors.

2001 Annual Meeting Wrap-Up

David S. Whitley, Ph.D. Recipient Of The Thomas F. King Award For Excellence In Cultural Resource Management

*Russell L. Kaldenberg, Chair
Thomas F. King Award Committee*

The Thomas F. King committee has seen a wide range of nominees over the past five years of its existence, from Tom King himself, to Mike Moratto who had dozens and dozens of nomination letters from students who heard that he was nominated and wanted to let the committee know just how much he had taught them as a teacher, as a mentor, and as a CRM practitioner. As much can be said about this year's recipient. His nomination came to a committee member then just accelerated because someone had heard he had been nominated. His supporters included not only students and coworkers but people from that vast field of rock art interest, the doctors, lawyers, oil field workers, farmers, and orchard tenders and teachers, who, through the photography and study of rock art are able to associate with archaeology, a field they may have chosen as their profession had they not been more practical and had to make a living before they realized one could make a living in cultural resource management.

David is a remarkable scholar. His first love is rock art, but most of his work in cultural resources management has to do with the mitigation of impacts to small sites within a 100 mile radius of his home in Fillmore, California. His company, W & S Consulting has found a niche in undertaking small jobs and asking research questions of the sites located in this type of work. His quality of CRM research for this type of work probably warrants this or a similar award, but he was nominated for "bringing rock art studies out of the closet and into the main stream of California cultural resource management." Indeed, David publishes more on rock art than most California scholars publish on all other aspects of California prehistory. He works with avocationalists throughout the nation, helping them to understand the value of properly documenting and photographing rock art sites. Assists students in realizing the informational potential contained in sites which embody myth, art, religion and culture. He works with Native American communities in saving rock art sites from destruction.

And he works towards understanding what the rock art sites are saying; that they are a message encoded in abstract designs with zoo- and anthropomorphs that, David, working as an archaeological detective, using ethnography and oral accounts, believes that he has found a bit to the puzzle. Not to the whole story, but a portion of it.

His interest in shamanism as related to rock art has assisted in moving beyond the description of rock art as simply designs or hunting magic. I have heard him lecture



Trudy Haversat and Gary S. Breschini. Copyright 2001. All rights reserved.

David S. Whitley

many times and his lecture style is stimulating to the audience, to any audience. He brings archaeology alive for the average American as well as for the scholars. He has published two books this year alone, a beautifully illustrated book on the rock art of California entitled *The Art of the Shaman*, published by the University of Utah Press and *The Handbook of Rock Art Research* published by AltaMira Press. (Both books may be purchased from Coyote Press.) David has taken hundreds of the public on tours of rock art sites throughout the world, they all come back with a better understanding of the value of the art, for art's sake, and the value for the information potential contained within them.

His Ph.D. is from UCLA, his topic was the rock art of the Coso Range in the northcentral Mojave Desert. This was the first dissertation conducted on rock art in the United States. He has written many articles and books about rock art and has written not only scholarly books but popular guide books so that the public can better understand the resource which they are visiting. He has studied in South Africa at Witwatersrand where he also taught. He is recognized world over as an important scholar and is currently studying at Chauvet Cave

2001 Annual Meeting Wrap-Up

in France, working on a mobile rock art interpretive display for the Museum of Copenhagen, and is a member of the Council of Directors of the ICOMOS Committee on Rock Art. First and foremost he is a California archaeologist, specializing in cultural resources management while working to understand and save rock art sites. His interest also includes the origin of art, where he feels that understanding the art produced by humans will also help us to understand the archaeological record better and help us understand the people behind the artifacts.

His work on National Register nominations for rock art sites is among the best in the nation according to the Keeper of the National Register. They are a pleasure to read. This is also an important skill of David's mentioned by his nominees. Not only is he an excellent speaker but he is an outstanding writer also, one who writes beautiful prose which is readable and more importantly, understandable.

Having worked with David and his wife Tammy for many years now, it was indeed a pleasure for me as the committee chair to have been able to make this recommendation to President Wilson and the SCA board. To honor David for his deep commitment to cultural resources and to honor his commitment to a particular segment of it, sound rock art management through documentation, interpretation, and preservation. There is no greater recognition than peer recognition. For many years David has been recognized as an international scholar. With this award he takes his rightful place as being recognized as an outstanding practitioner of cultural resources management at home, in California, as well as in other portions of the world. Thank you David and thank you committee.

Remember, if you have a candidate who has performed in an outstanding manner, something that would honor the career of Dr. Thomas F. King, in the field of Cultural Resource Management, whether it is a single project such as was embodied by the outstanding work of Dr. Brian F. Byrd, or if it was a career of CRM work such as Mike Moratto was honored for, or if it is a combination of CRM projects plus a spectacular speciality such as with Dr. Whitley, we would like to hear from you. Please let me know by January 15, 2002, because remember, the SCA meetings are early again next year.

Also, if you would like to serve on the committee please let me know, we could always use additional assistance. Russell L. Kaldenberg, BLM, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 93555.

2001 Student Paper Award to Alex DeGeorgey

Alex DeGeorgey, California State University, Chico, received the SCA's first Student Paper Award. His paper, *A Geoarchaeological Approach for Investigations in the Cache Creek Primitive Area, Bureau of Land Management, Ukiah Field Office,*

will be published in the *Proceedings*. The Student Paper Award was established by the SCA's Executive Board to recognize the best student paper presented at its Annual Meeting based on prescribed criteria. The award includes a certificate, an awards banquet ticket, and \$250.

Alex DeGeorgey



Announcements

Roberta S. Greenwood Wins the Highest Award in Historical Archaeology

On Friday January 12, 2001 on the docked Queen Mary in Long Beach, Susan Henry Renaud, President of the Society for Historical Archaeology, presented the J.C. Harrington Medal to Roberta S. Greenwood. The ceremony took place at the banquet of the 34th SHA Annual Conference with almost all 700 of those in attendance watching. Bobby Greenwood was honored for her record of well over three decades of excavating and publishing on contact sites, Spanish missions, Mexican ranchos, Gold Mining towns, Overseas Chinese communities and urban neighborhoods that span the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. Her massive publication record runs from the 1968 *The Chapel of Santa Gertrudis* (with R.O. Brown) to her recent award winning 1996 *Down by the Station: Los Angeles Chinatown* and continues to this day with new articles, reports and monographs. Bobby has been very active in several national organizations including the former SOPA and the SHA. Her work as a preservationist and her creation of one of the few museums in the state (City of Ventura) dedicated to historical archaeology are well known. Congratulations to Roberta S. Greenwood, archaeologist and Californian.

Reports and Announcements

2001 Annual Meeting of Federal Preservation Forum in Riverside, Subtitle: 26-28 November, Mission Inn Hotel, Riverside

Rolla Queen

Federal Preservation Forum, a national organization of professionals working with Federal cultural resources management and historic preservation programs, will hold its 2001 Annual Meeting in Riverside, CA, from November 26 to 28. Offered in association with the meeting are training opportunities, including an ESRI certified ARCVIEW training for cultural resources professionals. The meeting will be held at the Mission Inn Hotel in Riverside. Members of the FPF and other professionals working with federal cultural resources management programs are encouraged to attend, as well as submit ideas for presentations and forum topics. More information is available from the FPF website at www.federalpreservationforum.org, or contact Rolla Queen, Local Arrangements Coordinator at Rolla.Queen@blm.gov. Please mark your calendars.

California Statewide Inventory

Marie Cottrell

A statewide historic context themes and property types study for military installations in California was begun in August 1997 and completed in March 2000 by the Department of Defense (DoD). The report covers the Spanish, Mexican, and American military activities in California between the years 1769-1989. This four-volume document, which is also produced on CD, analyzes the way in which historic buildings and structures have been evaluated by the various military branches in California and provides a methodological and contextual framework to guide future work. The document has two essential purposes: to report on the status of historic buildings and structures inventories that have been conducted on California military bases, and to move toward a statewide and interservice approach to completing the work that remains to be done. The report addresses the need for a more consistent approach to evaluating historic military buildings and structures in California and provides the military service branches with a coordinated approach to historic property evaluation.

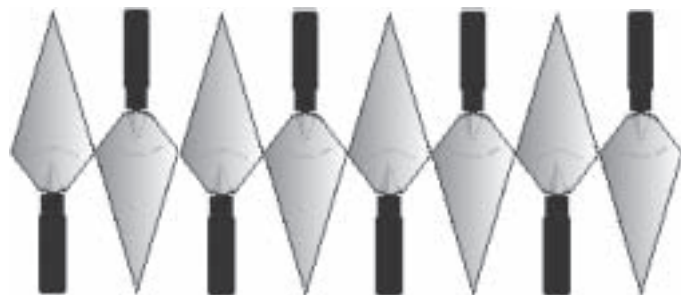
This is the first time anywhere in the United States that such a broad-based project has been undertaken. The report will be useful to historic preservation managers both on active DoD military installations, former military facilities converted to civilian use by base closure, and formerly used defense sites from World War II and earlier time periods. Although the primary focus of the report is on the built

environment, the contextual information should also be of interest to historical archaeologists working on military sites. The project was conceived and carried out jointly by the DoD (including the Marine Corps, Army, Navy, and Air Force) and the California Office of Historic Preservation, with assistance from the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research; and was funded in its entirety by the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program. The report was prepared by Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation and JRP Historical Consulting Services under contract to the Sacramento District Corps of Engineers.

