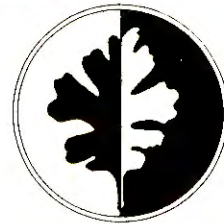


Society for California Archaeology NEWSLETTER



Volume 29 Number 5

December 1995

A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Society in The San Francisco Bay Area, 1769-1810

by Dr. Randall Milliken

(The following article is excerpted from the conclusion of Dr. Milliken's book by the same title, recently published by Ballena Press.)

As the period between 1806 and 1810 drew to a close, the remaining tribal people on the north side of San Francisco Bay and in the San Joaquin Valley found their world disrupted and their choices for reaction increasingly constricted. The Spanish missions continued to beckon, offering them access to a European vision of a meaningful life in exchange for cultural and political obliteration. Over the next two decades, the 1810s and 1820s, more and more people from tribes further and further to the north and east would struggle with the difficult choice this dilemma imposed; that struggle continued until the missions were closed as centers of proselytization in 1836.

Unquestionably, the tribal people loved their homelands and their traditional ways of life. In each tribal area, children grew up surrounded by an ideology and cosmology that was embodied in and made incarnate by the very form of the land itself. Individuals belonged to—and drew much of their personal identity from—specific places. The move to a mission inevitably resulted in deep emotional trauma. When people left their home valleys, they left

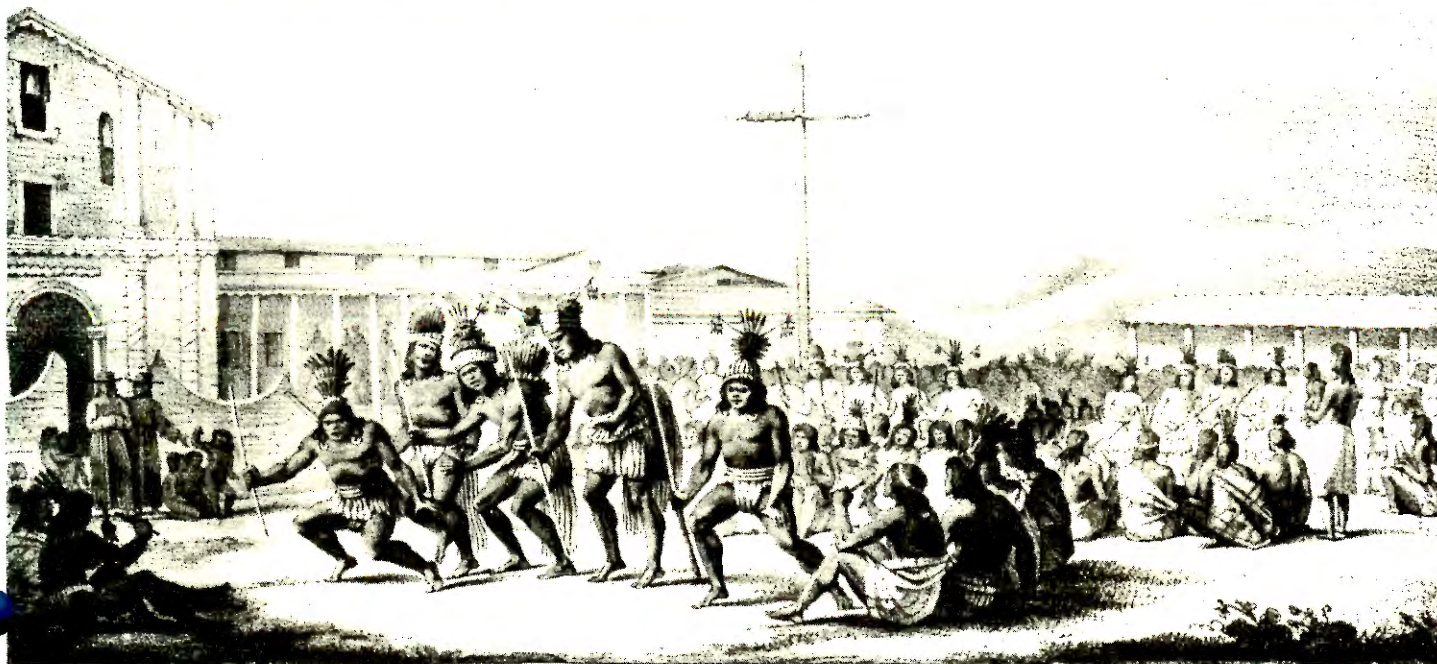
behind a major portion of that identity.

