In the midst of the California drought, a small miracle occurred at the site of the neophyte family housing of Mission San Juan Bautista; it rained. The normally rock-hard adobe soil was sufficiently softened to permit State Archaeologists Glenn Farris and Larry Felton to use metal probes and pin flags to mark the foundations of the elusive mission buildings. Starting with sections of the foundation discovered by John Clemmer 30 years ago, it was possible to use his detailed unit excavations to derive a panorama of the site. The broad view afforded us identification of two long structures. These were 216 feet long by 20 feet wide and 222 feet long by 37-1/2 feet wide, respectively. The former had 11 rooms while the latter has a double row amounting to 22 rooms. Each room was approximately 17 feet by 14 feet in size or 6 x 5 varas. The buildings were parallel to one another. A third building, perhaps the size of the first, is positioned based on an analysis of auger testing which had been accomplished by Herb Dallas and Mary Doane in 1989 (Figure 1). The abundance of tejas indicated that both buildings had tile roofs, however, only the first building had ladrillos (floor tiles) associated with it. The other is assumed to have had a beaten earth floor.

In order to test the findings of the probing and to determine the stratigraphy, a backhoe trench 2.5 feet wide was dug perpendicular to the two buildings and hand excavation was used in the vicinity of the foundation walls (Figure 2). This work touched in three rooms (A-9 and B-17 and B-18). By plotting the locations of Clemmer’s test pits on the foundations it was possible to associate his findings with an additional ten rooms in the two structures. Clemmer had also done an extensive excavation of a borrow pit (for adobe clay) which had doubled as a refuse pit. This pit lay east along the edge of the knoll on which the buildings stood. A team of DPR archaeologists (Kathleen Davis, Phil Hines, Christina Savitski, and the author) worked on the site, aided by Santa Cruz Archaeological Society volunteers David Calleri, Judy Husted, Gunnela Berger, Joy Grant and Becky Allen. Julia Costello worked on the site as well and offered her valued experience derived from numerous other mission digs.

Annual Reports for San Juan Bautista researched by the author and Edna Kimbro at the Santa Barbara Mission Archives showed that in each of the years 1822 and 1824 there had been 22 adobe houses of adobes covered with tile roofs built for the Indian families. It is believed that these are the buildings found in the present project. Such buildings were notably ignored in most visitor’s accounts and were often the first to deteriorate after mission secularization. These structures seem to have suffered the typical fate of being stripped of much of their usable material by Mexican immigrants who increasingly moved into the areas of the old mission lands. A plan of San Juan dated November 1849 shows the smaller building (A) still in place as of that date, but the larger one (B) is not shown. Of course, it is impossible to determine the condition of the structure at the time the plan was made and no verbal accounts are known to exist. The property was used for pasture and not built upon in subsequent years; artifactual evidence seems to show the occupation to be limited to approximately 1822-1850.

Although the overall volume of artifacts was low, the number and variety was quite consistent with other excavations of Indian family structures (c.f., Deetz 1963; Hoover and Costello 1985). Glass trade beads, flaked bottle glass, (Continued page 3)
President’s Message

Matters of Business

Those of you who follow the Newsletter summaries of SCA Executive Board meetings know that for nearly a year we have been discussing possible changes in the way that SCA conducts its financial affairs. An accounting firm has been consulted and has recommended changes in the way we keep our books and file tax related documents to the state and federal governments. We are rapidly approaching the income level ($25,000 per year) where more rigorous paperwork is required. We may this year begin a trial program of retaining professional accountants annually to assist us in these matters.

Another issue involves our fiscal year, which now runs from April 1 to March 31. Most dues are collected between January 1 and March 31, late in the fiscal year. Thus, we are forced for most of the year to operate primarily on the previous year’s surplus. Our fiscal year is complicated further because we schedule our annual meetings (our other major income source) around the Easter holidays which change their position on the calendar, sometimes occurring before March 31 and sometimes afterward. Because of our April 1 fiscal year, this means that:

1. It is possible for two annual meetings to occur in the same fiscal year; and,

2. It is nearly impossible to track income from annual meetings to the appropriate fiscal year expenditures associated with the meeting fall one year and the income generated by those expenditures in the next.

There is one fairly simple solution to these dilemmas — change our fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year. This would mean that most dues income would be collected at the beginning of the fiscal year and that annual meeting expenses and income would generally be tracked in the same fiscal year.

Changing the fiscal year would mean a change in the Society’s bylaws. I would like our members to consider supporting such a change. It would be a major step in the direction of improving our accounting system to prepare for the day when more rigorous accounting will be forced upon us by the tax authorities. Please let me know your opinions on this by either contacting me directly or communicating with other Board members. The Executive Board will discuss the potential bylaw change at our next meeting in October and possibly bring the question to a vote at the Annual Business Meeting next spring.

(Continued on page 4)
Neophyte Family
(Continued from page 1)

Felton 1987; Hoover and Costello 1985). Glass trade beads, flaked bottle glass, shaped ceramic and roof tile fragments, chopped cowbone and a Phoenix but tion were not unexpected finds, however an otolith from a Tomcod (Microgadus proximus), an ocean fish common to Monterey Bay, and a 10" long ramrod from a large calibre pistol were surprise discoveries. The ceramics were all consistent with a site dating to the second quarter of the 19th century and included transferprint, annular, flow blue, majolica, Mexican leadglaze, Guanajuato ware, Chinese Export Porcelain (Canton and Sino-Islamic), and traces of mission pottery. By sharp contrast there was a lack of white ironstone typical of the post 1850 American period. Continuity of Indian lifestyle was indicated by the flaked bottle glass including a shafted drill point, two complete pestles, metate fragments, chert and obsidian flakes. Fragments of cast-iron pots and iron knives were certainly valued by people in cultural transition. Other decorative devices included spire-lopped Olivella shells, a rectangular Mytilus bead, and a Chione shell pendant.

The purpose of the site testing was to locate cultural features to provide advice to the Park on how best to protect the site in its current use as a maintenance yard. There are no immediate plans for development of the area. However, if this should take place, the site will have a great deal to offer in terms of learning more about the lives of the Ohlone and Yokuts people who made up the overwhelming bulk of the mission population and yet who have become bare footnotes in history. It is hoped that this small study will contribute to a greater understanding of the layout of Mission San Juan Bautista and the life of its inhabitants.

The report on this testing project may be obtained by contacting Glenn Farris, Archeology Lab, 2752 Port Street, West Sacramento, CA 95691.

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Figure 2. San Juan Bautista Site Map. Glenn Farris 1991.
President's Message (Continued from page 2)

Matters of Cultural Resource Management

Resources Secretary Wheeler's Preservation Task Force (on which I represent SCA) met in July for the second time. Each of the committees - Planning/Regulation/Protection, Incentives, State Program, and Public Awareness/Education - reported on its findings. There was strong consensus among the committees on most of the important points, including (1) increased state funding for the Office of Historic Preservation, (2) a more active OHP role in the CEQA process, (3) development of a comprehensive state register of historic resources, (4) implementation of state tax incentives for historic preservation, (5) development of a comprehensive state cultural resource management plan, and (6) increased attention to public awareness and education programs (such as the proposed Archaeology Week). The Resources Agency staff will thoroughly review the committee reports and develop recommendations for Governor Wilson. The Task Force will meet again in September to discuss these recommendations. I will keep you posted.

I took the opportunity to reiterate some of the Task Force findings at the public hearing of the Governor's Interagency Council on Growth Management held in San Diego on August 12. The main point I stressed is that California needs to take a comprehensive approach to growth management which includes long term planning for resource protection and support of the professional infrastructure that deals with the effects of specific projects. Specific recommendations are:

1. Increase support for OHP so that we can truly have a state cultural resource program to supplement the federal program.

2. Increase participation of OHP in the CEQA process.

3. Make historic preservation a required element of General Plans.

4. Provide technical assistance in addressing the curation crisis.

I would like to thank Lester Ross and other SCA members who took the time to make their views known to the Interagency Council. Governor Wilson is reaching out to the public in developing his administration's agenda. This gives us a real chance to influence policy. We need to take such opportunities very seriously. The more voices that are heard, the stronger our case will be.

Jamie Cleland, President

News and Views From The Office of Historic Preservation by Thad M. Van Bueren, OHP Liaison

When I consider the speed at which news spreads through the archaeological grapevine, I can't help but wonder if telepathy is the operative mechanism. So, okay, it's true: I have accepted a position with the California Department of Transportation. I start there in September. That makes this my last column as OHP liaison.