Update: Presidio of San Diego, San Diego, California

Anita Cohen-Williams and Jack Williams

During 2000-2001, the Center for Spanish Colonial Research activities have continued to focus on laboratory analysis of materials recovered between 1992 and 1998 from the north wing of the Presidio of San Diego site. This settlement represented the first non-Indian community to be established in California. Between 1769 and 1834 the presidio served as one of Spain and Mexico's major military colonies on the Pacific Rim. The study area consisted of a series of rooms and walled yards that represented residences dating principally to 1776-1835. The complex included one of the residences of the comandante (circa 1781-1800), a section of the adobe ramparts, an alleyway, a communal barracks, a warehouse, and numerous one-room houses and adjacent kitchens. The project was designed to define and recover materials from an area of the site endangered by the continuing collapse of an adjacent cliff. The ongoing work has been undertaken by center staff, Elderhostel service learning participants and a variety of graduate and undergraduate students. The first major publication to include information recovered from the effort, a four volume series on the history and archaeology of the presidios of California, will be completed during the winter/spring of 2001. The preparation of comprehensive project findings is expected to continue through 2005. The work was made possible by grants and support from Americorps, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and a grant from the State Historic Preservation Office.



Web Sites of Interest:**Federal Preservation Forum**

<http://www.federalpreservationforum.org>

Archaeological Research Web Resources

<http://www.har-indy.com/links.html>

Bipolar Reduction: Variability or Chaos?

from Chris Hardaker

<http://flashpages.prodigy.net/hardaker/index.html>

PaleoIndian Reading List

from Professor Larry Todd, Colorado State University

<http://lamar.colostate.edu/~lctodd/palread.htm>

Glossary of Masonry Terms

from the Northwest Masonry Guide

<http://www.masonryinstitute.com/guide/glossary/>

International Association for Obsidian Studies

<http://archnet.uconn.edu/topical/lithic/tech/abiaos.htm>

California State Office of Historic Preservation

<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/index.htm>

Guide to Working with Section 106

from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

<http://www.achp.gov/regs.html>

Cornell's NHPA Web Site and 106 Discussion.

<http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/16/470.html>

106 Process flow chart from the GSA.

<http://hydra.gsa.gov/pbs/pt/call-in/flowchart.htm>

The ABCs of NAGPRA

from San Francisco State University

<http://www.sfsu.edu/~nagpra/defs.htm>



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

California Historical Resources Information System

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) has administered a statewide inventory system since the late 1970's. Through the years, the structure of the statewide inventory system has evolved to meet changing needs and demands. The OHP envisions the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) to similarly change in response to new mission goals and objectives.

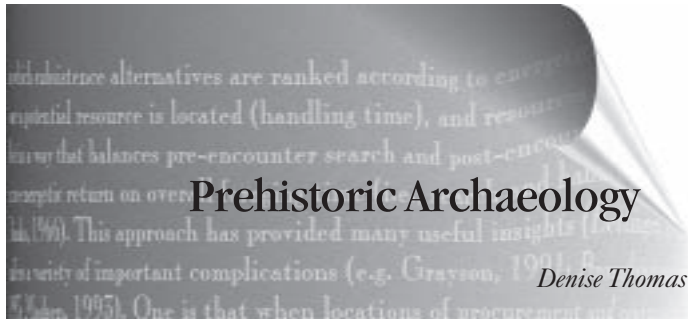
The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) would like to take this opportunity to speak to the members of the Society of California Archeology regarding the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). In the recent weeks some unfortunate misinformation involving the Northeast Information Center (NEIC) on the campus of the California State University, Chico has circulated through the Cultural Resources Management (CRM) community. At a meeting called by Dr. Frank Bayham, NEIC Coordinator, in August 2000, OHP was informed of fiscal and administrative difficulties at NEIC. In October 2000 the OHP staff met with Dr. Frank Bayham, NEIC Coordinator, to further discuss these issues. The OHP subsequently considered several alternatives to address these problems. In a meeting held May 3, 2001 in Chico, John Thomas, CHRIS Coordinator, Dr. Bayham and the financial personnel from both OHP and the CSU, Chico Foundation worked out an arrangement to keep the Information Center at CSU, Chico.

In further news involving CHRIS, the South Coastal Information Center is losing incumbent coordinator Dr. Lynne Christenson. Lynne has dedicated many years of cooperation and service as Coordinator of the South Coastal Information Center and the OHP to carry out its mandates. Her efforts are greatly appreciated. OHP would like to take this opportunity to thank Lynne for her major contributions to CHRIS and wish her the best in her future endeavors. San Diego State University will remain the host institution with the Information Center moving back into the Anthropology Department. The Information Center will be moving to a larger facility with better access for in-house record searches and research. OHP will provide the new address at a time closer to the actual move.

OHP would like to establish better lines of communication with the CRM community regarding CHRIS. To that end, OHP would like to suggest that we be included on both the Northern and Southern Data Sharing Meetings for 2001. It is our hope that we can avoid the kind of misinformation that occurred involving NEIC by participating in these data sharing meetings and keeping concerned individuals informed with the scope and direction of OHP and CHRIS.

John Thomas, CHRIS Coordinator, can be reached at the Office of Historic Preservation by email jthom@ohp.parks.ca.gov or telephone (916) 653-9125.

New Publications



This series offers an annotated bibliography of recent published and some unpublished literature pertinent to current debates and methods in Californian archaeology. Prehistoric and historical archaeology will appear in alternate issues. If you have any news or ideas about how this section can better fit the needs of its audience feel free to email the authors: DThomas2@exchange.csuchico.edu or dellriott@psln.com. Please limit contributions to those that can be easily accessed by all members of the SCA and have appeared within the last five years.

Bettinger, Robert L.
1999 From Traveler to Processor: Regional Trajectories of Hunter-Gatherer Sedentism in the Inyo-Mono Region, California. In *Settlement Pattern Studies in the Americas: Fifty Years since Viru*. Brian R. Billman and Gary M. Feinman, editors. Pp. 39-55. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.

In this chapter, Bettinger explores the possible causation of change in settlement strategies in the Owens Valley. Between 3500 to 1000 BP, hunter-gatherer groups shifted from a highly mobile strategy to primarily a sedentary settlement system. Although environmental and resource factors have been used to explain this phenomenon, Bettinger contends that the change did not occur due to independent functional conditions, but rather due to complex relationships involving technology, population growth, and resource depletion. The author discusses ecology, hunter-gatherer demographics, and microeconomic/ evolutionary ecological principles to draw theoretical inferences to explain subsistence shifts and settlement patterns. These models, primarily the "traveler-processor model," are applied to the archaeological record of the Inyo-Mono region. In conclusion, Bettinger asserts that a shift to a sedentary system was not directly related to resource depletion due to population increase, but rather, the result of storage-based resource intensification. To test this theory, he constructed a model to predict caching decisions whereby resources are either considered front-loaded (roots, meats, and fish) or back-loaded (seeds and nuts) depending upon differences in storage time versus handling time. Considering the key staples within California and the Great Basin are back-loaded resources, Bettinger suggests that caching developed from a private-goods system whereby population growth was a direct result.

Johnson, Lynn, David L. Wagner, and Craig E. Skinner
1999 Geochemistry of Archaeological Obsidian Sources in

the Saline Range, Death Valley National Park, California. In *Proceedings of Conference on Status of Geologic Research and Mapping in Death Valley National Park, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 4-11, 1999*. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 99-153, pp.118-120.

Geochemical studies of the Saline Range, located within Death Valley National Park, began in 1989. The initial investigation focused on locating and mapping primary obsidian outcrops as well as secondary deposits. Prehistoric use of these materials was also recorded and analyzed. The study included systematic sampling for the purpose of creating a geochemical database for archaeological specimen fingerprinting. Labs involved in referencing the samples included University of Missouri Research Reactor Facility and the Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Lab. The results of both neutron-activation analysis and x-ray fluorescence (XRF) confirmed that there were three distinct geochemical signatures for the Saline Range deposits. Provisionally, these sources have been named Saline Valley 1, Saline Valley 2, and Saline Valley 3. The authors stress the importance of systematic sampling in differentiating intra-source geochemical variability.

Porcasi, Judith F. and Harumi Fujita
2000 The Dolphin Hunters: A Specialized Prehistoric Maritime Adaptation in the Southern California Channel Islands and Baja California. *American Antiquity* 65(3):543-566.