Tribal people who considered the possibility of joining a mission must have known that they would not lead happy lives there. Yet they did move to the missions, one group after another. In the fall of 1816, scores of Coast Miwok-speaking Petalumas and Patwin-speaking Malacas went to Mission San Francisco. Otto von Kotzebue described their arrival at the mission:

As we were leaving the Mission, we were surprised by two groups of Indians, which were also composed of different nations. They came in military array; that is, quite naked, and painted with gay colours: the heads of the most were adorned with feathers, and other finery (Kotzebue [1816] 1932:61).

One question that I have attempted to answer in this book is, "Why did people leave their homelands and move to the mission communities?" If I had to propose a single explanation, it would focus on people's loss of faith in the feasibility of continuing their traditional ways within the context of a new reality.

(Continued on page 3)



For composition d'après Chouss

Lib. de L'Université de Montréal

Photo courtesy of Bancroft Library, U.C. Berkeley.

Index

	Page
<i>A Time of Little Choice</i>	1
President's Message	2
Society Business & Activities	
1996 Annual Meeting	5
Business Meeting Minutes	5
Southern Data Sharing Meetings	7
Northern Data Sharing Meetings	8
Committee Reports	
Avocational Societies	8
Bennyhoff Fund	9
State & Federal Archaeology	
FARM on the Sierran Forests	9
Legacy Funds	10
Resource Management on the Modoc NF	10
Other Recent & On-Going Research	
Recent Investigations at Burro Flats	11
Tuscarora Pipeline Project	13
Regional Gray Literature Review:	
Bay Area	13
Northern Sierra Nevada	14
Calendar	24

President's Message

by Mary Manieri

In my last message I told you about legislative action and budget cuts at the federal level that could change the way we teach and do archaeology in our state and across the nation. All told, archaeology programs were cut by a little over \$42 million, and Native American programs were slashed by about \$250 million. Next up is the fight to retain wording in the National Historic Preservation Act that considers preservation for potentially eligible sites as well as properties listed in the National Register. Be ready soon to write letters and fax memos to Washington D.C. regarding the NHPA.

I am still looking for people throughout the state to be responsible for faxing, calling or eMailing legislative information to groups of 10 to 12 people to help get the word out fast when the legislative crisis hits again. We need to become more active and stay aware if we hope to maintain existing archaeology programs. Please volunteer NOW!

Both the Northern and Southern Data Sharing meetings were held in October. It was gratifying to me to listen to our members talk about their efforts to bring archaeology into local schools and to the general population through classroom visits, programs, media, and exhibits. During this time of budget cuts, it is important to appeal to the public for support. Ideas that were voiced during a discussion period in the Northern California meeting included opening labs to school children; conducting tours of sites; using avocational volunteers as site docents, guards, or public relations liaisons; and having volunteers wash and gross-sort artifacts. Writing mitigation plans to include education through displays, popular articles or brochures, lectures at schools and at local historical or archaeological societies are other methods to disperse information to the general public. One important and obvious concept discussed was the need to make use of the local media. Inform your newspaper or TV news station when you are conducting a dig and get them to provide some coverage. You may be surprised at how much fun it can be to work with local media and have your 15 minutes of fame.

I'd like to thank Jeanne Arnold and John Pryor for putting on excellent meetings. I'd also like to commend Tom Layton for his generosity. At the Northern California meetings, during our pitch for new members, Tom challenged all students in the room to join the SCA right then and there and followed up the challenge by offering to pay half of their membership! Eleven students took Tom up on his challenge and forked over the cash for a year's membership. Thanks, Tom.

On a final note, we are gearing up for a great 30-year celebration in April in Bakersfield. Think about a presentation, poster, or something you may want to do, and send in an abstract. Also, look for Gerrit's announcement on the auction and other events and put the dates of the annual meeting (April 3-7) on your calendar now. It is shaping up to be another memorable meeting.

Call For Nominations to the SCA Executive Board

The Society for California Archaeology requests that its members submit nominations for the 1996 elections. Individuals seeking nomination to the SCA Executive Board must be members of the Society. Nominations are being sought for the following offices: President-Elect, Northern Vice-President, Southern Vice-President, and Secretary. Nominations should be sent to:

Michael Sampson, Nominations Committee
California State Parks
8885 Rio San Diego Drive — Ste 270
San Diego, CA 92108
(619) 220-5323, fax (619) 298-6241

A Time of Little Choice (Continued from page 1)

Each new migration involved emotionally ambivalent people who had reached the conclusion that they had no other choice but to join a mission; they felt both dread and hope as they made their journey. Tribal people did not choose the new reality within which they made their decision. It was forced upon them by global processes that were expressed through the actions of officials of the Spanish Empire, representatives of the tightly organized, heavily armed society that had been expanding in the direction of California since Columbus' landing in 1492.