The answer to the questions I'm most frequently asked these days is: Stay tuned. The Wilson administration has yet to name a Parks and Recreation Department Director or a SHPO. OHP does hope to hire a replacement for me, although a hiring freeze will have some influence on that selection process. In the immediate future, Sandy Elder, OHP's Public Information Officer will continue to contribute a regular column to the SCA Newsletter.

The Katz Bill was reintroduced in abbreviated form early in 1991 as Assembly Bill 12, following a veto of the previous version by former Governor Deukmejian. AB 12 consists of little more than a general statement of policy that closely parallels the first few sections of the original Katz Bill. It was passed by the Assembly and is currently moving through committee in the Senate. Governor Wilson has indicated support for the bill. Katz told Dwight Dutschke of OHP that AB 12 is intended to follow the lead of federal regulations that are being promulgated as a result of the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act.

On August 20 and 21 I served as an expert witness for the Six Rivers National Forest in a USDI administrative law hearing concerning damage to the Travis Site (CA-TRI-1297). The cases against Eel River Sawmills, Inc. (ARPA 90-1) and Craig L. Brown and the Western Pacific Logging and Construction Company (ARPA 90-2) were being prosecuted under the civil provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. While a decision will not be rendered by Judge Harvey C. Sweitzer until the spring of 1992, some useful insights can be made.

In contrast to criminal prosecutions which require proof of intent, civil cases need only establish that the defendant was responsible for the damage that occurred. In the case of the Travis Site, the defendants admitted to causing the damage with full knowledge of their rights. Six Rivers NF is seeking damages of $43,500 -- a conservative estimate of the cost of assessing site damage and recovering important information (Continued on page 5')
from the remaining portion of the site. Both Michael Kelly (Dames and Moore) and I testified that the actual cost of data recovery at the Travis Site was more likely to run double or triple the fine sought by Six Rivers NF.

In an era of escalating vandalism and looting, it is worth giving serious attention to strategies for deterring damage to archaeological resources. Certainly hitting violators in the pocketbook is one method of deterring such activities. The amounts collected under ARPA have to date been negligible. The National Park Service (1989:30-31) reports the collection of $43,252 in criminal fines and $106,860 in civil damages from 43 criminal convictions made in the years 1985 and 1986. By my estimate, these penalties could provide for data retrieval at one or perhaps two sites at the most.

The Travis case may provide a good precedent for establishing realistic civil penalties with true value as deterrents. Although Six Rivers NF is seeking only $43,500 in damages, substantial testimony was also offered concerning other damages that could have been sought -- to the tune of over $200,000. Taken by themselves, or in combination with criminal penalties, such realistic civil damages are likely to result in improved protection of archaeological resources. Call it a far out idea if you like, but there may even be opportunities to educate and reform violators in cases with combined criminal and civil convictions. The violators could be made to participate in the archaeological studies conducted as reparations for a given violation.

As a final note, the Travis case provides an interesting cautionary note for archaeologists. The original site sketch map and inventory photographs figured prominently in the consideration of the condition of the site prior to the damaging incident. Without the excellent level of detail provided in the original site record, it would have been much more difficult to establish the extent of recent vs. older damage. This is a reminder that it is important to document site conditions graphically and quantitatively not only when we first record a site, but on update records when we revisit a site. Sometimes a site record may be all we ever know about a given resource.

In closing, I'd like to share a few parting thoughts about my experience at OHP. It may not surprise you to learn that people who have worked at OHP often become strong advocates for the office. I am no exception. My advocacy is not blind to OHP's shortcomings. Rather, it builds on an understanding of the full scope of the playing field and the magnitude of the challenges facing a statewide historic preservation program in the nation's most populous state. In my two years at OHP, I have gained considerable appreciation for the demands made on OHP and the dedication of the staff as they work to achieve specific objectives.

My own experience is in the Project Review Section at OHP. The staff of the section consists of three archaeologists, two historians, one supervisor (a historian), and one support staff. In a typical year we review about 8,000 projects for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Many projects require coordinated review by both historians and archaeologists. That works out to about 5 or 6 reviews per staff per day. When you also factor in the complexity of some projects, the need to negotiate agreement documents, extensive telephone discussions, meetings, and the like, the amount of time available for each review is really quite limited. Perhaps you already knew this.

To make a long story short, we invariably ask for more information when a presentation is either incomplete or so poorly organized we can't readily locate basic information about the project or the resources that may be affected by it. When we request clarification, it makes more work for OHP and the federal agency. We don't always have time to conduct extensive telephone "fishing" expeditions. Like everyone else, we have days when we get aggravated and are somewhat less than tactful.

To avoid the more routine pitfalls that lead to requests for clarification from OHP, I offer the following suggestions:

1. All transmittals should be accompanied by a cover letter from the agency official that states in explicit terms the findings about which consultation is requested. Without this information, we are obliged to take valuable time to inquire about: (a) the findings we are being asked to review; and (b) whether the agency official agrees with opinions stated in archaeological reports. Section 106 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) define a legal process. There really is no substitute for precise reference to that process in cover letters.

2. OHP staff often have only enough time to skim reports, concentrating attention on the reasonableness of the approaches taken and any oversights that may have occurred. If a report is poorly organized, we may be unable to locate the information we need to assess its adequacy. Some reports simply lack basic elements. OHP has offered guidelines for preparing reports.
Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR); Recommended Contents and Format to ensure that a consistent level of information is provided. Check it out if you haven’t seen it yet.

3. Be sure we receive an adequate description of the nature of the project and its resource disturbing potential, including a map showing planned developments. Segmentation of undertakings is a big issue. If part of a project has federal involvement and the project would not be possible without the federal involvement, the entire project is the undertaking for purposes of Section 106 compliance.

4. Be sure we receive a map depicting the undertaking’s Area of Potential Effects. An APE should encompass all areas where historic properties may be affected. Specific definitions for APE, effects, and historic property are given in 36 CFR 800. The effects of a project may, and often do extend beyond the footprint of planned construction activities. An APE can always be reduced in size once appropriate resource identification studies are conducted. Be sure it is adequately scoped from the start.

Site Record Handbook To Be Revised
by Dan Foster,
California Department of Forestry

A group of SCA members recently formed an ad hoc committee to develop a set of revisions to the Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record. This 45-page document, published by the State Office of Historic Preservation, has been adopted as policy by the State Historical Resources Commission under the authority of PRC 5020.4. Our goal is to present revisions to the Handbook for OHP and the Commission to review and approve.

The Handbook provides a detailed set of instructions concerning the preparation of an Archaeological Site Record and contains the policy governing the acceptance of site records into the California Archaeological Inventory. It has served quite well to improve the quality, accuracy, and completeness of information contained in the state’s archaeological site records. Most of us agree that this policy document was badly needed, and it is not our intention to make major changes to it. However, there are several items within the document which are inappropriate. For example, the Handbook requires the record display archaeological survey coverage on the site location map (page 19). An archaeological survey coverage map should be contained in a survey report, but should not be a mandatory element of a site record. Some of the Information Centers are implementing a strict interpretation of Handbook requirements and are withholding trinomial assignment over seemingly insignificant, trivial issues.

The formation of this committee and the need to make certain changes to the Handbook was discussed with SHPO Kathryn Gualtieri and SCA President Jamie Cleland. Both strongly suggested that we solicit input from the SCA membership to assist us in formulating the needed revisions.

SCA members who have experience in producing or reviewing archaeological site records are invited to participate in the Handbook review.

Please submit your suggestions and specific recommendations to Dan Foster prior to November 1, 1991 at the following address:

Dan Foster
CDF Archaeology Office
Calif. Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
P. O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460
(916) 322-0171

The SCA welcomes news, articles and letters from readers. The writer's name, address and daytime phone number must be included. Contributions must be double spaced and may be edited for clarity and length. Articles do not necessarily reflect the position or opinion of the Society.

Please send material and graphics to Editor Valerie Levulett, 915 Mesa Street, Morro Bay, CA 93442. Work — (805) 549-3669 or home 772-1971.

FAX (805) 549-3077
For the past several years, the Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group (TULARG) has been compiling information about the prehistory and paleoecology of the Tulare Lake basin. One of its principal activities has been the examination of private collections acquired from the shoreline of Tulare Lake and adjacent areas. Other information has come from synthesizing the research of historians, ethnographers, geologists, and other scientists who have worked in this region. Some results of TULARG research have been presented in our monthly newsletter, currently under the editorship of William J. Wallace. Other research results have been presented at scientific meetings, including the annual meetings of the SCA and SAA in 1990 and the Southern California Academy of Sciences in 1991. TULARG is in the final preparation stage of its first monograph, which contains papers presented at the SCA meetings in Foster City in 1990. It contains a series of preliminary studies on the paleoecology of the lake basin, analyses of some of the early lithic materials, and results of test excavations at a later occupation site. As archaeological work progresses, TULARG expects to produce additional reports.