The authors investigate the causation of high dolphin frequencies in mammalian archaeofauna in the California Channel Islands and Baja California. It has conventionally been perceived that pinnipeds, based on prey choice models, would have served as the highest ranked marine resources in this region. Porcasi and Fujita have reported higher percentage of dolphin remains compared to pinniped remains. Conclusions made within this article are based on archaeofaunal collections from Eel Point, San Clemente Island (CA-SCLI-43), Little Harbor of Santa Catalina (CA-SCAI-17), and Thousand Springs on San Nicolas Island (CA-SNI-11). The authors use NISP (number of identified specimens) rather than the MNI (minimum number of individuals) for interpreting faunal frequencies. Due to the inherent inflation of the NISP attributed to the larger elements of dolphins compared to pinnipeds, a 30% error was introduced into the analysis. Even after this adjustment, Porcasi and Fujita still report a high proportion of dolphin remains. They explore previous justifications for this phenomenon including scavenging and "schlepping" associated with natural mass standings. However, they state that the quantity found at the sites is too great for this to be a reasonable explanation. Instead, Porcasi and Fujita contend, based on ethnographic data, that dolphins could have been taken quite easily by driving herds into narrow coves and shallow waters. This is accomplished by creating disruptive sounds, which confuses the animals. Therefore, dolphins could have been a higher-ranked resource based on the larger meat package with relatively minor energetic cost.

Federal Report

Federal Report

Russell L. Kaldenberg

Archaeology Month was an excellent opportunity for California heritage specialists to tell the story of preservation in their local communities across the State. One of our best vehicles this year has been the beautiful California Archaeology Month Poster which features a polychromatic rock art design from the Los Angeles Rocketdyne site. On behalf of the Society I entered the poster in the annual Society for American Archaeology's Poster of the Year contest. We won second place! We were only beaten out by Wyoming, whose posters always have a wonderful vista of the state—which will always be hard to beat. But, congratulations colleagues, the poster got us well deserved attention.

In honor of Archaeology Month several federal and state agencies worked together to bring the public "The first Millennium Conference on the California Desert" which was held in Barstow, California May 9-12. Over 300 attendees

the Mojave River Valley Archaeological Society, the Friends of Calico and the City of Barstow.

Brian Fagan from the University of California, Santa Barbara provided the keynote speech during lunch on Thursday, May 11. His topic on world heritage tourism was not only informative but humorous. The crowd roared with his examples of his experiences travelling to reknowned places only to find them so crowded it was difficult to move; and examples of sites being loved to death. Brian is writing a book on California Prehistory. This event gave him an opportunity to meet some of the archaeologists he needs to know to finish his writing project.

The evening keynote speaker was Huell Howser, of PBS's California Gold program. He discussed the history of the California Deserts and the interesting characters which use the desert and those who live in it. For him, the oral histories of the "desert rat" make the desert unique and help provide for stories to entertain his viewers. He says that he is considering cancelling California Gold to begin just focusing



Federal Agency News

listened to papers ranging from the first billion years of the earth's life to the historical research value of that tried and true publication, Desert Magazine. In all, there were 64 papers dedicated to the conference topics. This was the first time such a conference integrating paleontology, prehistory and history was attempted at such a level. The target audience was certainly the professional, but our goal was to bring managers and the general public into the conference so they could understand that the resource base we are dealing with is diminishing and if we are not careful 1,000 years from now we will have little if anything left of the history of the human use of the desert or of the paleontological resource, which is also extremely important to our understanding of the planet. Based upon evaluations and comments it is very possible that it will happen again, in a few years.

The conference was developed by the California Desert Managers group, particularly PACRAT (Paleontology and Cultural Resources Action Team) and was hosted by the Department of Defense, Department of the Interior, California Department of State Parks and Recreation, and CALTRANS. Support was generously supplied by the Society for California Archaeology, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Brian F. Mooney and Associates, RECON, EDAW, LSA Associates, Diamond Pacific, Discovery Works, Tierra Environmental,

on the desert, which has a lifetime of stories in itself. He is interested in Social Justice for Californians and is, of course, very interested in ensuring that our heritage lasts for another millennium or more. When I greeted him and told him I would introduce him around he said thanks but before the evening was over he would have met everyone at least once if not twice. True to his word, he had people asking for autographs, wanting to know his home phone number and telling him about their favorite places. He did his own investigative work and by the time evening was out he had a number of home numbers so he could contact folks about their favorite topic, and maybe, who knows, Henry James, Jay von Werlhof, Judyth Reed, or Sally Cunkelman, or some other SCA member may be the next one to find the gold on Huell's wonderful program.

Surprisingly, few papers were submitted which discussed the earliest use and occupation of the desert. Twenty years ago the agenda would have been dominated by pre-Clovis studies. In the session on early occupation of the desert interesting discussions were presented by all of the speakers, but Fred Budinger went into great detail on the Lake Manix lithic industry, Bob Yohe talked about the transition to the bow and arrow technology as has been obtained from his research at Rose Spring, and David Whitley discussed the Newberry/Gypsum phase as discovered at Newberry Cave

Federal Report

south of Barstow. He also detailed his recent rock art work at the site. Ron Dorn went into detail on desert patination studies and dating methods and standards.

One of the unique sessions was the segment on "Pioneering Women Archaeologists in the Desert." The struggles of Isabel Kelly, Elizabeth Crozier Campbell, Carobeth Laird, Dee Simpson and Emma Lou Davis were discussed. There were very few dry eyes in the house.

A tremendous amount of new information on the history of Lake Cahuilla was given during the session. Both Jerry Schaeffer and Don Laylander gave outstanding talks about the late history of the lake and ethnographic accounts which help bridge the information gap between archaeological techniques and oral traditions.

Desert history was a fascinating segment of the conference, from desert trails, to the history of decorative rock mining to Indian Trails and small tract houses. An excellent paper by James Barnes a graduate student from Sonoma State University talked about the two year history of the town of Reilly, in the Argus Mountain Range in Inyo County. His research and conclusions regarding this 19th century "stock" scam was extremely well received. The archaeological record has been augmented by archival research and has made the research come alive and talk to the researchers as well as the audience.

Another very interesting yet different approach to archaeology was a paper given by Matt Bischoff of SRI, on the history and preservation plan for the General George S. Patton WWII training camps which were located throughout the California, Nevada and Arizona deserts in anticipation of Patton's attacks on Rommel and the Germans occupying North Africa.

Seamless management papers were given by Darrel Gundrum, of Ft. Irwin, Roger Kelly from the NPS, and Tim Canaday from Death Valley. One of the most creative papers was the one on "Desert Bootlegging" by Cliff Walker. I cannot summarize all of the papers but I can say that they were all excellent. A good time was had by everyone.

All of the attendees who registered for the conference at the full conference rate will be getting a single copy of the Conference Proceedings in approximately one year. The Proceedings Editors are Mark Allen, Pomona College, Judyth Reed, BLM Ridgecrest, and M. C. Hall, University of California, Riverside. They plan to publish enough copies through a local press so that others will be able to purchase a copy for their use. A debt of gratitude is owed to Clarence Everly from the Department of Defense, John Hammil from the Department of the Interior, the staff at San Bernardino State University, the leadership at Barstow Community College, and Roger Kelly from the National Park Service, San Francisco.

An outstanding closing session lasted until 6:30 pm, with Roger Kelly representing Frank McMannamon, Fred Bruier representing the DOD, Marilyn Nickels representing the national BLM Office, Courtney Coyle representing Native American interests, Mr. Brian Mooney speaking on behalf of local planning issues, Greg Thomson discussing management issues and John Hammil facilitating. More than 80 people were there at the closing and they all wanted to interact with the speakers.

Excellent poster sessions were sponsored by Ft. Irwin, California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program, Friends of Calico, Diamond Pacific, Maturango Museum and the Twenty Mule Team Borax Road Association.

Field Trips were led by Dr. David Whitley to Inscription Canyon where rock site management and interpretation was discussed; Rainbow Basin and Lake Manix where George Jefferson and Bob Reynolds discussed the Paleontology and early prehistory. The other trip was to the Old Spanish Trail and Route 66. It was led by Roger Hatheway. The Mojave River Valley Archaeological Society sponsored a Friday night bar-b-que complete with blue grass music. They also sponsored an open house.

Saturday night the Friends of Calico had their annual Spring Meeting where they focused their discussion on the contributions of Dee Simpson and Emma Lou Davis to desert prehistory and where Fred Budinger, the Calico Site Manager, led a discussion of their continued work on the development of a research and visitor center which would be located at or near the Calico Archaeological Site.

The California Historical Resources Information System's active conversion from a paper to an electronic system was displayed for all three days of the Millennium conference. John Thomas, Eric Allison, and Doug Mende worked with potential users of the system and explained its benefit not only to the Information Centers but to the users. The scheduled completion of the electronic conversion is about October. All of the partners should be able to use it by then. Issues remain that are being worked on. Issues include operations, record updates, and the cost of maintaining the system.

Several concerned users have recently met to discuss these issues and others including the future of the CHRIS system. The need for more communication with users by the CHRIS staff was recognized. One of the suggestions presented was that the CHRIS staff needs to be able to work closely with the users. They need to know who they are. Addresses of users is needed for more regular contact. Also, it was suggested by Dr. Knox Mellon that the OHP have a column in the SCA newsletter to keep the CHRIS user up to date. This would provide updates by the OHP on what they are working on, the status of the electrification of statewide records and would provide the SCA membership with easy access to the OHP members responsible for CHRIS.