The conditions that existed during the period between 1777 and the early 1790s, when the earliest tribal recruits joined the missions, were somewhat less complex than those that provoked migrations in subsequent time periods. Two contextual factors played a significant role in the decisions made by the first teenagers to join the missions and by the first adult couples to bring their children for baptism: (1) the stunning material technology and complex social organization of the Spaniards challenged traditional criteria as to what constituted economic and social success; and (2) Spanish soldiers, with their muskets, steel swords, and lances, proved themselves to be the most dangerous fighting men in the region when they killed anyone who opposed them during the first weeks of Spanish settlement.

I suggest that some of the first mission recruits were spurred into taking their course of action by a naive desire to take part in something new and exciting, while others were sent by family elders who had made a calculated decision to ally themselves with the powerful newcomers. As the years went by the negative aspects of mission life became clear; these included high disease rates, an interference in personal lives, an oppressive organization of work, corporal punishment, and the forced return of runaways. However, new recruits continued to join mission communities despite these negative aspects. They made the difficult decision to move to the missions within the context of a steady deterioration in their physical, social, and psychological environment.

Environmental deterioration, significant loss in food resources—grains, bulbs, and seeds—came about in the Santa Clara Valley and the San Francisco Peninsula as a consequence of overgrazing by Spanish livestock. Seed crops were further reduced by the cessation of native fire management practices, which were banned by the Spanish authorities in order to protect their cattle. Furthermore, elk and antelope had to compete with livestock for browse, and the diversion of water for farming near the missions probably hurt fish populations.

The decline of native populations severely affected traditional village organization. The combination of epidemic and endemic diseases, most notably syphilis, caused an accelerated infant death rate in native villages, and emigration to the missions also induced a decline in village populations. Two related problems arose as a direct result of reduced village sizes: first, because such small groups relied heavily on teamwork, populations could quickly fall below the minimal size necessary for proper social functions to be carried out; second, talented community leaders might have been dying or moving away before younger people were available to replace them.

The new pressures probably exacerbated existing intertribal tensions and led to an increase in regional warfare. Only a minority of the tribal people ever got into direct physical confrontations



with proselytizing Mission Indians, and still fewer ever fought against Spanish troops or even witnessed such a conflict. Every native Californian, on the other hand, had participated in or had witnessed an intertribal raid during their lifetime. Arguments over proper responses to the missions joined traditional grounds for feuds to become an important source of friction between factions within tribes, as well as between tribes as a whole. In addition, the epidemics may have been blamed on sorcerers in neighboring communities, and thus have provoked retaliatory raids. Those tribal people who blamed the Christian Indians, the soldiers, or the missionaries for the new diseases actually reinforced the image of power that the invaders presented. Fear and anger would have been more readily directed against traditional opponents—who could conceivably be defeated—rather than the seemingly invincible newcomers.

As the tribal village populations declined due to new diseases and migrations to the missions, the people remaining in those villages became vulnerable to attacks from stronger groups situated further away from the missions. The more the members of a village group felt vulnerable to attack, the more likely they were to join relatives already at a mission. The anti-mission factions who did not want to emigrate could not protect themselves once the

(Continued on page 4)

A Time of Little Choice (Continued from page 3)

population fell below a certain critical level.

That level was probably reached when a tribal population dropped below fifty percent of its original size. At that point, the option to remain in the homeland ceased to exist. People either moved inland to join relatives in the villages of more cohesive neighboring tribes, or they joined their fellow tribespeople already at a mission.

Population losses also disrupted trade and festival networks; this led to a gradual "impoverishment" in lifestyle (according to traditional standards for success), and destroyed regional social cohesion. Once the tribes in the core areas around the missions were removed from their villages, regional trading networks linking the surrounding tribes were weakened. Because of changes in their lifestyle, mission people were no longer interested in the traditional commodities that they had once procured from the east: bows, arrows, basketry materials, paints, and feather blankets. Thus the inland groups could not get shells for ornaments and monetary exchanges from the coast. Furthermore, dances held by frontier area groups lost some of their power and efficacy when attendance dropped as a consequence of reduced populations and increased intertribal antagonisms.

The combination of psychological and socio-economic disintegration played into the Spanish Franciscan campaign of cultural denigration. The missionaries sought to make the native people feel ashamed of their traditional way of life and envious of Spanish culture. The missionary campaign of denigration, presumably motivated by good will, turned out to be a campaign involving protracted psychological violence.