The Witt site is a linear segment of old beachline that encompasses an area several miles in length and roughly a half mile in width. Over the course of the past 40 - 50 years, extensive numbers of fluted projectile points have been found here, as well as abundant quantities of mineralized bone. Much of the latter represents extinct Pleistocene species including mammoth, bison, camel, horse, ground sloth, dire wolf, and Pleistocene lion. In addition, the site has produced literally hundreds of Lake Mojave and other early stemmed series points, numerous eccentric and non-eccentric crescents, and other diagnostic early lithic materials. Fossilized human remains have produced among the oldest radiometric dates yet known from the Western Hemisphere (Taylor et al 1984).

The magnitude of diagnostic early artifacts recovered from this area indicate that it was a large and important base camp and/or utilized by a sizeable group for an extensive period of time. According to known specimen counts, more fluted Clovis-like projectile points have been found here than at any other location west of the Mississippi River. The apparent association of these early point forms with Pleistocene fauna and other early cultural materials suggests the site has the potential to address a number of important theoretical problems and research topics. Since faunal remains are abundant, one research issue we believe the site can clarify involves the precise nature of early subsistence behavior. However, some basic questions need to be resolved regarding the integrity and the stratigraphic nature of the deposits.

(A TULARG) and California State University at Bakersfield have recently received permission to excavate at the Witt Site. Excavations will be conducted on a volunteer basis and in several stages. Initial investigations will take place on weekends from September through November of 1991. These will be designed to clarify stratigraphic problems and to locate potential areas for more extensive excavations. Large scale excavations are planned over the Thanksgiving holiday and into early December. Volunteers are welcome and interested participants may contact me for details at 805/664-2108 or by mail at the Department of Sociology/Anthropology, California State University, Bakersfield, 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099.

(Continued on page 8)
Four of the sites (SCL-639, SCL-308/H, SCL-577/H, and SCL-698) were found to have substantial intact deposits with artifacts and features representing occupations from approximately 4000 B.P. to the protohistoric and Mission-Rancho periods. Human remains were found at these four sites along with two additional locations (SCL-697/H, SBN-181) on the valley floor disturbed, by intensive agricultural activities. The remaining sites were either highly disturbed deposits with limited archaeological assemblages, scatters of surface isolates only, or previously recorded sites that were either "phantoms" or completely destroyed. A small bedrock mortar complex (SCL-696) was investigated, but no associated archaeological materials were discovered.

Field methods included nearly 800 linear meters of backhoe trenching and over 160 cubic meters of controlled hand excavation with surface transect units (STUs) and 1x2m units. Backhoe testing provided a rapid determination of boundaries and presence/absence of subsurface deposits at the marginal sites, established stratigraphic profiles, and aided in determining the location of hand excavation unit. Recovery was also enhanced by monitoring spoil piles and sample screening from each backhoe bucket.

A wide range of artifact categories and features was recovered. The flaked stone assemblage is comprised of 22 projectile points, 82 bifaces, 256 flake tools, 186 cores and nearly 9,000 pieces of debitage. The groundstone assemblage consisted of 146 pieces, including a mix of mortars and pestles, and handstones and millingslabs. Other items recovered include *Olivella* beads, cobbles tools, modified bone, a limited number of incised stone and worked steatite, a net weight, and a *Haliotis* pendant. Nearly 16,000 pieces of faunal remains were recovered along with 25,000 pieces of shell. Features of special interest include roasting pits, ash lenses, house floors, and a dog burial. Analyses of the materials are currently underway. (Continued on page 9)

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**Archaeological Investigations At Tulare Lake**
(Continued from page 7)

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Archaeology of The Carnadero
(Continued from page 8)

therefore the following provides only preliminary impressions of the collection. Dateable materials, including charcoal and shell from feature contexts, suggest that site use fell largely within the Middle Period, with uncorrected sample dates ranging from 3840+/-1000 B.P. to 1190+/-80 B.P. Obsidian hydration, point types and beads all appear to corrob­orate the carbon dates, while also providing evidence for a veneer of Late Period use. Projectile points (Figure 1) were dominated by contracting stem, square stem, and large side notch points, similar to Ano Nuevo long stem, Rossi Square stem, and Stanford Man II points, which are indicative of Early and Mid­dle Period coastal sites (Jones and Hyulkema 1988). A small number of Late Period Desert Side-notched points, were found in the upper component at SCL-698. Although the beads were generally not tempor­ally diagnostic, specimens were present that indicate a Middle/Late Transition Period (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987).

Chronological research issues include development of local comparative hydration rates for Napa and Casa Diablo obsidians, which were the dominant sources among pieces recovered. They were found in roughly equal proportion, consistent with the study area's placement, relative to both eastern and northern trade networks. Bodie, Coso and Annadel sources were also represented although obsidian represented only 2% of the total flaked stone assemblage. Temporal variation in the use of the various sources is being explored in ongoing analyses.

The study also includes the development of a correction factor for residual carbon uptake in shell. Mytilus edulis, most likely derived from the Monterey Bay area, dominated the shell assemblage and was used for radiocarbon samples. Correction factors are being explored through dating shell samples collected prior to 1950 and by comparing feature specific charcoal and shell dates.

The comparing of shell also indicates a potential for vertical stratigraphy. Shell tended to increase in volume at approximately 50cm in all the deposits, including a discrete lens at SCL-577 which returned the oldest uncorrected date. Distribution of shell in the deposits may result from a combination of the manner in which the material was incorporated into the deposits (i.e. cooking pits) and/or temporal priority for more extensive use of shellfish. Integrity of the deposits is further supported by soil flotation samples which indicate a virtual absence of non­native floral remains despite extensive farming and ranching activities in and around the sites.

Reconstruction of settlement and subsistence pur­suits indicates a coast/inland seasonal round. The tool assemblages reveal a "mirror image" of those tool assemblages found near the coast at locations such as Elkhorn Slough (Dietz, Hildebrandt, and Jones 1988) and other sites in the Monterey Bay area.

Initial impressions of the lithic sample suggest a highly portable tool kit carried in a regular round connected with the coast. Monterey cherts are represented by worn tools, points and bifaces that were discarded rather than repaired. The local Francis­can cherts, however, are used for the creation of expedient tools. Reduction sequences reveal core­flake, blade, and bipolar technologies, but there is little evidence of biface reworking or production. As might be expected, obsidian was highly valued and remnants of obsidian bifaces and points were re­worked into small flake tools.

The likelihood that these sites represent seasonal use in the late spring and early summer for small seeds and in the fall when nut crops were available is supported by the groundstone assemblage and the presence of acorn nutshells found in feature derived soil samples.

Figure 2. Historic artifacts recovered from the Gilroy sites.

Intensive use of marsh resources is not apparent. One possible explanation is that the settlement­subsistence pursuits represented in these "Middle" Period deposits were tightly integrated with the coast and more seasonally focused than later settlement systems that were already restricted and made great use of marshlands. Information from early Spanish accounts, compiled by Randy Milliken (in Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1991) suggests that marsh resources were used by the inhabitants of the area during the contact period.

A total of twelve discrete burials and isolated skeletal elements representing at least fifteen additional individuals was encountered. The burial agreement reached with the Most Likely Descendants emphasized a policy of least disturbance.

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Archaeology Of The Carnadero
(Continued from page 9)

When intact remains were encountered, they were exposed for limited in-field analyses and left in situ. If the burial had been extensively disturbed and/or was in danger of further disturbance from plowing or other activity, it was removed until it could be reinterred as close to the original location as possible, but below the depth of potential agricultural disturbance. All remains, including isolated elements, were buried at the site of origin upon completion of fieldwork. In-field analyses conducted by Randy Beberdahl indicate a relatively healthy population (although condition of the bones precluded many detailed observations) with the exception of excessive wear to the teeth. Burial positions were flexed and grave associations were limited. The overall population sample was too small to make any demographic inferences, but the density of interments encountered at SCL-698 suggests the presence of a substantial cemetery.

Historic assemblages are limited but intriguing. At SCL-639 two fragments of Chinese porcelain may represent protohistoric trade items originating from Sir Francis Drake expeditions of the coast (1579) or the downed ship of Cermeno (1595). Site SCL-308/H contained Phoenix buttons, a lead cross, a brass bauble, and tile fragments, suggesting the location of Mariano Castro’s adobe or a habitation area of his laborers (Figure 1). Site SCL-577 has also been identified as the possible location of an early mission outstation, but the associated assemblage is limited to a few tile fragments and glass beads.