Another suggestion was that Dr. Mellon meet regularly with his counterparts in other land managing agencies to discuss the benefits of having the CHRIS system function in a uniform manner that would provide information to the land managers in a consistent, uniform and expedient manner. Dr. Mellon will take a leadership role in meeting with his counterparts. He will also attempt to seek adequate funding from additional sources to run the Information Center in California. An editorial note is warranted here, of all of the agencies which need a staff archaeologist and do not have one, Fish and Game still needs to hire archaeologists. They manage huge tracts of land with important archaeological sites yet do not have the expertise to care for the sites. I am hoping that, since they are in charge of the biological data system for lands throughout the state, that they can also be convinced to partner with CHRIS as well as hire the adequate cultural staff to do the job which has so gone wanting for such a long time. Model states which have a system up and running include Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming. Each state charges some type of user fee at some stage in the site recordation or information access steps of record use.

For those of you interested in getting some desert experience or in saving the past for the future, California BLM is in its third year of its Archaeological and Cultural Resource Awareness Program. It is modeled after the Forest Service's successful Passport in Time program. All of the projects the last three years have been located in the forested field offices of California. This year the Ridgecrest Field Office is hosting a reverse archaeology project in the Lava Mountains, close to the town of Red Mountain. The project's goals are to try and determine what types of artifacts were removed from the site when it was subjected to major episodes of looting nearly 25 years ago, catalogue the artifacts, analyze the data, and then rake and shovel the site to its natural condition as it appears to have been over 25 years ago. Maturango Museum is co-sponsoring the project and will assist in the analysis and report completion. The site is written about in popular rock hounding journals and is well known locally. The project will last three days in September, over Labor Day weekend, except for Monday which is Labor Day. Four wheel drive vehicle is recommended as it is sandy in some areas. The project is also hosted by the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program as well as the BLM. Sixty people can be accommodated on a first come basis. Contact Judyth E. Reed at 760-384-5422 if you are interested. All participants will get good desert experience. If there are enough volunteers, additional inventory will also be conducted. All participants will receive a project T-Shirt for their efforts.

Contact me at 916 978-4635 if you have information which you would like to have included in this report.

The Metini Village Project

Continued from page 1

education program. There is no question that archaeologists are becoming increasingly involved with local stakeholders and public outreach in implementing successful research programs in California state parks. What makes this project somewhat unique is that from the very outset the Metini Village site was recognized as a sacred place by the contemporary Kashaya Pomo. This raised some interesting challenges in the development of the research design and public outreach program.

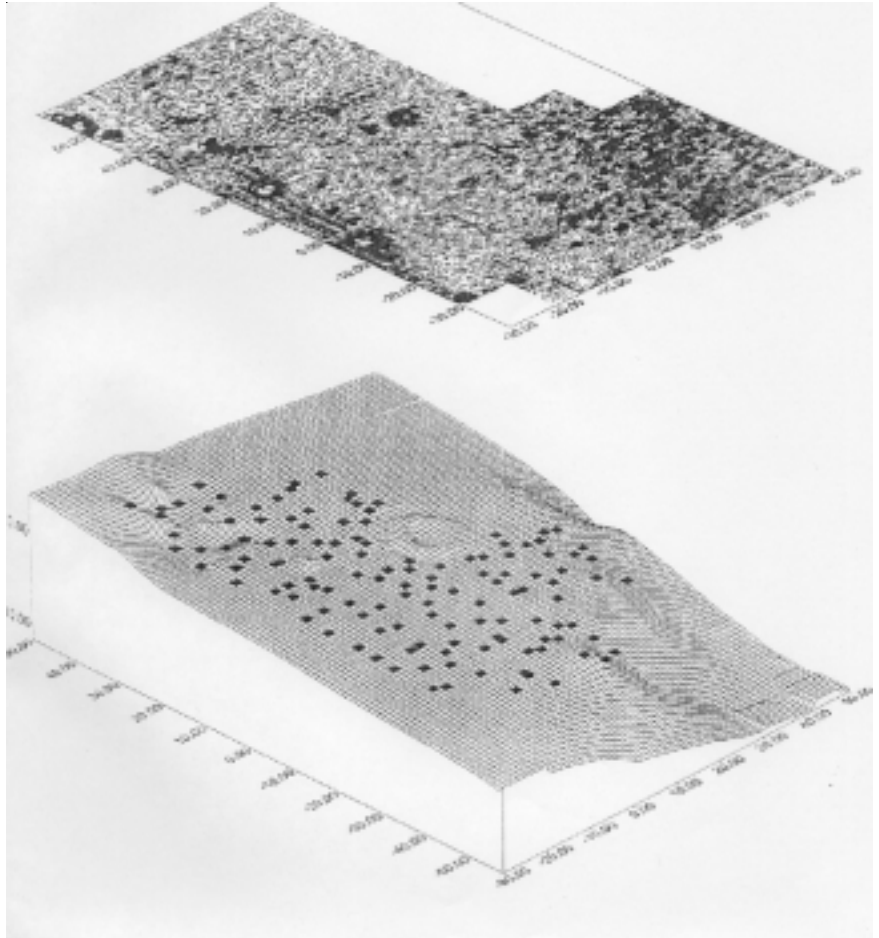
Metini As A Sacred Place

Since Metini is considered a place of great spiritual reverence to the Kashaya Pomo, it has been off-limits to archaeologists working in the Fort Ross State Historic Park for many years. Our collaborative program represents the first detailed investigation of the site since it was initially recorded in 1935 and 1949. The center of the site is marked by a substantial pit feature, measuring about 13 meters in diameter, with a prominent berm that rises about .3 to .5 meters above the surface. This pit feature is viewed with special deference by Kashaya peoples, as they recognize it as the remains of a round house structure where the ceremonies and dances of their ancestors took place. The proposed work at Metini raised the ticklish question of whether archaeological research can be undertaken at places imbued with sacred meaning. That is, can archaeologists undertake field programs that are sensitive to the sacred nature of a place but still robust enough to address questions raised by contemporary native peoples and scholars alike about the history, lives, and encounters of the people who once lived there?

We believe that field programs can be created collaboratively that provide balance between the sacredness of the place and the study of the past. In our investigation of Metini, the spiritual significance of the site took center stage in all decisions made about the project. All participants on the project had to respect and follow Kashaya "rules" about the proper etiquette of working on a sacred place. This involved treating the site with proper respect at all times, following strict taboos such as inhibiting women to be on the site during their menstrual period, forbidding any excavation near the "round house" depression, and minimizing subsurface impacts in other areas. Field crews were carefully comprised so that they included Kashaya Pomo participants, State Park archaeologists, and U.C. Berkeley students and staff.

We implemented an experimental "contextual" approach that employs practice theory to investigate the magnitude,

Figure 2: Topographic, Magnetometer and Artifact Isopleth Maps Showing the Spatial layout of Metini Village.



direction, and meaning of culture change that resulted from culture contact. The approach builds upon a major tenet of practice theory – that individuals will enact and construct their underlying organizational principles, world views, and social identities in the ordering of daily life. Previous work in the Fort Ross State Historic Park demonstrated the promise of this approach that examines both change and continuity in cultural practices through the detailed spatial analysis of architectural features, extramural space, midden deposits, artifacts, and food remains (Lightfoot, et al. 1998, Lightfoot, et al. 1997). We viewed the work at Metini as an opportunity to refine further the methodology for this contextual approach, and to address questions about the chronology of the site and treatment of Indian workers at Fort Ross that were raised by collaborating tribal scholars.

The field program was designed to be as non-intrusive as possible by maximizing information about the spatial organization of the site based on surface and near-surface investigations before subsurface testing was undertaken. Our strategy was to undertake the work in several coordinated phases that allowed Kashaya Pomo, State Park, and U.C. Berkeley participants to comment upon each phase of investigation. After each phase of investigation was

completed, participating scholars and elders provided input for designing the next phase based on the results of the preceding one. The basic idea was to start with a series of surface and near-surface investigations that could be used to construct an increasingly more detailed model of the site structure before any significant subsurface intrusions were allowed. As the site structure came into focus, and potential house structures, middens, and activity areas began to emerge, native scholars and elders could provide more informed opinions about areas of the site where excavation should be prohibited for spiritual reasons, and areas where it may be useful for better understanding the past. Thus, our initial goal was to construct a model of the spatial structure of the site that could then be used to make informed decisions about the strategic placement of excavation units that would not compromise the sacred nature of the place.