The success of the Spanish assault on native culture is well illustrated by Father Palóu's comment regarding changes in the native attitude toward the naked human body:

It is worthy of notice, that while before baptism, they had no sense at all of shame, these feelings are immediately dominant in them as soon as baptism is received, so that if it is necessary to change the clothing because they have outgrown them, they hide themselves nor will they show themselves naked before any one, and much less before the Fathers (Palóu [1786] 1913:211).

Many people internalized the belief that they deserved to be powerless, to be ordered about, and to be punished. Missionary president Lasuén wrote in 1793: "They hear Mass every day, and those who accept the Ten Commandments are now convinced that it is right to punish them for their defects" (Lasuén [1793]). The relentless disintegration of the physical and social environment undermined people's faith in the traditional patterns of knowledge and behavior, patterns passed down from one generation to another. That traditional body of knowledge taught one *how to behave* in a wide variety of situations—what postures to take, what songs to sing, when to speak and when to be silent, and so on. But it provided no answers in the context of the new social reality.

Feelings of comparative unworthiness cut so deeply into the psyches of many people that the Spanish word *gentile*, referring to an unbaptized Indian, was absorbed into some languages as a pejorative term.

híntil' (from Spanish 'gentil')—Indian, unbaptized, person with no manners, native or wild of plants, animals, foods. Although *híntil* came into various Indian languages from the missions, it was earliest recognized as applying to everything native as opposed to everything Spanish or western. In this meaning it is opposed to *láyh*, "foreign, great, important" which came to designate western or Spanish as opposed to native or Indian (from English- Wappo Vocabulary by Jesse O. Sawyer 1965:55).

To accept a foreign culture as inherently superior to one's own is, in a sense, to deprecate one's self. Such self-deprecation can cut away at an individual's psychological foundations and internally injure that person.

Most people who chose to become Christian neophytes were acknowledging the existence of fears and doubts about the future and were hoping to acquire some healing power by identifying with the powerful invaders. They sought the familiar within the alien at the missions. They placed themselves in the hands of the Franciscan missionaries, and relied upon them—just as they had traditionally relied upon knowledgeable elders in their own lands—to guide them in proper ritual conduct and in respect for the supernatural.

The Bay Area villagers were tantalized with material products and denigrated for their traditional practices by the agents of western technological and organizational complexity. Soaring death rates and the continual threat of overwhelming military violence against any group that attempted to bar the mission proselytizers increased the pressure. Is it any wonder that the tribal people came to doubt the value of their native culture, and started to accept a definition of themselves as ignorant and unskilled, and deserving of a life of subordination in the new, caste-based social structure?

It should come as no surprise that the western world penetrated and destroyed the hopes and dreams of the native people around San Francisco Bay. The processes of westernization, by which highly organized, highly capitalized forces of world commercial society undermine simple lives and local spirits, stimulate material cravings, and constantly redefine appropriate standards of living, have worked to destroy local cultures time and time again in all parts of the world. In the maw of such processes, people have very little choice.

Paul J. F Schumacher

1924-1995

Paul Schumacher, a founding member of the Society and the 1993 recipient of the Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology, died on September 21, 1995, while visiting the family ranch in Wyoming. The Society honored his lifetime achievements during the presentation of the Harrington Award at the Asilomar conference, and published his personal history in the May 1993 issue of the *Newsletter* (27[3]:7-8). Archaeologists working under federal contracts between 1956 and 1972 recall his support for historical archaeology and his efforts to promote salvage archaeology. To his family, the Society offers condolences and expresses its sincere appreciation for a friend and colleague.

1996 Annual Meetings

The 1996 meetings mark the 30th anniversary of the SCA. The meetings will be held at the Red Lion Inn in Bakersfield and promise to be an exciting event. The Red Lion is located at the intersection of Highway 99 and Highway 58 (Rosedale Highway). This is a popular hotel and will fill up fast, so it is recommended that you make your reservations early. The hotel address is 3100 Camino Del Rio Court, Bakersfield, CA 93308 and their phone number is (805) 323-7111. The room cost will be \$65.00 per night plus applicable taxes. This price is good for up to four occupants per room (see registration form in this issue).

We are fortunate to have Lewis R. Binford as our guest speaker for the banquet. His talk is certain to be interesting and informative. Registration forms for the banquet and other events will be in the next newsletter. If you plan to attend, please be sure to send in your form. It is not possible to sell additional tickets for the event at the meetings, since the hotel prepares for the exact number of meals in advance.