The information presented here is highly preliminary and detailed analyses are ongoing. Locational information is being used by CALTRANS to design the highway project in a way that will reduce potential impacts. Completion of a final research report is anticipated in the spring of 1992 and will be available for distribution the following summer. Anyone with data or insights bearing on this research should contact Bill Hildebrandt or Pat Mikkelsen at Far Western 916/756-3941, or Glenn Gmoser at CALTRANS in San Francisco 415/904-9695.

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A NOTE ON THE DRAPER MINE AND MILL
by Charla Meacham Francis

A California Environmental Quality Act project in Tuolumne County resulted in the study of an early historic gold mine, the Draper/Whitto mine. Located in the East Belt of California’s Mother Lode, the mine commonly known as the Draper Mine is thought to have been a major producer in the Soulsby Mining District. This study is one of a very limited number in the county involving archaeological and historical documentation of small, undercapitalized mining operations.

The Draper Mine was first mined in 1859 and continued operations sporadically until about 1905. Substantial rock and concrete foundations remain, but the artifact inventory appears to be limited. The mill location, dating to the turn of the century, was situated south of the project, but a cursory survey of that area failed to reveal definitive remains. A prehistoric mill and midden are located within a portion of the early historic workings. Other historic resources encountered included portions of two water conveyance systems and a pair of debris dams.

This study area is near the ongoing historic resource inventory of Soulsbyville, funded by the Allen-Heath Foundation and the County of Tuolumne through the county’s Historic Preservation Review Commission. The Soulsbyville study is being conducted by Charla Meacham Francis, Carlo M. DeFerrari and Judith Marvin-Cunningham of Foothill Resource Associates.
By the summer of 1991, the Nevada State Museum had various exhibition and research projects taking place. First, technicians from the Exhibit Department conducted a search for quadrupedal dinosaur bones from the Cretaceous Age formation in Eureka County, Nevada. The results of the search will be displayed in the Geology gallery located on the second floor of the old Carson City Museum. Nevada was known as the home of the ichthyosaurs, but this is the first reported instance of quadrupedal dinosaurs in Nevada. A complete ichthyosaurs is already on display in the Annex (second floor) of the Nevada State Museum.

Second, the Exhibit Department is working with the Bureau of Land Management and the Marsden House Museum in Lovelock in the creation of a new display entitled "Adventures in the Past: A Tribute to the History and Archaeology of the Great Basin". The display will consist of three 20' by 20' panels with information from the various BLM states in the west, Idaho, Utah and California. The exhibit will open this fall in the Nevada State Capitol Building in Carson City. Display coordinators for this exhibit are Cynthia Pinto, Mrs. Mimi Rodden, and Dr. Pat Barker. They will also coordinate the Lovelock Cave display in the Marsden House Museum in Lovelock Nevada. The exhibit was designed from materials from the Nevada State Museum collections by the spring Museology class, instructed by Dr. Catherine Fowler. The exhibit will open this fall. Another collection from the museum features two Lovelock Cave decoys on loan to the High Desert Museum in Bend, Oregon. Their exhibit, entitled "People of the Sage", will end this fall.

In July, 1991, Donald R. Tuohy started work on a report about Pyramid Lake archaeology, where three phases of Pyramid Lake prehistory are described. A $4,000 grant received from the Truman-Orr Foundation will help provide radiocarbon dating for perishable artifacts found around the lake. In addition, he just finished a report about the figurines of the eastern Great Basin. This report will be combined with another report about the figurines from Lost City, Nevada, written by Terry Stocker. Both reports will be included in a three volume set, published by Research Press of Provo, Utah. Other papers written by Donald R. Tuohy, which are about to be published include: 1) "An Unusuas Burial Type from the Cape Region of Baja California, Mexico," to be published by the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; 2) "Lovelock Wicker Ware in the Lower Truckee Basin," with Eugene M. Hettori, to be published in the BLM Series on Cultural Resources in Nevada; and 3) "Quartz Crystal Flakes and Artifacts from Western Nevada," a paper that will appear in the next issue of Nevada Archaeologist.

To meet the requirements of the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, the Department of Anthropology at the Nevada State Museum has employed the services of Gail Bellenger, a graduate student from the University of Nevada, Reno. Gail is working with the human remains in the Nevada State Museum collections. Most of the human remains, including those from the Stillwater Project, are either buried in a government-financed crypt or are in Dr. Sheilagh Brooks' care at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 1, in Portland, Oregon has just issued the latest in a series of reports on the archaeology and osteology of the Stillwater burials. Those reports can be obtained by writing that office. A summary volume of the work done at Stillwater is partially published in the Brigham Young University Series Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Occasional Papers No. 1, Wetland Adaptations in the Great Basin, edited by Joel C. Janetski and David B. Madsen.

**Summary Of Current Activities Of PAR Environmental Services**

*by James Gary Maniery, Sacramento*

PAR is conducting cultural resources inventories on 23,000 acres and 11,000 acres within Plumas and Lassen National Forests respectively. The work includes site identification and evaluation for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Work within Plumas National Forest on the Beckwourth Ranger District (Lake Davis and Red Clover Valley region) has revealed a distinctive settlement pattern that is characterized by over 50 archaeological sites, the majority of which are prehistoric lithic scatters, some with historic elements. Historic sites are related to railroad logging or Basque sheep herding.

Over 50 projectile points and biface fragments (surface finds) were collected from the prehistoric archaeological sites, including well known types such as Desert Side-notched, Eastgate/Rosegate series, Elko Corner-notched, Martis corner-notched; Martis stemmed leaf, Small Side-notched, Bucks Lake stemmed, and unidentifiable midsections, tips, and bifaces fragments. While only a handful of the sites had groundwater tools associated with them, the majority are represented by debitage and a variety of edge modified flakes, cores, and scrapers.

Historically, the Lake Davis and Red Clover Valley region is well known for railroad logging, ranching, and sheep herding activities. Our studies have identified the Feather River and Clover Valley Railroad systems.

(Continued on page 12)
PAR Activities
(Continued from page 11)

Remnants of both of these extensive railroads are represented by wooden ties, rails, borrow areas, logging skids, and miscellaneous trash deposits found adjacent to the main lines and spurs. Extensive camps which have standing structures, refuse deposits, and miscellaneous equipment were also noted. The Forest Service has asked that this resource be recorded as one archaeological site.

Figure 1. Basque oven.

Of the Basque Sheepherders camps, the Jenkins Sheep camp, covering approximately 13 acres, is one of the better preserved sites identified within the Lake Davis area. Archaeologically, the historic component consists of historic trash deposits and a sheep camp complex, including structures (house, outhouses), a brick oven, and corrals.

A beehive shaped brick outdoor oven, commonly built and used by Basque sheepherders to bake bread was mapped (Figure 1). Perhaps one of only a few of this particular type remaining in the region, this feature retains its historical appearance and is only partially collapsed. The oven is composed of large fire bricks, and is 5.5 feet in diameter at the base and 3.5 feet in height. Concrete mortar was used between the bricks and the oven is capped with a concrete mortar layer. The front facade of the oven has been dismantled; originally, it would have been bricked with a rectangular or square opening in the center. A piece of sheet metal, perhaps used as a door, is present near the front of the feature. The oven is protected by a hand-hewn and milled wood open sided structure roofed with corrugated sheet metal. The entire oven and roof is surrounded by a nine-sided corral that measures 28 feet in diameter.

Current research underway through the Center for Basque Studies at the University of Nevada, Reno, indicates that one person was permanently assigned to a base camp. He would bake bread and other food and deliver it weekly (or more often) to herders who were with the sheep in outlying areas. Similar bread ovens associated with Basque sheepherding activities have been recorded on Tahoe National Forest and were used into the 1950s.

CENTRAL SIERRA

An ongoing project at Pardee Reservoir in the foothills of Amador and Calaveras counties, involves survey of selected high sensitivity locations, including stream confluences and drainages that feed the lake. Of the thirteen archaeological sites recorded, the majority are related to gold rush mining and prehistoric resource procurement characterized by bedrock milling stations. Of particular note is the architectural evaluation and archeological recording of the Wildermuth House. This 1861 structure with associated barn and outbuildings was used as a stage stop or way station on the Mokelumne to Campo Seco Road. The house has been modified but still retains its historical appearance. An extensive prehistoric occupation here that apparently had an ethnohistoric component is also present. A preliminary review of archival data suggest that Sierra Miwuk were living at this location during the late nineteenth century.