The multi-phased field program began with the least intrusive methods. We began by producing a detailed topographic map of Metini using an optical transit and tape. This was followed by two detailed geophysical surveys, one employing a Geometrics G-858 cesium gradiometer and the other a Geonics EM-38 electromagnetic conductivity instrument. We then conducted an intensive collection of

surface materials employing a systematic, unaligned sampling strategy. This involved the random selection of one unit (1-by-1 meter in size) from each 5-by-5 meter grid unit mapped across the site (4% sample fraction). A total 183 units were collected from across the site area that measured about 90 meters (north/south) in length and 65 meters (east/west) in width. Each unit was surface collected by removing the overlying grass turf (about 8-10 cm in depth) so that a clear view of the ground surface could be had. All artifacts were collected and provenienced by surface unit. No surface collection units were placed near the “round house” depression.

The first phases of research were designed to document the spatial layout of Metini Village by producing a series of overlapping topographic, geophysical, and artifact isopleth maps (Figure 2). The spatial structure of the site, constructed from both surface and near surface investigations, was then used to place test excavations. Members of the research team collaborated in the placement of three excavation units (each 1-by-1 m in size) to evaluate specific geophysical anomalies and surface artifact spatial patterns. Each excavation unit was dug to sterile level.

While the results are still preliminary, the field investigation suggests that Metini was a planned village. Metini residents constructed a substantial pit structure in the center of the village. Based on Kashaya oral traditions, this structure served as a communal “round house” for holding dances, ceremonies, and other ritual activities. The area immediately west of the large pit structure appears to have been demarcated as a “clean” zone. Few geophysical anomalies were found in this area, and the density of artifacts and faunal remains were very sparse. Kashaya Pomo tribal scholars noted that this would have been the place where outdoor dances and ceremonies took place. They indicated that such areas were traditionally kept clean of trash. The eastern section of the site contained the majority of materials resulting from the daily performance of domestic practices (e.g., food processing, preparation, cooking). It appears that households may have resided in the southeastern quadrant of the site, immediately south of the “round house” structure.

Outreach Program

The field work at Metini was planned from the outset to be part of a broader outreach program of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Under the direction of Breck Parkman, a Web Site had already been established to foster public outreach and education about the Fort Ross Colony. Known as the “Fort Ross ~ Global Village” Web Site (<http://www.mcn.org/ed/ross/gv.htm>), it links together researchers, teachers, and students from California, Alaska, and Russia who are studying Fort Ross history. One component of the Web Site in the spring of 1999 was to expose students and other interested people to the field methods and practices of archaeology in the Fort Ross State

Historic Park by having them participate in the Metini Village project. Daily updates on field work could be downloaded by participating classes in Russian, Alaska, and northern California. Teachers from local grade schools in northern California were invited to take part in the outreach program that provided their classes with opportunities to follow the field work on the Web Site and to visit the Metini Village field program.

The outreach program involved four specific activities:

- 1) **Teacher Workshop.** Teachers from nearby grade schools in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties were contacted about participating in the outreach program. During the 1998 field season, eight grade school teachers from nearby schools participated in a two-day (June 16th, 17th) workshop at the Metini Village site. They were introduced to the research questions being asked by the project, and the field methods employed to address the questions. The teachers were also introduced to Kashaya Pomo elders, who emphasized the importance of oral traditions and cultural values in understanding their tribal history. The teachers provided advice and guidance on the kinds of materials that may be appropriate to present on the Web Site for grade school students (primarily 4th graders).
- 2) **Classroom Visits.** An outreach team of U.C. Berkeley students visited several of the schools prior to the planned outreach program in April and May, 1999. The Berkeley students outlined the research design of the project and presented slides from the 1998 field season. They also had a “show and tell” session with artifacts and other archaeological remains from the site.

The outreach visits were coordinated by Autumn Payne, a graduating senior majoring in Anthropology at Berkeley.
- 3) **Daily Updates.** During the spring 1999 field season, daily updates of field findings from the Metini were uploaded to the Fort Ross ~ Global Village Web Site. This allowed the participating grade schools in the local area to keep informed of the latest findings of the project, as well as other participating classrooms in Alaska and Russia. Students could contact members of the outreach team with questions via e-mail. Daily updates were provided for the last two weeks of April and early May. They were written by Anne Olney, an Anthropology major at Berkeley, and Roberta Jewett, a senior staff member of the project. In addition, Breck Parkman and Anne Olney sent a dispatch from the Society for California Archaeology Meetings in Sacramento on April 24 and 25, where a paper on the Metini Village site was presented by Otis Parrish. Other kinds of information were also presented as part of the outreach program. For example, there was an update on “what is a site grid,” and some Kashaya oral traditions were presented, such as the “Yellowjacket and the Fleas.” In addition, some favorite

Articles

Kashaya Pomo recipes for cooking fried seaweed, acorn mush, and abalone and gravy were also put on the Web Site.

- 4) School Visits to Metini. Three schools made field trips to the Fort Ross State Historic Park to view and participate in the archaeological investigation (Figure 1). The nearby Fort Ross school visited on April 29th, while the Horicon School and Kashaya School (on the Kashaya Pomo reservation) toured the site on April 30th. The field trips were structured as follows. The students were introduced to Metini Village through a tour of the site. The students then discussed Kashaya Pomo history with tribal elders, Violet Parrish-Chappell and Vivian Wilder. Different field techniques were then demonstrated, including the use of the optical transit, gradiometer, surface collection methods, and excavation methods. Finally, the students were divided into "field teams" that participated in collecting surface units and/or screening sediments from excavation units.

In sum, the outreach program was successful in highlighting to young students the importance of using archaeology and native oral traditions for studying the past. In experimenting with the outreach program, participating members of the research team learned much about what works with grade school students and what does not. We found teaching sessions involving Kashaya scholars and archaeologists to be a powerful combination. Tribal scholars talked about the "Kashaya" as a living, vibrant people with a long history, and archaeologists discussed the kinds of methods that can be employed to unearth this history and make it come alive.

Conclusion

The future of running successful archaeology programs in California state parks will depend upon working closely with local stakeholders and developing education programs that reach the broader public. There is no question that these important components of archaeological research will prove challenging to future investigators. However, our experience suggests that collaborative ventures can lead to significant refinements in our field methods and theoretical perspectives resulting in much more sophisticated research and outreach programs. Given the sacred significance of Metini Village, we were forced to rethink how we would approach the study of the site. Much information about site structure can be obtained from surface and near surface investigations using relatively non-intrusive methods (especially on relatively shallow sites in California). But there is a tendency to both underuse and undervalue these methods in comparison to excavation. In situations where sites are protected, such as on state park land, it makes good sense to begin to devote more effort in developing surface and near surface methods and interpretations, which can then be employed in developing strategic and sensitive excavation strategies that minimize impact to archaeological

remains. Our collaboration with Kashaya Pomo participants was critical in pushing us to maximize archaeological information that can be obtained from non-intrusive field methods. Berkeley students were also exposed to the importance of oral traditions and oral histories for understanding the past by Kashaya Pomo elders who lead "teaching sessions" on their tribal history and cultural values. And there is no question that the public outreach program was vastly improved by the joint participation of state park archaeologists, native elders and tribal scholars, and U.C. Berkeley students and staff.

Acknowledgments

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Old Town San Diego State Historic Park McCoy House Reconstruction Project

D.L. Felton

The California Department of Parks and Recreation recently completed reconstruction of the 1869 James McCoy House in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. This reconstruction was part of a larger enhancement project that included extensive archaeological testing and data recovery excavations.

Old Town San Diego SHP is an urban park that includes restored and reconstructed historic buildings housing a variety of museums, shops and restaurants. The Presidio on the hill adjacent to the park was the location of the first Spanish settlement in Alta California, established in 1769. By the early 1820s, Presidio occupants began to construct residences on the river terrace below the older fortified site, in what later came to be known as Old Town San Diego. The town thrived until the 1860s, after which most development shifted elsewhere. The opulent 2-story McCoy House, constructed in 1869 by Senator James McCoy, was one of the last major development in Old Town prior to its decline.

San Diego's light rail system was extended to Old Town in the mid-1990s, and a transit center constructed adjacent to a relatively undeveloped area of the park. The light rail development transformed this area into a major park entrance, and stimulated efforts to enhance visitors services and historic landscape authenticity. Improvements included removal of modern streets, re-creation of historic grades, new fences and other landscape enhancements, as well as reconstruction of the 1869 McCoy House for use as a visitor's center.

These developments included archaeological testing and data recovery investigations associated with light rail construction, street re-alignment, landscape improvements, and reconstruction of the McCoy House. Archeological and historical investigations conducted between 1991 and 1995 provided a rich body of information about the people and buildings that once occupied the area, and shed considerable light on major landscape changes over the past 200 years. The McCoy House site was first tested in 1992. This work indicated that significant portions of its foundations remained intact, but also suggested that substantially earlier deposits were also present on the site. A more comprehensive excavation program was undertaken in 1995 to provide input

The McCoy House (early 1870s photo).



into the reconstruction design development process. This work exposed the brick foundations of the McCoy House, as well as stone and kiln-waster footings representing at least two older adobe buildings that occupied the site previously. These are assumed to be associated with Maria Eugenia Silvas, who owned the property prior to 1851. The date she acquired the parcel is unknown, although the artifacts recovered suggest that it was occupied by the 1830s.