You can still submit a symposium idea or a paper topic for the meetings. Contact Andy Yatsko at (619) 545-1131 (work) or at (619) 465-6654 (home). A number of interesting symposia are already lined up, including an international group of Russian, Japanese, and California archaeologists who have organized a symposium on Pacific coastal maritime adaptations, entitled Circum-Pacific Perspective. We also plan to have a variety of poster sessions and workshop/discussion groups, so please let Andy know if you wish to organize or participate in these.

The wine and beer tasting event will be held at the Kern County Museum facility, which consists of 11 acres with historic structures representing various periods of the past. In traditional Bakersfield style, we plan on having a country-western band for this event. Again, if you plan on going, be sure to purchase a ticket in advance, since arrangements have to be made for the exact number of attendees.

As a fund-raising event, we will be holding a silent auction at the meetings. The auction will consist of items donated to the SCA. Your donations are tax-deductible, and you should include an estimated value with your contributions. If you have anything that would be of interest to members of the SCA, please contact Glenda Fenenga at (805) 589-8398, 14512 Westdale Drive, Bakersfield, CA 93312. Items to be auctioned can be quite varied. Some ideas include artwork or other crafts, books, services of use to archaeologists, and artifact replicas. You may have other ideas, so please let us hear from you. Actual artifacts or other inappropriate objects will not be accepted as auction items. Auction items will be on display during the meetings, with an opportunity to make a bid on them. The final bids will be at the wine tasting event.

We look forward to seeing you at the meetings in Bakersfield!

Call for Papers on Cultural Landscapes

The concept of "Cultural Landscape" has become increasingly prominent in human-oriented disciplines, including ecology, landscape architecture, and the several subdisciplines of anthropology. There may be no field to which its principles and application are more appropriate than archaeology. Anyone interested in participating in a Cultural Landscape session at the annual meetings next Spring should contact Edra Moore (805) 946-6900 or Jane Caputo (209) 392-0464 as soon as possible. Paper abstracts are due by December 15, 1995.

Summary of the Minutes of the October 20, 1995 Executive Board Meeting by Gerrit L. Fenenga

The recent Executive Board Meeting was held on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. In attendance were Mary Maniery, E. Breck Parkman, Julia Costello, Jeanne E. Arnold, John Pryor, Constance Cameron, Kathleen Long, and Gerrit Fenenga. During the course of the meeting presentations were made by attorney Larry Peters; BLM archaeologists Russell Kaldenberg, and Margaret Heath, and Michael P. Sampson, chair of the SCA nominations committee. Lynn Gamble attended a portion of the meeting. Approval of the minutes of the June 24, 1995 Board Meeting were postponed until the January Board meeting.

Kathleen Long presented the report from the SCA business office, followed by reports on the Annual Meetings. Parkman provided final budget figures for the Eureka meetings: attendance was the highest in the history of the SCA, with 632 attendees. Our profit was roughly \$16,250, which also is a record. Fenenga reported briefly on the progress of the 1996 meetings in Bakersfield. Andy Yatsko has received proposals for 12 symposia and is willing to extend the October 15 deadline if anyone else would like to send him an abstract in the near future. Lewis R. Binford will be the banquet speaker. An international symposium on maritime adaptations will include presenters from Russia, Japan, and the United States. News on the 1997 Rohnert Park meetings was provided by Maniery, who indicated that Barbara Voss of Woodward, Clyde and Associates will be Program Chair.

The Northern and Southern Vice Presidents reported on the data-sharing meetings. About 50 people attended the northern California meetings in Fresno. The format was somewhat different, with paper presentations limited to the morning; during the afternoon there were three different discussion sessions. One of these was on public outreach, and a lively discussion was led by Michael Moratto. Jeanne Arnold just reported on the status of the arrangements for the southern California meetings, since these were to be held the following day.

Next on the agenda was a presentation by attorney Larry Peters, who has been retained by a Chumash named Xew and the Southern California Chapter of the American Indian Movement (AIM). The case involves the construction of a single-family dwelling on a site (CA-LAN-30) located in the city of Malibu that has been much publicized in the Los Angeles area.

(Continued on page 6)

Society & Business Activities

(Continued from page 5)

Board Meeting Minutes (Continued)

Peters was at the Board meeting to ask for SCA support in the form of an amicus curiae or "friend of the court" brief. His contention was that the judge in the case, deciding on behalf of the landowner, had overwritten Paragraph VII F of Appendix K of CEQA and was allowing the city to substitute CEQA cap exemptions by allowing monitoring to become both site testing and mitigation. One reason this was allowed was that the site was already recognized as a significant resource by the city of Malibu planning agencies, and so no testing was required. Peters' argument was that this case went beyond the site in question, that the real issue centered on the future of archaeology and the CEQA process. He held that this was a precedent-setting case in which the ruling effectively abolishes cap-exempt archaeology in California. On behalf of his clients, he has filed a motion for reconsideration that is to be heard on Nov. 6. In the meantime, he was petitioning the SCA for support in which we would be represented in the amicus curiae brief as advocates for CEQA. Lynn Gamble added her opinions and support for this petition. Costello moved that we allow the attorney to prepare the brief and, after approving it, the SCA will commit to it. Second was by Pryor, all in favor except Cameron, who abstained; motion passed.