A final report (November 1990) prepared by Mary L. Maniery, for the Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, summarizes archaeological site data and unpublished and published literature for the Mokelumne River and tributaries. Mylar overlay maps were prepared to summarize historic locations gleaned from a variety of county and governmental maps, histories and unpublished data. Archaeological data was presented on 201 cultural resources; 113 on the Cosumnes River, 15 on Dry Creek, and 73 on the Mokelumne River. Six sites were listed in or are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and 14 were registered California Historical Landmarks. The remaining archaeological sites include prehistoric and ethnographic villages with burials, midden, and a wide variety of artifacts, milling stations, campsites, and rockshelters. Historic resources are primarily related to mining and settlements and include placer workings, stamp mills, chlorination works, ranch and homestead remnants, and mining settlements.

In June 1991, Steve Heipel evaluated six archaeological sites within the Bower Cave Land Exchange, Stanislaus National Forest. (Continued on page 13)
PAR Activities
(Continued from page 12)

udith Marvin Cunningham, Foothill Resource Associates, and Carlo De/Ferrari, Tuolumne County historian, assisted PAR in archival research. The sites represent activities related to historic-era mining, railroad logging and recent forest-management practices. While none of the sites met National Register eligibility criteria, the report offers comparative historical archaeological data on lumbering and mining in this region of California.

An ongoing project, also under the direction of Steve Heipel, to evaluate 120 prehistoric sites within the upper Mokelumne River watershed as a National Register of Historic Places District is presently nearing completion. Prepared for the El Dorado National Forest, the study entails using existing archaeological data for this river segment. For additional information about this project, please contact Denise McLamore, Forest Archaeologist, El Dorado National Forest.

SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN VALLEYS

A final report of the historical and archaeological assessment of the Shasta/Argus hotels in downtown Sacramento was completed for the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency in July of this year. While there is a history of land use at this location beginning in 1850, the hotels were not constructed at this location until 1907-1912. The report is available through PAR at cost plus shipping.

PAR has been conducting extensive archival research and architectural and archaeological field investigations within the City of Folsom for the American River Crossing project. Identified resources include the site of the historic Folsom Chinese-American community (ca. 1852-1908), mining remains, remnants of the first railroad completed in California, the Folsom hydroelectric system (canal, sawmill, powerhouse), BRM sites and 56 historic structures. Five of the identified resources are listed in or have been determined eligible for the National Register.

The final project news highlights two prehistoric sites. Both of these studies are ongoing. The first site is located north of Lincoln, California, along Doty Ravine. An extensive prehistoric site with milling feature and surface artifacts was tested in the spring of 1991. The midden extended more than a meter in depth and contained an almost even distribution of burned and unburned faunal remains, including bone awl tools. Fire cracked rock and stone debitage were not abundant within the deposit. Only nine pieces of obsidian were recovered and found to be mainly from the Napa obsidian source. The mean hydration rim measurements on three flakes and a biface were 2.90 (3) and 5.10 (1) microns. Analysis and synthesis of the site is in progress and will be available in the fall of 1991.

A potentially significant Early Middle Horizon site, CA-Sac-422, was tested by the author in the fall of 1990. This site is situated in a leveled agricultural field north of Sacramento. An unusual density of broken rock, groundstone tools, and a charmstone were found on the surface of this site. The test revealed an intact buried midden deposit of about 21 centimeters thick, which contained a second intact charmstone. Other artifacts include ground and flaked stone tools. Figure 2 depicts the charmstones. Soil phosphate analysis in association with mechanical auger testing will be undertaken this fall to determine the extent of the buried deposit.

Figure 2. Charmstones collected from CA-Sac-422.
Reflecting on the May and July 1991 SCA Newsletter discussions by Bob Laidlaw and Sonia Tamez of pending Federal Native American and historic preservation legislation, it should be noted that in October of last year, Congress created a new program for funding historic preservation projects on Department of Defense lands. The fiscal 1991 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 101-511) established the Legacy Resources Management Program (Legacy Program) "...to promote, manage, research, conserve, and restore, the priceless biological, geophysical, and historical resources which exist on public lands, facilities or property held by the Department of Defense".

The Department of Defense (DOD) controls nearly 25 million acres of land in the United States, containing abundant natural and historic resources. The Congress recognized that this places "special responsibility" on the DOD "...to serve not only as the defender of our national security, but as a thoughtful steward of our national heritage." Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney had earlier acknowledged this obligation when in 1989 he pledged the DOD to serve as a steward of the environment and make this responsibility integral to its primary mission.

The bill that became P.L. 101-511 was initially promoted by the Nature Conservancy as an opportunity for the DOD to work with State Natural Heritage Programs for the protection of natural resources. Senate sponsors recognized the complementary need to enhance the protection of historic places and strengthened the bill's language to cover cultural resources. The Act specifies nine broad tasks to be accomplished by Legacy Program projects, focusing on inventory and protection of natural and cultural resources, and increasing public understanding of resource stewardship.

It is important to note that Legacy Program projects are not in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the mitigation of adverse affects by DOD undertakings on cultural resources. Rather, the Legacy Program complements other Federal environmental restoration and research programs by preserving valuable historic sites (and natural habitats) from neglect or wanton destruction. The Legacy Program provides support for more generic issues of compliance, like the general cultural resource inventory mandate of Section 110 of the NHPA, or requirements for adequate curation for archaeological collections under 36 CFR Part 79, or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The legislative language establishing the Legacy Program also includes a mandate for Program projects to be applied broadly and consistently across the whole range of DOD lands, services and facilities, and to work cooperatively with Federal, State and private entities.

P.L. 101-511 appropriated $10 million to initiate the Legacy Program during fiscal 1991, of which $7.5 million has been obligated to fund 90 demonstration projects. In excess of 5.5 million has been directed to 33 management, data collection or interpretation projects for cultural resources on DOD facilities across the country. These range from the development of a curation facility at the F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, to an ethnohistoric study of 19th century African-American settlement on the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, Virginia. Also included are cultural resources interpretive and educational programs for military personnel at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Pensacola Naval Air Station, Florida, and a repatriation plan for Native Hawaiian human remains from the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, Hawaii. Other projects support the development of comprehensive cultural resource management plans for individual military installations, including Anderson Air Force Base, Guam; Fort Hood, Texas; and Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.

Repeating the July SCA Newsletter's call for letters to Congress supporting increased historic preservation appropriations, the Senate Appropriations Committee will annually consider funding for the Legacy Program as part of each year's DOD appropriations bill. Public support for the value and appropriateness of the Legacy Program will insure continued and increased funding in the coming years.

THE LEGACY PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA

Six projects totalling over $450,000 involve eight military installations in California. Among these are Vandenburg Air Force Base (National Register evaluation of an important Native American site threatened by natural erosion and vandalism), Edwards Air Force Base (collection of oral histories on the early history of the installation), Point Mugu Naval Air Station (inventory of historic shipwrecks), 29 Palms Marine Corps Center and China Lake Naval Weapons Center (management, protection and public interpretation of Native American rock art), and the naval reservation at San Clemente Island (a probabilistic archaeological site survey).

San Clemente Island (SCLI) is managed for the Navy by the North Island Naval Air Station, San Diego (Continued on page 15)
where I am staff archaeologist. The SCLI Legacy Program project will be an important asset to our ongoing improvement of cultural resource management there. The specific objective of this project is to improve understanding of the distribution and physical character of SCLI’s archaeological resources, accomplished through intensive site survey of a 15% stratified, random cluster sampling of most areas of SCLI. The project also includes testing of selected archaeological sites for the collection of carbon samples for C-14 dating, and the establishment of a comprehensive, computerized site record database management system. The project will run in successive phases between early September and mid-December 1991.

In keeping with Legacy Program mandates, the SCLI project is being run cooperatively through the CSU Northridge Center for Public Archaeology (NCPA). Staffing will include not only those associated with the NCPA, but also interested individuals from other regional universities, museums and the general archaeological community. For additional information, please contact Dr. Mark Raab (Director, Northridge Center for Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, CA 91330, telephone 818/885-3575) or me (Natural Resources Engineer (18N). NAS North Island, Bldg. 3, San Diego, CA 92135-5018, telephone 619/545-1131).