The evidence of the earlier buildings and Mexican Republic (1821-1846) era deposits beneath the McCoy House caused a number of citizen groups to question the desirability of reconstructing the later McCoy House on the site. The Department of Parks and Recreation persisted with its reconstruct program, based on current operational needs and the fact that the reconstruction was approved in a General Plan adopted in 1977. This controversy resulted in a lawsuit that was ultimately dismissed, and work on the reconstruction proceeded in late 1998.

Major data recovery excavations were undertaken Fall 1998-Spring 1999 to clear the McCoy building site of deposits likely to be disturbed by construction. Additional data recovery and monitoring continued through the construction phase. Throughout the project, archaeological staff worked closely with planners and contractors to design low impact development alternatives to protect intact archaeological resources where possible. Staff archaeologists were very capably assisted by a team of young workers from the National Civilian Community Corps, a Federal community service program administered by AmeriCorps. Archaeological field and laboratory work continued in Old Town San Diego until completion of the reconstruction and landscaping project in Spring 2000.

The 1998-2000 work helped clarify results of the 1995 Design Development phase discoveries on the McCoy House site, and considerably expanded understanding of the archaeological resources present elsewhere on the block (Block 408). Relatively little new information was recovered about the McCoy House itself, although a large, domed brick cistern not previously known was documented. This was apparently used to capture runoff: "rain water cisterns" were common in the 19th and early 20th century in semi-arid areas of the American west not served by municipal water systems.

Substantial additional evidence of earlier occupation of the site were discovered during recent data recovery excavations. Adobe walls representing at least one additional building were encountered, although it remains unclear whether this structure was associated with the Silvas ownership or the subsequent Ames occupation. Extensive deposits of cattle bones, building debris and other artifacts were recovered across much of the site. Ceramics include English, and Chinese exports, most of which appear to be typical of styles popular in the 1830s and 1840s. Large quantities of unglazed brown wares, presumably manufactured by Native Americans for the use of pueblo residents, were also recovered.

Articles

Elsewhere on Block 408, the 1999 excavations investigated parcels not sampled extensively during previous phases. This work confirmed earlier assertions about the archaeological sensitivity of this area of Old Town, exposing a number of well preserved architectural features and other deposits. Of particular interest were largely intact foundations and tile floors on the Fitch-Carrillo parcel, which was purportedly the site of one of the first residences constructed outside the Presidio in the 1820s. Henry Delano Fitch and his wife, Josefa Carrillo, loom large in California history and folklore. Fitch was a Yankee trader who came to California soon after the Mexican War of Independence, and fell in love with the daughter of the prominent Carrillo family. When forbidden to marry by local authorities, they eloped to South America, were married and later returned. Their romance is a staple of popular lore about the early interaction of American traders with the Californio community.

Work on the large collections of artifacts and data recovered from the Old Town San Diego excavation continues. All of the material from over 1500 separate archaeological contexts has been catalogued, and analysis and report preparation is in progress. A web site discussing some aspects of this project is accessible at: <http://archaeology.parks.ca.gov/structures/sca/scaindex.htm>

Stranger in a Strange Land: The Fort Ross Burial Isolate

Sandra E. Hollimon and Daniel F. Murley

In February, 1999, a visitor at Fort Ross State Historic Park noticed skeletal remains eroding from the bank of Fort Ross Creek. After consultation with a representative of the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, it was determined that this burial was an archaeological feature rather than a crime scene. The burial was then excavated and submitted for osteological analysis.

The presence of most skeletal elements, and their generally good preservation, suggests that this individual was buried fewer than two hundred years ago. In comparison with the skeletons excavated from the Russian Orthodox cemetery at Ross, this individual was preserved remarkably well. The difference in preservation may be due, in part, to the presence of redwood coffins in cemetery burials, which greatly increased an already acidic depositional environment. One author (Hollimon) examined those burials as part of the Smithsonian Institution research team, and can attest to the fact that preservation of organic elements was virtually non-existent. In contrast, the majority of this individual's skeleton was preserved, and in relatively good condition. Nevertheless, some elements were missing, mostly from the

left side of the skeleton, because they had eroded prior to excavation and washed away in Fort Ross Creek. Although the skeleton was sliding downhill, the position of skeletal elements was roughly that of standard anatomical position, with the skull uphill of the lower limbs, and in a face-up position.

Initial findings of this analysis indicate that the individual was male, and older than 50 years at the time of death. The presence of moderate degenerative joint disease throughout the postcranial skeleton, and the degree of cranial suture closure support this age identification. The majority of the skeleton is present, and reasonably well preserved. The skeletal elements are extremely robust, and suggest that the individual was not a typical Native Californian. The standard mortuary treatment of pre-contact local native Pomo peoples was to cremate the dead, therefore there are relatively few comparative skeletal samples of local native populations. However, comparisons with other native northern California skeletal populations suggest that this individual was too tall and robust to have been a typical male in these populations. In addition, this individual's size is not characteristic of native Arctic populations, suggesting a mixed ancestry.

The tooth wear on the burial is indicative of a typical Native California diet. Extreme wear is present on all teeth, resembling that found in skeletal populations throughout California. The tooth wear is certainly an indicator of diet, rather than pathological complications or poor preservation. The wear is uniform on all teeth, and is limited to the occlusal, or biting surface of the teeth. The preservation of the rest of the skeleton is fairly good, and bone density is moderate, indicating that the teeth were worn down by eating a grit-laden diet. Had the wear been related to poor preservation, this would be seen throughout the skeleton, and many elements would be missing.

Osteometrics

Comparisons of the Fort Ross burial with osteological samples of males from Northern California and Alaska demonstrate the physical affinity of the isolate. While hardly exhaustive, representative samples from CA-SAC-43 (Hollimon 1995:180), various northern California sites (Hrdlicka 1927:106 [crania only]), and Kodiak Island (Hrdlicka 1944:414, 416, 421, 424) were compared metrically to the Fort Ross burial. The cranial measurements differ from the comparative samples, but not in a consistent direction. Some measurements are larger, others smaller, suggesting that the overall shape or dimension of the cranium is different.

In each postcranial measurement, the Fort Ross burial was significantly larger than either the California or Alaska samples, although the robusticity of the mandible is typical of Aleut populations (Laughlin 1980:8-9). In addition, the stature estimate of males at CA-SAC-43 was 171cm, while the stature estimate for the Fort Ross male is 177cm (see Trotter

1970; Ubelaker 1989). This estimate can be compared to anthropometric measures of living males from several arctic areas, including Eskimos [sic], Subarctic Indians, and Northeastern Siberians (Szathmary 1984:Table 1). Height ranged from 160.5cm among the West Greenland Eskimo [sic] to 175.6cm among the Weagamow Lake Ojibwa. Given the estimated height of the Fort Ross male, it is unlikely that he was strictly Native Alaskan in his ancestry. However, the mtDNA evidence argues against maternal ancestry of Subarctic Athapaskan Indian (e.g. Ojibwa). This may indicate that the Fort Ross male had European ancestry on the paternal side, as his size and cranial dimensions were uncharacteristic of either pre-contact Californian or Alaskan populations.

The apparent mixed ancestry of the burial isolate was impossible to corroborate on the basis of osteometrics alone. Therefore, a tooth that had come loose from the jaw after death, but prior to excavation, was submitted for mitochondrial DNA analysis.

Mitochondrial DNA Analysis

A molar was submitted to Dr. Terry Melton, a specialist in mtDNA analysis, in order to ascertain the likely populations affiliation of the Fort Ross burial isolate. This analysis indicates that the greatest probability is that he had Native Alaskan ancestry on the maternal side. Mitochondria are organelles of cells and contain their own DNA. Unlike nuclear DNA, mtDNA is only inherited through the female line, so an individual inherits his or her mtDNA from the mother only.

By searching the FBI database and other published reference samples, the mtDNA from this burial compares most closely with haplogroup D of Native Americans. In some Eskimo-Aleut populations, this haplogroup is found at a frequency of 67%. This was the highest percentage reported by Dr. Melton. In decreasing probabilities, the burial could belong to Native South American populations, to Native North American populations other than the Na-Dene (i.e., Athapaskan [see Davis 1981:46; Dumond 1987:21-22; Krauss and Golla 1981:67]) linguistic group, or to Central American native groups. This haplogroup has also been noted among the Siberian Eskimos and other Asian populations.

Interpretation

While the greatest statistical probability is that this person had native Alaskan ancestry on his mother's side, paternal ancestry is an open question. However, historical documentation, as well as osteological indicators, suggest certain possibilities. Records from the Russian occupation of the Fort Ross area indicate that many Native Alaskans married or otherwise cohabited with Native California people, especially the local Kashaya. However, in all documented cases, Native Alaskan men had local native

wives. While the possibility exists that there was a Native Alaskan woman married to a California Native man, such an instance has not been discovered in the existing documentary record. These records suggest that a "mixed marriage" would have been between a Native Alaskan man and a local native woman.