Costello next reported on progress with the SCA Procedures Manual. She recently received the manual on disk from John Johnson. The document is now about three years old and needs some revisions. She estimates the revisions can be made and the manual ready by the end of her term in April. The finished manual will then be ready for incoming officers and can be periodically revised by each Immediate Past President.

At the last Board meeting, a private telephone service, U.S. COMNET, came to the SCA with a proposal to provide our membership with long distance and other services at a reduced rate, for which the SCA would receive residual income from subscribers. After reviewing the proposal and considering some other follow up research, the Board decided to decline. Another communications issue we have been pursuing is SCA use of the Internet, including the possibility of obtaining a Home Page. The general consensus of the Board is that, for the present, we primarily need access to a system that can serve as a rapid communication network, such as an eMail tree, that can be used to respond quickly to legislative issues. At Maniery's suggestion, we have decided to ask Kristina Roper to investigate the possible options. Parkman suggested we develop both short and long term strategies for utilizing these new technologies.

Malcolm Margolin's has proposed to produce a special issue of News from Native California that would coincide with the 1996 Annual Meeting and commemorate the 30th anniversary of the SCA. Parkman has discussed the details with Margolin, who has agreed to commission the writing of an insert of approximately 18 pages that will cover some of the history and contributions of the SCA. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$3-\$5 an issue if the SCA agrees to purchase 500 copies. After some discussion, Costello moved that, if the cost can be guaranteed at \$3.50 a copy, the SCA will commit to 500 copies. This cost will be covered by SCA members who register for the Annual Meeting, each of whom will receive a "complimentary" copy. The remainder will

be made available at cost. Arnold seconded this motion, all were in favor except Fenenga, who abstained; motion passed.

Next was a presentation and discussion of the BLM Heritage Education Program and its partnership with the SCA. BLM first proposed this idea to the Board at the Eureka meetings. Since then, they have received approximately \$30,000 in Legacy Grant funds to create three regional California supplements which can be used in different parts of the State in conjunction with its "Intrigue of the Past" teacher education booklet for archaeology. The role of the SCA will be to sponsor experts to write the different supplements, to provide reviews for quality control, and to function as a visible partner in the process. The regions under consideration are northeastern California, the California deserts, and the central California coast. There are some restrictions involved, one of which is that a military base must be near the chosen region. [See Megg Heath's article in this issue. Ed.] The SCA has already signed a partnership contract, and the Board decided to establish a Heritage Education Committee to coordinate this contract. John Pryor volunteered to chair this committee and it was suggested that Mary Gordon might also be interested in serving on it. The committee will determine the tasks, budget, and other requirements of carrying out this project.

The various SCA committee reports were discussed next. First, Maniery reported on the Easement Committee. Trudy Vaughan has been sent copies of all pertinent site records but has not yet had time to field-check these. News from the Archaeology Week Committee is that the date has now been formally set as May 12-18, 1996. The theme will be "Layers of Time." Kathleen Long reported there are still lots of posters left. We need to find a new artist for next year's poster, and Cameron suggested we ask Thad Van Bueren to coordinate this, since both Elyn Walker and Beth Padon are overwhelmed with other responsibilities. Parkman suggested that sponsors who donate larger sums to support Archaeology Week might get their logo on the poster. Beth has been working on the procedures manual for Archaeology Week and hopes to have it ready by the annual meetings. Lastly, we need to find a northern California representative who can find and coordinate county representatives for Archaeology Week activities.

Parkman reported on developments with the Publicity Committee. He feels that funding is an essential issue, and he will discuss several ideas with Kerstin Johnson. He suggests we target specific likely donors such as corporations, Indian gaming institutions, and Hollywood. Mike Sampson next discussed the Nominations Committee activities. Maniery moved to appoint him chair, with two other members to make up this committee, Mark Raab and Kent Lightfoot. Cameron seconded, all were in favor; motion passed. We then discussed potential candidates and the December deadline for a call for nominations.