News From The Avocational Societies by Anne Q. Duffield

Predictably, considering the season, many of the avocational society newsletters reaching this desk have been filled with chat about recent outings and trips, most with an archaeological orientation. Allen Lonnberg treated readers of SCAN (Santa Cruz Archaeological Notes) with a page on his excavations at Grotte XVI, a Paleolithic cave site in the Dordogne Valley, France. Bob Hoover reported to the members of SLOCAS (San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society) on his professional exchange trip to China. Dr. Hoover journeyed to China as a member of the first American archaeological delegation to that country since 1949. His fellow travelers included teachers, museologists, a graduate student, and even "an avocational".

It seems the highlight of this summer’s travel season was the Quest for the Total Eclipse. The September issue of the VCAS (Ventura County Archaeological Society) newsletter features reports from members visiting the tip of Baja California and the Big Island of Hawaii. Despite some cloud cover, both parties were successful in seeing this "rarest of spectacles". Alas, for those of us desk-bound in the upper 48 who missed it, our next big chance will be the year 2017.

For a turn-around, the ASA (Archaeological Survey Association) had some world-travelers come to them this year. Two eminent scientists from the Soviet Union, Dr. Nikolai Drozdov, archaeologist, and Dr. Andrey Dodonov, geologist, took the tour of the Calico Early Man Site under the wing of Dee Simpson and Margaret Anthony. Their whirlwind tour also included a visit with Herb Minshall and a look at the Buchanan Canyon and Texas Street sites. The ASA is looking forward to other exchange visits with specialists in Russian and Asian archaeology and geology.

Meanwhile, we have some good news to share — there are three new "kids" (avocational societies) on the block! (Well, really two new ones and one resurrection). In July we received the first issue of the newsletter of The Friends of Sierra Rock Art (FSRA). The front page tells everyone who we are: a number of individuals recently organized to form the Friends Of Sierra Rock Art (FSRA), a group dedicated to the study, conservation, interpretation and management of prehistoric rock art sites in the northern Sierra Nevada. Interest to form this group arose in 1989 as a result of vandalism to the Wabena Point site and a conservation project which was implemented during the summer of that year...FSRA held its first meeting at the Donner Pass site on July 10, 1991.

FSRA has jumped into full society- hood with both feet. Their first newsletter was an impressive 13 pages, complete with graphics, directions for a July fieldtrip, articles on rock art conservation and the minutes of the first meeting. The hot issue: to change or keep the name? Send your suggestions and/or requests for information to Chairman Bill Drake, 123 Grove Street, Nevada City, CA 95959.

The second new group may also want to consider a name change -- the acronym is impossible: SJV-ARARA. This stands for the San Joaquin Valley (chapter of the) American Rock Art Research Association. Another name for it might be Mary Gordon’s Group, as she is the leader and apparently the guiding light behind it. Mary’s list of involvements with rock art these days is a long and impressive one. Not only is she V.P. of ARARA, she volunteered for the job of chairing ARARA’s International Conference Committee with the goal of hosting the 1994 conference. When she isn’t at her regular job, she’s giving talks on cupules for avocational societies.

(Continued on page 16)
like the one for KCAS, or working to record or save sites, like the Rocky Hill petroglyph, or she's busy organizing fieldtrips, like the fine one to the Chumash rock art sites on the Vandenberg AFB on July 20. Kudos, Mary, for all your hard work. For information on SJV-ARARA or on any of her other projects, contact Mary Gorden, P. O. Box 59, Lemoncove, CA 93244.

As to the "resurrected" society mentioned above, we're happy to announce that the Kern County Archaeological Society (KCAS) is back in business, as reported by president Richard Osborne. In describing the reconstruction of KCAS, Richard writes that "the core group was initially composed of students and faculty from CSUB. Newspaper, TV and radio public service announcements, and word of mouth have brought in members from the community at large. Former members have been contacted and receive newsletters monthly, whether they appear at meetings or not." KCAS meets monthly in the Tejon Room at the Beale Library, 701 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield. We hear a fieldtrip to some Kern County archaeological site is planned for October "as is a social event of some type, probably a picnic." For more information, contact KCAS, P. O. Box 9793, Bakersfield, CA 93389-9793.

News from other groups? There is always a lot of it, enough to fill another newsletter. With upcoming events, however, by the time this column hits print, they're usually history. To try to defeat this, we only mention those with the greatest lead time, so please bear this in mind when you send notices to be included.

PCAS (Pacific Coast Archaeological Society) will feature Dr. Jane Rosenthal as their speaker for the October 3 meeting. It's good to have Jane in Orange County and involved with PCAS again - welcome back! October 19 is the date for the fall meeting of the ASA (Archaeological Survey Association). Maybe president Carol Rector will present "China Part II" as the program? Former ASA president Russ Kaldenberg will be the speaker for the CVAS (Coachella Valley Archaeological Society) at their general meeting October 8. Russ' topic is "Archaeology in the Dordogne Valley", a very far cry from the Coachella Valley where he works as BLM's Manager of the Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area. CSAS (Central Sierra Archaeological Society) meets on the second Tuesday of every other month, which means October 8 -- program unknown, but you can be sure there will be an interesting one.

Tuesday, October 8 is also the date of Sacramento Archaeological Society's Annual Meeting, featuring THE Dr. Lewis Binford as guest speaker. The event will be held at the Sacramento Community Center in the Metropolitan Room. For more information contact SAS at 800 Larch Lane, Sacramento, CA 94864 or call 916/485-8140. Thursday, October 17, at 7:30 p.m. is the general meeting of SCAS, the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society. Their program will feature Mark Gary, speaking on the "Archaeology of Mendocino". All general SCAS meetings are held at the Santa Cruz Museum at 1305 East Cliff Drive.

Seems like the VCAS (Ventura County Archaeological Society) folks are more interested in outings and fieldtrips than regular meetings. From October 6 - 12, VCAS member Tom Maxwell will be leading a "Baja del Sur burro pack rock art trip" to the great mural paintings in five caves. Contact Tom immediately if you want to go (3268 Luther, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360) — he says enrollment is half completed already. Stay tuned!
Editor's Note: I received this press release from the State Prehistoric Artifact Committee. They would like to thank the support of individual members who wrote to legislators in both houses and the governor. Their support aided in the passage of SB 404.

The State Prehistoric Artifact Bill (SB 404), which designates the Chipped Stone Bear as an official emblem of California, was signed today (06-24-91) by Gov. Pete Wilson at the capital. California thus becomes the first state to adopt an official prehistoric artifact.

Figure 1. Chipped stone bear from Allan O. Kelley site (CA-SDi-9649).

Senate Bill 404 was authored by Sen. Ralph C. Dills (D-Gardena) and carried in the Assembly by Assemblywoman Doris Allen (R-Cypress). SB404 received overwhelming approval in both the Senate (29 to 1) and Assembly (62 to 4).

Adoption of an 8,000 year old bear-shaped artifact as the state's symbol was seen as a way to celebrate the contributions of Native Americans to California culture, to educate the public about the prehistory of American Indians, and to generate further interest in archaeological science.

Also, it was anticipated that an official symbol would increase the public's appreciation of the non-renewable resources contained in archaeological sites and thereby foster conservation and protection of those resources.

The two and a half inch long chipped stone bear was discovered by Cypress College archaeology students in 1985 during an organized scientific dig at Carlsbad, San Diego. The student field crew was under the direction of Dr. Henry Koerper, anthropology professor at the college.

The students' suggestion that the stone bear motif might be appropriate for a proposed state emblem was inspired by the fact that the California Grizzly is the State Animal, and two of the state's most prominent emblems - its Flag and Seal - each portray a single grizzly bear. Koerper, along with Dr. Jon Ericson, professor of social ecology at University of California, Irvine, and Paul Apodaca, curator of folk art at Santa Ana's Bowers Museum, formed a committee to support Dill's legislation. The committee's efforts were aided by Bill Shepherd, a legislative analyst from Huntington Beach whose daughter, Jennifer Allsup, is an archaeology student at Cypress College.

In addition, school children, anthropologists, members of the Native American community, museum personnel, and many other interested citizens all wrote letters of support on behalf of the State Prehistoric Artifact Committee. U.S. Senator John Seymour and Cesar Chavez were counted among the bill's many supporters.

Apodaca, himself a Native American, notes that the bill's promotion and passage are occurring just as the state is seeking to establish a new California Indian museum system.

David Belardes, Tribal Chairman of the Juaneño Band of San Juan Capistrano, is pleased that the bill's passage will focus attention on this nation's original inhabitants as the world prepares to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage to America.

Among the museum curators who supported the bill is Ken Hedges of San Diego's Museum of Man. Hedges believes the publicity surrounding the bill may increase attendance at museums which display California Indian artifacts.