The dental wear suggests a diet consistent with that of pre-contact California natives. Large amounts of grit, introduced during food processing in groundstone implements, are found among skeletal populations throughout California. A local native man would certainly display such wear on his teeth. However, a man who ate foods prepared by a local native woman would also show such wear on his teeth. The skeletal robusticity of this male is not typical of northern California native populations, suggesting that he was not from the area, but ate a diet typical of the local native group.

The fact that this individual was found buried outside the cemetery at Fort Ross and did not wear an Orthodox pectoral cross, suggests that he was not baptized in the Russian Orthodox faith, or that his practice of it had lapsed, or that he died after the Russians had left the area and there was no one left to carry out the Orthodox burial program. Records indicate that Russian men would be buried in the cemetery, and that Creoles (Russian/Native Alaskan descendants) would have been baptized in Alaska, and also buried in the cemetery (Osborn 1997:261-264). Records show that six adult Creole men died at Ross during the Russian occupation (Osborn 1997:261-262). If this were a baptized Native Alaskan or Creole, he may have abandoned his observations of the religion upon taking a local native wife, and therefore may not have been buried according to the Orthodox program. It is possible that this man was either never a member of the Russian Orthodox faith, or that he "went (local) native" and abandoned its practice once in California (see Mousalimas 1994 for examples of long-standing syncretism of indigenous and Orthodox beliefs in Alaska). Khlebnikov (1990) describes instances when Native Alaskan laborers ran off with their local native wives, suggesting that this was a fairly common occurrence in the Ross neighborhood.

The possibility that this was a local native man who lived and died before the time of European contact is contradicted by the presence of metal staining on several skeletal elements. Local native groups would not have had access to metal tools until after the time of European contact. The location of the stains indicates that they were deposited in situ and were not a result of accidental, post-depositional contact. The left hip and right heel bones display green stains derived from a metal object, suggesting that the legs were bent in situ and that the tucked up position would have allowed a foot bone to be in contact with the pelvic girdle. The piece has been tentatively identified as a blade, perhaps from a knife or sword (Glenn Farris, personal communication 2001), but does not show any evidence of having caused any

Articles

wound that impacted the bone. However, it cannot be entirely ruled out that this person was buried before the time of European contact, and the skeleton came in contact with the metal sometime after burial. The traditional treatment of the dead among local Kashaya people before contact argues against this conclusion.

The possibility that this individual has other Native North American ancestry cannot be entirely ruled out. The individual may be of local native descent on his father's side, or may even have ancestry in Siberian or other Asian populations. Ultimately, this is the source of all native peoples in the Americas, but the time depth of this ancestry cannot be determined in the present analysis. However, osteological and mtDNA analysis, along with historical documentation, suggest that the most parsimonious explanation is the following: the male burial from Fort Ross was descended from a Native Alaskan woman, was brought to California by the Russian America Company, and resided with a local native woman in the vicinity of Fort Ross, where he died and was buried outside the cemetery.

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Russian Counterfeit Wampum: Pomo Quality Control

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One of the most devastating aspects of the intrusion of Europeans onto Indian cultures was most certainly the wholesale replacement of what had been prestigious occupations of professional status among the Indian people. Males were particularly impacted by this due, in part, to the new technologies introduced as well as by new cultural prejudices. In the former instance skilled professionals such as arrow-makers, tule-boat builders, traders and tree climbers (for pine nuts), were effectively eliminated while in the latter category of new prejudices, Indian doctors and gamblers suffered by being cast in a negative light due to a failure of the white society to comprehend the cultural importance of these activities. This was especially difficult on the Indians because it turned their world upside down, casting out as worthless the most prestigious professions that had drawn the best individuals. These were people willing to undergo the lengthy and arduous apprenticeships involved. By contrast, the new dominant society seemed all too willing to embrace men who were opportunists or even ne'er-do-wells in their own society.

A specific example of the assault on male professional activities is found in the response of one group of specialists, the Pomo bead-makers. The Western accounts of contact between white and Indian frequently mention the pleasure with which Indian peoples received the glass beads provided by explorers and, later, traders. That beads were very important to Native American peoples was perhaps most memorably (and gratuitously) expressed in the infamous "sale" of Manhattan Island for \$24 worth of beads. The



String of Russian "counterfeit beads." Smithsonian Institution Department of Anthropology, Cat. No. 203606. Photo courtesy Smithsonian Museum.

condescending nature of this oft-told tale certainly ignores the fact that a) the Indians almost certainly had no grasp of the peculiar notion of exclusive property rights being expressed by the whites, and b) the failure of the whites telling the story to comprehend the value that Indian people placed on beads to put the exchange rate into its proper perspective. It is very likely that the Indians saw the beads tendered as a sort of one-time users fee.

John W. Hudson, who was deeply interested in California Indian peoples, and especially the Pomo who lived around his adopted home of Ukiah, wrote an interesting description of traditional Pomo bead makers which was published as an article in the *Overland Monthly* in 1897, "Pomo Bead Makers: An Aboriginal Double Standard." In it he related a brief, but intriguing story of the attempted introduction of glass trade beads to the Pomo by Russian traders under the direction of the commander of the Russian American Company settlement, Fort Ross. According to Hudson (1975:17), Ivan Kuskov in 1816 ordered

a certain pattern of glass beads to trade with wild tribes in New Albion. A number of these beads were exhumed from a very old grave not long ago, and prove to be good imitations, both in form and color, but lacking in luster.

The story goes on to say that when three Russian traders offered these beads to one group of Pomo, they were met with an irate response. The "*charlil kol*" (devil's beads) were

heated in the fire and then applied to the heads of the traders, branding them. With that clear message of disapproval, the Russians departed.

Hudson almost certainly heard this story from the Pomo beadmakers he was interviewing and he refers to the beads as "counterfeit." This phrasing gave the impression that there was an actual attempt to duplicate the valuable articles made by the Pomo beadmen. The obvious conclusion would be that they tried to duplicate "Pomo gold" (*Poh*), the highly valuable cylindrical magnesite beads. It was therefore intriguing to find an item in a listing of artifacts sent by Hudson (1899) to the Smithsonian Institution two years later (in 1899) listed as "one string of counterfeit Russian wampum." To see what was being referred to as counterfeits would therefore be very telling. A photo was provided by Felicia Pickering of the Smithsonian (Fig. 1). When I first saw it, I was somewhat disappointed because the beads looked fairly unremarkable, the normal white glass drawn beads and two longer red drawn beads, none of which would be confused with the products of the Pomo beadmakers. Also, attached to the string was a U.S. Army General Services button that may have dated back to 1820-1850. The beads consisted of 53 white over white center drawn beads, 2 red over white cornaline d'Aleppo, 1 fragment of a cylindrical red over yellow drawn bead, and 1 complete red over white cylinder shaped drawn bead (the largest one shown).

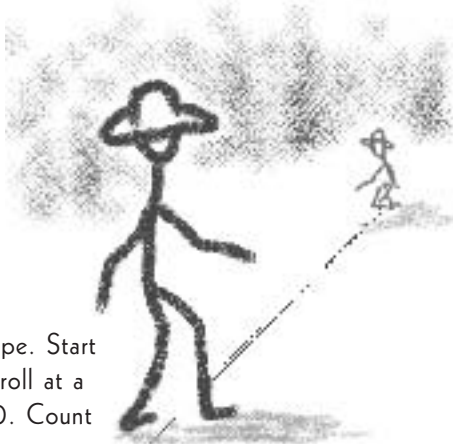
Then a light went on. When the Pomo beadmakers referred to these beads as counterfeit, the term itself was almost certainly Hudson's phrasing. What was probably actually said in Pomo was something indicating the beads were false, cheap things beneath contempt. The proof of their allegations would be best shown when these glass beads were exposed to fire which would bring out the best in a decent magnesite bead. Instead, however, the glass beads melted into a disgusting mess. The outrage of the Quality Control Experts can well be imagined and was effectively conveyed to the hapless purveyors. Of course, many of the ordinary people still accepted these imposters, but someone had to uphold standards!

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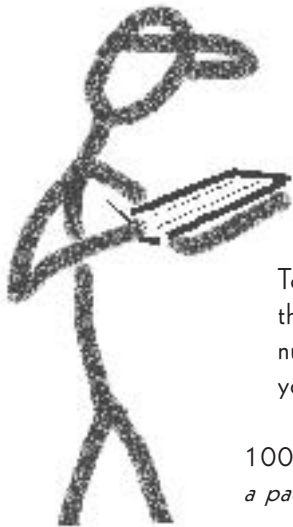
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Field Tips

Most do best using a normal pace to make a map.



Lay out a 100m tape. Start at the 0 end and stroll at a normal pace to 100. Count your paces.



To arrive at your pace rate, divide the actually length paced by the number of paces. For example, if you went 125 paces, then:

$$100\text{m} \div 125 \text{ paces} = 0.80\text{m}$$

a pace rate of 80.0 centimeters

Alternatively, stop at 100 paces and read the tape. It should match, in this case 80.0 m.

Those with lanky hind legs may prefer to train themselves to pace 1.0m, skipping the cipher.