Maniery next presented information on the Avocational Committee. Ann Duffield-Stoll feels the SCA needs to encourage and be supportive of avocational groups. The Board discussed this at length, and the consensus view is that avocational groups are an integral part of archaeology; it was noted that the SCA Strategic Plan specifically calls for their inclusion. Maniery stated that she would like to see avocational groups play a more active role in the legislative arena. Costello said that the avocational groups need to decide exactly what they want their role to be. Sampson suggested we come up with a questionnaire to ask the various avocational groups what their interests are, since they have a more difficult time meeting as a single entity.

(Continued on page 7)

Society & Business Activities (Continued from page 6)

Board Meeting Minutes (Continued)

Costello suggested that a session at the annual meetings might lead to a "strategic plan" for the role of avocational groups in the SCA. Maniery said she would talk to Ann about this.

Maniery reported on Membership for Dwight Simons. The main news was Dwight's goal of 1000 more members by next year, and Tom Layton's "matching funds" offer at the northern data-sharing meetings. Dwight would like every SCA member to recruit one additional member. Also discussed was the problem of our membership cycle, which begins with the Annual Meeting date. This has led to a long history of confusion for some of the membership. Maniery also reported for Phil de Barros on the Native American Committee. Through the committee, the SCA has joined with the Salinan Nation in a Lannan Foundation grant application.

Reporting for the Legislative Committee, Maniery discussed some of the recent developments with the federal budget and cultural resource agencies. Whereas there is some good news, there are still some upcoming legislative battles. The NHPA will be undergoing review in the near future, with some proposed changes that could have profound effects on the cultural resource management industry. CEQA is also coming under attack. Maniery said ACRA has asked the SCA to organize with the SAA, SOPA, and ACRA to discuss plans to disseminate information; we will be pursuing this once the Preservation Task Force report is finished.

Next on the agenda were reports on various State committees and task forces that have SCA representatives. Costello reported that the Preservation Task Force has met twice and organized into five subcommittees that include 1) professional standards and guidelines, 2) regional research designs, 3) public involvement, 4) data management and curation, and 5) preservation and conservation. The task force has prepared a draft report, and comments are currently being made. A second draft should be out by November 10. Maniery reported on the California Register: Dana McGowan has replaced Glenn Farris as the new chair, and the last chance for comments on the Register will be at a public hearing in November. Maniery also presented an update on the OHP committee. She has served as the SCA liaison on this committee since its inception and can no longer continue to do so. The committee was formed to develop the Information Center procedure manual, which is now done. The committee needs to monitor the new program for two years, and it is important to maintain close contact with the Information Centers. Costello suggested Shelly Davis-King as a replacement for Maniery.

There are no new developments with the TEA grants, and given the recent restrictions, it is probable these will disappear.

Finally, Maniery discussed the State Historic Resources Commission. The last meeting, which she attended, was held August 10. She made a short presentation on the California Register and noted there was no archaeological issues on the agenda. The next meeting is November 17 in Sacramento; Parkman expressed interest in attending. Maniery also pointed out that the May

SHRC meeting is one week before Archaeology Week, and this is a good time to call attention to archaeology with this group.

The Budget report was presented by Cameron. Due to the success of the Eureka meetings, the SCA is presently in the black. After some discussion about minor details in the budget, Costello moved that we increase the \$500 already allocated (but not spent) for the Benham Fund to \$3000. Parkman seconded the motion, all members voted for, and the motion passed.

The meeting finished with discussion of some miscellaneous topics, most dealing with Banquet award suggestions and the contents of the next Newsletter. The next meeting of the Executive Board will be on either January 19-20 or 20-21 in Sacramento.

Notes on the Southern California Data Sharing Meetings, UCLA by Jeanne E. Arnold, SCA Southern Vice President

The annual data-sharing meeting for Southern California was held on Saturday, October 21, on the UCLA campus. The excellent attendance of the past few years, which has averaged a healthy 90-100 persons, was far surpassed this year. We were delighted to see that (judging by head counts, number of programs picked up, and the standing-room-only crowd during several of the morning papers), more than 135 people came to the meeting. The attendees included students, academics, avocational archaeologists, CRM professionals, American Indians, and educators. Also in attendance was the entire SCA Executive Board and several committee chairs, including Michael Sampson (Nominations), Beth Padon (Archaeology Week), Anne Duffield-Stoll (Avocational Societies Coordinator), Paul Chace (Advisory Council), and Kerstin Johnson (Publicity Chair and Proceedings Editor). SCA President Mary Maniery and President-Elect Breck Parkman each made announcements at the beginning of the program regarding SCA membership, committees, plans for the 1996 (Bakersfield) meetings, and current activities of the Society and the Board.