Dr. David Hurst Thomas, archaeologist with the American Museum of Natural History, predicts that other states will follow California's lead and adopt their own Native American artifacts as official emblems.
Society of California Archaeology Data Sharing
Meetings

Southern Data Sharing Meeting

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., October 5, 1991

Los Angeles County
Natural History Museum
900 Exposition Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA
hosted by Dr. Charles Rozaire

The public is invited. The west parking lot
is reserved for this event.

If you have any questions, contact Beth
Padon, SCA Southern Vice-President at,

LSA Associates
1 Park Plaza, Suite 500
Irvine, CA 92714
714/553-0666

Northern Data Sharing Meeting

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., October 12, 1991

California State University, Chico
Anthropology Department
Ayres Hall, Room 106
Chico, CA

The public is invited.

If you have any questions, contact
Frank Bayham, SCA Northern Vice-
President at,

Department of Anthropology
California State University, Chico
Chico, CA 95929
916/898-4300 or
916/898-6192

SCA BOARD AND ANNUAL
Meetings
From the minutes by Elena Nilsson

Board Meeting, March 21, 1991

The meeting, held at the Radisson Hotel inSacramento, CA, was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by Sonia
Tamez. Members present were Jamie Cleland, Christi­
ian Gerike, Greg Greenway, John Johnson, and Dick
Markley. Elena Nilsson served as interim Secretary. Dan Foster served as proxy for Jim Wood­
ward.

The meeting began with a discussion by Markley re­
garding the changes in the program for the 1991 An­
nual Meetings to be held over the course of the next
three days. He noted the need to designate a pro­
gram chair for next year's (1992) annual meetings.

In the absence of Lynne Christenson who resigned as
Secretary, Cleland suggested that Nilsson read the
official minutes from last year's (1990) business
meeting at the one to be held March 22, 1991. Nil­
son, incoming Secretary for 1991, was appointed
Secretary for the remainder of the 1990-1991 year.

Johnson noted that summaries of the minutes from
previous Board Meetings were not being published
regularly in the Newsletter as mandated by the By
Laws. It was decided that the minutes of all future
Board Meetings should be prepared and distributed
for review within one month of the meeting.

Gerike discussed the results of his meeting with Ed
Pierini of Macias and Pierini, CPA firm. Pierini sug­
gested that SCA submit an annual "Information Re­
turn" to State and Federal tax agencies documenting
the Society's fiscal accountability so as to keep the
Society clear from income tax liability. The account­
ing system was then discussed with respect to fiscal
vs. a yearly reporting system.

It was suggested that SCA continue consulting with
the CPA firm of Macias and Pierini to establish an
accounting system. A ceiling of $1,000.00 was set
for this consultation. Cleland seconded the motion
which passed unanimously.

New Business items were discussed by Johnson and
Dan Foster. Johnson noted that the California Pre­
servation Conference (CPC) has issued the prelimi­
nary program of their annual meeting listing SCA as
a co-sponsor. Johnson brought to the attention of
the Board the bill by State Senator Ralph Dills to de­
clare the "Bear Crescent" the first official California
State prehistoric artifact. (Continued on page 15)
After discussion, the Board decided that the issue was not worth pursuing and might best be served by incorporating it into the archaeology week program.

Dan Foster discussed several trends in past Newsletters that he found disturbing. He noted that the Newsletter is not passing on as much "news" as it should, but instead is focused on developing lengthy articles. He mentioned the new archaeology regulations considered for adoption by the State Board of Forestry as a significant, relevant news item which had not been covered yet in the Newsletter. Foster also noted that a recent article in the March 1991 Newsletter regarding the California Department of Forestry (CDF) was an inaccurate summary of the court case. He felt that it was unfair to publish the article without giving CDF a chance for rebuttal. After discussion, the Board agreed that internal review of the articles should be undertaken before they are published.

Greenway noted that problems with the SCA membership are causing confusion regarding mailings. He mentioned that members have not been receiving copies of the Newsletter, registration, or ballots. He emphasized that the incoming Board should make efforts to sort this situation out. Cleland suggested that only one membership list be maintained to avoid future problems.

The meeting adjourned at 5:05 p.m.

SCA Annual Business Meeting March 22, 1991 From the minutes by Elena Nilsson

The annual business meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, held at the Radisson Hotel in Sacramento, CA, was called to order at 5:34 p.m. by Sonia Tamez. Board members present included Jamie Cleland, Christian Gerike, Greg Greenway, John Johnson, Elena Nilsson, and Jim Woodward.

The meeting began with Elena Nilsson reading a brief summary of the minutes by Lynne E. Christenson of the 1990 Annual Business Meeting.

Sonia Tamez then reviewed some of the accomplishments and highlights of SCA activities during the past year and briefly outlined new avenues the Society is pursuing. She reported that membership in the Society was increasing, reaching in excess of 700 individual and/or institutions during the past year. She also noted that the SCA remains fiscally solvent and that the services of the CPA firm of Macias and Pierini have been retained to assist in setting up a rigorous accounting system. External relations with various agencies have increased and include three meetings with the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) regarding the implications of the Department of the Interior audit. The SCA is coordinating with OHP, the California Preservation Foundation (CPF) to determine the need for legislative solutions.

Greg Greenway reported that the northern California data sharing meeting held at California State University, Chico, was quite successful, with over 100 members attending. John Johnson, southern vice-president, stated that the southern data sharing meeting, held at UC Riverside, was also successful, with approximately 80 people attending. As chairman of the curation committee, he also noted that throughout the year he monitored the progress of the Katz bill (AB 2577) through the California legislature.

Sonia Tamez introduced President-Elect Jamie Cleland. Cleland thanked Tamez for her year of service as SCA President noting that she had provided positive guidance through her tenure, particularly with respect to issues regarding the Katz bill. He also thanked outgoing Board members Gerike, Greenway, Johnson, and Woodward for their service to the Society. Cleland noted that another Katz bill is before the California Legislature which will also require serious consideration on the part of SCA. He stated that SCA should work with both Native Americans and archaeologists to reach a consensus regarding the disposition of human remains. In closing, he stated that he is looking forward to a productive year as President.

Christian Gerike gave a brief summary of the treasurer's report for the past year. He reported a balance of $2,393.96 and expenditures of $22,354.97. Eventual reimbursement of up-front costs of roughly $1,700.00 for the 1991 Annual Meetings will bring the total balance to approximately $4,093.96. Gerike noted that SCA finances are becoming increasingly complex and that a rigorous accounting system is needed to monitor both income and debits. To this end, he has met with the CPA firm of Macias and Pierini who are assisting in setting up accounting procedures and providing professional guidance.

As chair of the public interaction committee, Gerike reported that efforts at organizing a State Archaeology Week and a booth at the California State Fair are underway. The committee plans to introduce archaeology week by May 1992.

Sonia Tamez presented election results for the 1991-1992 fiscal year.

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New business items were then solicited from the membership. Joe Chartkoff noted that the 25th anniversary theme of the 1991 annual meeting was a good idea and suggested that SCA consider the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival to the New World as a theme for the 1992 meeting. Cleland noted that this might be best served by focusing on the state of California's Native American cultures at the time of contact. Rob Edwards suggested that individuals be selected to discuss the culture contact issue.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:12 p.m.

SCA Executive Board Actions
March 24, 1991
From the minutes by Elena Nilsson

The first Executive Board meeting of the 1991-1992 fiscal year was held at the Radisson Hotel in Sacramento, CA. The meeting was called to order at 1:15 p.m. by Jamie Cleland. Members present included Frank Bayham, Connie Cameron, Dick Markley, Elena Nilsson, Beth Padon, Sonia Tamez, Susan Meshon, and David Abrams, Local Arrangements Chair for the 1991 Annual Meetings.

Cleland began the meeting by asking each Board member for a brief introduction and description of their priorities and expectations for the upcoming year.

Abrams synthesized the results of the 1991 Annual Meetings. Bayham noted his concern regarding the registration costs charged to students at the meetings. He suggested that students be charged the same rate during preregistration and registration. Tamez noted that the Board will examine the student registration issue during the upcoming year and will take steps to reduce the rate charged at the meetings.

Abrams suggested that some special recognition, such as a one-year membership, be given to the Sacramento Archaeological Society (SAS) members who volunteered for the meetings. After discussion, the Board agreed to support Abrams' idea. A motion was made that SCA provide student members and members of avocational societies, who volunteer during the Annual Meetings, with a complimentary one-year membership. Tamez seconded the motion which passed unanimously. A motion was made to provide a certificate of appreciation to George Frison for being keynote speaker at the banquet. Bayham seconded the motion which was unanimously approved.