Repeat the exercise on slopes and flats to arrive at an average.

"Field Tips" are adapted from *An Illustrated Handbook of Archaeological Survey and Excavation*, by G. White, and appear here courtesy of the Archaeological Research Program, CSU Chico.

ESTABLISH YOUR PACE RATE

Read your rate across and number of paces down to arrive at the actual distance. Double or triple as necessary.

		Pace Rate (m)										
		0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00
Number of Paces	2	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00
	3	1.50	1.65	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	2.70	2.85	3.00
	4	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00
	5	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00
	6	3.00	3.30	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.50	4.80	5.10	5.40	5.70	6.00
	7	3.50	3.85	4.20	4.55	4.90	5.25	5.60	5.95	6.30	6.65	7.00
	8	4.00	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00
	9	4.50	4.95	5.40	5.85	6.30	6.75	7.20	7.65	8.10	8.55	9.00
	10	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
	11	5.50	6.05	6.60	7.15	7.70	8.25	8.80	9.35	9.90	10.45	11.00
	12	6.00	6.60	7.20	7.80	8.40	9.00	9.60	10.20	10.80	11.40	12.00
	13	6.50	7.15	7.80	8.45	9.10	9.75	10.40	11.05	11.70	12.35	13.00
	14	7.00	7.70	8.40	9.10	9.80	10.50	11.20	11.90	12.60	13.30	14.00
	15	7.50	8.25	9.00	9.75	10.50	11.25	12.00	12.75	13.50	14.25	15.00
	16	8.00	8.80	9.60	10.40	11.20	12.00	12.80	13.60	14.40	15.20	16.00
	17	8.50	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.90	12.75	13.60	14.45	15.30	16.15	17.00
	18	9.00	9.90	10.80	11.70	12.60	13.50	14.40	15.30	16.20	17.10	18.00
	19	9.50	10.45	11.40	12.35	13.30	14.25	15.20	16.15	17.10	18.05	19.00
	20	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
	21	10.50	11.55	12.60	13.65	14.70	15.75	16.80	17.85	18.90	19.95	21.00
	22	11.00	12.10	13.20	14.30	15.40	16.50	17.60	18.70	19.80	20.90	22.00
	23	11.50	12.65	13.80	14.95	16.10	17.25	18.40	19.55	20.70	21.85	23.00
	24	12.00	13.20	14.40	15.60	16.80	18.00	19.20	20.40	21.60	22.80	24.00
	25	12.50	13.75	15.00	16.25	17.50	18.75	20.00	21.25	22.50	23.75	25.00
	26	13.00	14.30	15.60	16.90	18.20	19.50	20.80	22.10	23.40	24.70	26.00
	27	13.50	14.85	16.20	17.55	18.90	20.25	21.60	22.95	24.30	25.65	27.00
	28	14.00	15.40	16.80	18.20	19.60	21.00	22.40	23.80	25.20	26.60	28.00
	29	14.50	15.95	17.40	18.85	20.30	21.75	23.20	24.65	26.10	27.55	29.00
	30	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	25.50	27.00	28.50	30.00
	31	15.50	17.05	18.60	20.15	21.70	23.25	24.80	26.35	27.90	29.45	31.00
	32	16.00	17.60	19.20	20.80	22.40	24.00	25.60	27.20	28.80	30.40	32.00
	33	16.50	18.15	19.80	21.45	23.10	24.75	26.40	28.05	29.70	31.35	33.00
	34	17.00	18.70	20.40	22.10	23.80	25.50	27.20	28.90	30.60	32.30	34.00
	35	17.50	19.25	21.00	22.75	24.50	26.25	28.00	29.75	31.50	33.25	35.00
	36	18.00	19.80	21.60	23.40	25.20	27.00	28.80	30.60	32.40	34.20	36.00
	37	18.50	20.35	22.20	24.05	25.90	27.75	29.60	31.45	33.30	35.15	37.00
	38	19.00	20.90	22.80	24.70	26.60	28.50	30.40	32.30	34.20	36.10	38.00
	39	19.50	21.45	23.40	25.35	27.30	29.25	31.20	33.15	35.10	37.05	39.00
	40	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
	41	20.50	22.55	24.60	26.65	28.70	30.75	32.80	34.85	36.90	38.95	41.00
	42	21.00	23.10	25.20	27.30	29.40	31.50	33.60	35.70	37.80	39.90	42.00
	43	21.50	23.65	25.80	27.95	30.10	32.25	34.40	36.55	38.70	40.85	43.00
	44	22.00	24.20	26.40	28.60	30.80	33.00	35.20	37.40	39.60	41.80	44.00
	45	22.50	24.75	27.00	29.25	31.50	33.75	36.00	38.25	40.50	42.75	45.00
	46	23.00	25.30	27.60	29.90	32.20	34.50	36.80	39.10	41.40	43.70	46.00
	47	23.50	25.85	28.20	30.55	32.90	35.25	37.60	39.95	42.30	44.65	47.00
	48	24.00	26.40	28.80	31.20	33.60	36.00	38.40	40.80	43.20	45.60	48.00
	49	24.50	26.95	29.40	31.85	34.30	36.75	39.20	41.65	44.10	46.55	49.00
	50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00	37.50	40.00	42.50	45.00	47.50	50.00
	51	25.50	28.05	30.60	33.15	35.70	38.25	40.80	43.35	45.90	48.45	51.00
	52	26.00	28.60	31.20	33.80	36.40	39.00	41.60	44.20	46.80	49.40	52.00
	53	26.50	29.15	31.80	34.45	37.10	39.75	42.40	45.05	47.70	50.35	53.00
	54	27.00	29.70	32.40	35.10	37.80	40.50	43.20	45.90	48.60	51.30	54.00
	55	27.50	30.25	33.00	35.75	38.50	41.25	44.00	46.75	49.50	52.25	55.00
	56	28.00	30.80	33.60	36.40	39.20	42.00	44.80	47.60	50.40	53.20	56.00
	57	28.50	31.35	34.20	37.05	39.90	42.75	45.60	48.45	51.30	54.15	57.00
	58	29.00	31.90	34.80	37.70	40.60	43.50	46.40	49.30	52.20	55.10	58.00
	59	29.50	32.45	35.40	38.35	41.30	44.25	47.20	50.15	53.10	56.05	59.00
	60	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00

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Calendar of Events

Events

June 24-30. Presidio Pasados: San Francisco's 225th Birthday Join the weeklong celebration and commemoration honoring the early history of San Francisco and the establishment of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) and El Presidio de San Francisco, as San Francisco celebrates its birthday. You are invited to attend! All events are free and open to the public.

July 7-29. Wa She Shu It Deh 11th Annual Native American Arts Festival at the Tallac Historic Site, South Lake Tahoe. Contact William Dancing Feather at (775) 888-0936 for more information.

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

Exhibits

The Archaeological Survey Association of So. Cal., Inc., (the ASA) in conjunction with the San Bernardino County Museum, Anthropology Department, is pleased to announce the opening of a special exhibit entitled "A Personal Perspective: Native California Rock Art Images Recreated by Charles LaMonk." The ASA is hosting a reception for the exhibit on Sunday, **June 3**, from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. at the San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands.

Reflections of Culture: Basketry from the Southwest Museum. Southwest Museum at LACMA West, 6067 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. (323) 933-4510.

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

Through the Eyes of Children. Clarke Memorial Museum, 240 E St., Eureka. Native American children's art exhibit from Orleans Elementary, Weitchpec Elementary, Hoopa High School, Trinity Valley. (707) 443-1947.

Publications

Check out **assemblage**, an online, 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>

Websites/eDiscussion Groups of interest:

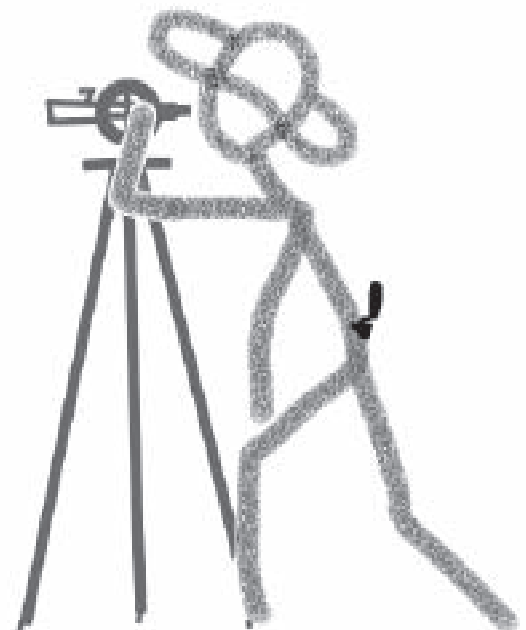
Bulletin board-style Field Archaeology forum: <http://clubs.yahoo.com/clubs/fieldarchaeology>

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

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

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

Calendar listings include notices for meetings, lectures, museum openings, educational opportunities and internet sites of interest to California Archaeologists. All submissions are welcome. For frequently updated background information, visit the SCA website at <http://www.scanet.org>.



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