Cleland resumed discussions by noting that he will provide Board members with a list of responsibilities for their office. He also noted that Michael Glass is compiling a manual for SCA Board members; it will be distributed within two months.

Cleland provided a brief overview for new Board members regarding recent actions by the 1990-1991 Board with respect to SCA financial accounts. He noted that SCA was retaining the CPA firm of Macias and Pierini to set up an accounting system and to prepare necessary statements for the IRS. He also explained the travel reimbursement policy for Board members.

Cleland read aloud the SCA By-Laws regarding the Newsletter. He noted that the Newsletter should continue to provide information regarding research and news, but should be kept to a 24 page maximum. Costs of producing the Newsletter were discussed. Cleland distributed a status sheet of Newsletter expenses for 1990-1991; no significant trend toward increased costs was apparent.

Cleland reviewed the status of various committees and programs.

Archaeology Week/Public Relations:
Royanne Lisk, with the assistance of Christian Gerike, is working on an initiative to establish an Archaeology Week in California. Royanne Lisk and Christian Gerike were confirmed as co-chairpersons of the Public Interaction committee.

Emergency Monitoring:
Barbara Bocek has been heading up the committee for emergency monitoring of archaeological sites. The Native American Heritage Commission is no longer undertaking these activities. Markley provided an account of recent monitoring of a Native American burial site in the Grass Valley area. Cleland suggested that SCA develop an internal structure for the monitoring program, employing regional subdivisions. He also noted that local monitoring groups could be formed and that a list of such groups could be provided to agencies as needed. Barb Bocek was confirmed as emergency monitoring chairperson.

Liaison with SHPO:
Thad Van Bueren has been undertaking the role of SHPO liaison. Tamez noted that SHPO has discontinued their newsletter and now rely on SCA for getting information out. Thad Van Bueren was confirmed as SHPO liaison.

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SCA Minutes
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Other Legislation:
Rob Jackson is serving as the committee chairperson for State legislation; Sonia Tamez is tracking Federal legislation. Both Rob and Sonia were confirmed as co-chairpersons for the Legislation committee.

Planning and Conservation League (PCL):
Ric Windmiller was confirmed as on-going chairperson of the Planning and Conservation League.

Membership Drive:
Greg Greenway was confirmed as on-going chairperson of the Membership committee.

Curation:
John Johnson who has been serving as curation committee chairperson will no longer be able to undertake these duties. Cleland discussed Lester Ross and Jim Woodward as co-chairpersons. Both Lester and Jim were confirmed as co-chairperson for the curation committee.

Fundraising:
Scott Carpenter has been the chairperson for the fundraising committee, but will likely need to be replaced since he is leaving the State. Tamez noted that his replacement should be someone who has grant writing and fundraising skills. After discussion, the Board decided that Paul Schumacher should be contacted to see if he would be interested in this role.

Native American Coordinator:
Cleland discussed creating a new committee position of Native American coordinator. This individual would act as spokesperson to the Board and Society regarding Native American issues. Tamez noted the merit of having one person coordinate these efforts rather than several individuals. Markley concurred with her suggestion. Byam discussed repatriation issues with respect to Arizona Native American communities.

The meeting adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

Archaeologist Position

The County of San Diego Department of Public Works anticipates needing a staff archaeologist in the very near future. This full-time permanent position includes medical, sick leave, vacation, and retirement benefits, with annual pay ranging from $32,718 to $39,790. Position responsibilities include archaeological survey and minor excavations for public projects, such as roads, airports, and detention facilities; report preparation; research design and scope of work preparation, and contract administration for major data recovery projects; and evaluation of significance of historic structures. A thorough knowledge of State and Federal statutes relating to cultural resources and of both prehistoric and historic archaeology is essential. The person selected for this position must become SOPA-certified under the categories of Field Research and/or Cultural Resource Management within six months of hire; therefore people applying for the position should be clearly certifiable. Please contact Anna Noah at (619) 694-2827 or at County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, 5555 Overland Avenue, MS 0340, San Diego, CA 92123 to receive an application for this position.
1992 ANNUAL MEETING
by Joanne M. Mack

The Society for California Archaeology will hold its 1992 Annual Meeting in Pasadena, April 24-26. The Executive Board agreed to change the dates of the meeting as previously announced in the April Newsletter when it became known that the Society for American Archaeology Meetings were scheduled for April 8-12, 1992. The SCA meeting will be at The Pasadena Hilton, 150 South Robles Avenue, Pasadena, California 91101, 818/577-1000 or for reservations, 1-800-HILTONS.

Several special events and symposia are being planned, including a special plenary session focusing upon the contributions California archaeology can make to national and international research issues and a special session specifically designed for the interested public to help kick-off California's first Archaeology Week scheduled for May. Of course, the papers presented by SCA members and guests traditionally form the foundation of the Annual Meeting, and you are all encouraged to share the results of your research and other work at these meetings. These will be memorable meetings you will not want to miss.

Planned sessions will include contributed papers (20 minutes) and organized symposium papers (20 minutes). Please use the forms enclosed in this Newsletter when submitting your paper and symposium proposals. If you are organizing a symposium, please be sure to fill out the "Organized Symposium Outline" form and include all the requested information. If you represent a committee which plans to meet during the Annual Meetings, please contact the program chair by December 1, so your meeting can be scheduled for a room without conflicting with sessions and the Executive Board meetings.

The deadline for submitting abstracts and titles for the organized symposia is December 15, 1991. The deadline for submitting titles and abstracts for both contributed papers and individual papers in organized symposia is January 15, 1992. Please get your forms in early as we expect a greater than average number of organized symposia this year.

Please send your completed forms and abstracts to:

Dr. Joanne M. Mack, SCA Program Chair
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
425 North College Avenue
Pomona College
Claremont, California 91711
(714) 621-8000 ext. 4278 — (714) 624-4280
FAX (714) 621-8403

Abstract For Paper
Society For California Archaeology
1992 Annual Meeting
April 24 - 26, Pasadena
Deadline - January 15, 1992

Paper Title: ________________________________

Type of Paper (Please check one):
____ Contributed Paper (20 minutes)
____ Organized Symposium Paper (20 minutes)

Title of Symposium_________________________

Author: _________________________________

Affiliation: ________________________________

Address and Phone: ________________________

Audio-Visual equipment needed (please check):
Blackboard_______ Slide Projector_______
Flip Chart________ Film Projector_______
VCR_____________ Overhead Projector______

Please submit all forms and abstracts to:
Dr. Joanne M. Mack, SCA Program Chair
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
425 North College Avenue
Pomona College
Claremont, California 91711
FAX: 714/621-8403

Abstract on a separate page (format: author's name, affiliation, title: abstract of no more than 100 words, typed, single spaced)
Organized Symposium Outline
Society For California Archaeology
1992 Annual Meeting
April 24 - 26, Pasadena
Deadline - December 15, 1991

Symposium Title:

Chairperson:______________________________

Affiliation:______________________________

Address and Phone:_______________________

Brief abstract of symposium (format: no more than 150 words, typed, single spaced):

List of symposium paper titles with authors and their affiliations (Use additional page if necessary):

Discussants (if planned), names and affiliations:

Please submit symposium materials to:
Dr. Joanne M. Mack, SCA Program Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology
125 North College Avenue, Pomona College, Claremont, California 91711
FAX: 714/621-8403
Address Correction Requested

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Ω October 5, 1991, SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meeting, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

Ω October 12, 1991, SCA Northern California Data Sharing Meeting, California State University, Chico.


Ω November 7-10, American Society for Ethnohistory, 1991 Annual Meeting, Doubletree Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma.


Ω April 23-25, 1992 SCA Annual Meeting, Hilton Hotel, Pasadena

1991-92 SCA Editors and Committee Chairs

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- managing editor: Valerie A. Levulett
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Proceedings Editor: Martin Rosen

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- program: JoAnne Mack
- local arrangements: Mike McIntyre
- SCA Manual Development: Michael Glassow
- Membership Drive: Greg Greenway
- New Member Package: Christian Gerike
- Emergency Monitors and Advisors: Barb Bocck
- OHP Liaison: Thad Van Buren
- Legislation: Rob Jackson & Sonia Tamez
- PCL Board Member: Ric Windmiller
- Curation: Jim Woodward & John Johnson
- Easements: Bill Dreyer
- SCA Archives: Jane Gothold
- Recognition of Arch Programs: John Parker
- Public Interaction: Christian Gerike & Royane Lisk