The program itself was varied and stimulating, ranging from technical presentations about new obsidian hydration dating techniques and low-altitude aerial photography, to new interpretations and/or data from archaeological investigations at Leo Carillo State Beach, Lake Cahuilla, Santa Cruz Island, the Santa Ana River, the Irvine Coast, western Fremont Valley, the Tulare Lake Basin, San Nicolas Island, and San Clemente Island. There were also papers on an archaeological field program for elementary school children, Pai Pai ceramic ethnoarchaeology, excavations at a 19th-century privy pit in San Bernardino, and earthen art in Canada and the US Southwest. Presenters were academics, graduate students, CRM professionals, agency resource managers, museum staff, state agency staff, university staff, teachers, and interested others. I thank the presenters and attendees for a great turnout, and I hope this tradition of bustling meetings, with participation from diverse constituencies, will continue.

Society & Business Activities (Continued from page 7)

Notes on the Northern California Data Sharing Meetings

by John Pryor, SCA Northern Vice President

I would like to thank all those who participated in the Northern California Data Sharing Meeting. We had a set of interesting papers and stimulating discussion sessions in the afternoon. The main themes that ran through the meetings were the changing regulatory climate surrounding Cultural Resource Management and the crucial need to reach out to the general public to educate and involve them in archaeology, so that we can garner their support.

There was a plea for new members from Dwight Simons, Membership Committee Chair, and in response there was a generous offer by Tom Layton to pay half of the membership fee for any student who signed up during the data sharing meeting. The result was 11 new members - bravo!

Through the generous support of the CSU Fresno Dean of Social Sciences and the Fresno County Archeological Society, the cost of the meetings for the SCA was minimal.

SCA Committee Reports

News For/From The Avocational Societies by Anne Duffield-Stoll

According to the mailbox, this fall marked the acme of a rather intense year for all, replete with crisis, progress and change. It has been a year of "Action Alerts" and news flashes, of sudden departures and surprise decisions. One can only hope the New Year will bring a chance to absorb it all.

First things first. By now, all known avocational societies on the SCA list will have received an application for the SCA's 1995 Helen C. Smith Award for the most significant contribution to California archaeology by an avocational group during calendar year 1995. All groups are strongly encouraged to apply. The deadline for submission is December 31, 1995. The format is the same as in previous years. Basically all the award committee needs is a written statement describing the group's accomplishments in 1995, signed by a recognized representative (society president, for example). Send the completed nomination to me at 143 Monterrey Dr., Claremont, CA 91711. Simple, right? You don't even need to be a member of the group yourself to nominate it for the award. The winner receives an engraved plaque and a check for \$200.00 to be presented at the SCA annual meeting banquet in Bakersfield.

Speaking of the 1996 SCA Annual Meeting (Bakersfield, April 4-6), considering the excellent crew in charge of arrangements, no doubt this will be a major happening. Thanks to invaluable assistance from Mary Gordon, there are several special events being planned of particular interest to avocational society members; one in the works is a don't-miss workshop on liability insurance.

Can't say it enough— besides being fun and highly educational, these meetings are our only opportunity for state-wide networking during the year. What goes on in the hallway is sometimes as important as what is said during a session; come find out for yourself. Now is the time to start planning ways to encourage the members of your society to attend. How about car-pooling to the meetings? Perhaps your group could arrange a member reception at the hotel? How about sponsoring a few student attendees? Perhaps you'd like a table in the book room—do some good public relations while you sell your publications and recruit new members. Bring your dog-and-pony show! For help and info, contact Meeting Chairs Gerrit Fenenga (805-664-2108) or Andy Yatsko (619-545-1131). Several groups have asked in the past about discounts for avocationalists to encourage attendance at the Annual Meeting. You folks know the answer to this. The way to get a break on the price of admission is to volunteer to help at the registration tables, etc. Help is always needed. Contact Andy or Gerrit.

And on the subject of help, we want to thank all the avocational societies who have so far sent in comments on the Public Outreach, Involvement and Education portion of the findings of the 1995 Preservation Task Force Subcommittee on Archaeology. It has been very valuable to the process to have feedback from the societies, the "interested public." Also, you should know it's not too late to add your two-cents worth! Contact Mary Gordon (209-597-2372) for info. and/or a copy of the documents. Tom Maxwell, editor for the Ventura County Archaeological Society (VCAS), prepared a nice summary of the important points in the subcommittee documents for his November newsletter and then solicited input from the VCAS membership. The issues are complex and certainly worth group discussion. The report format consists of a series of problem statements, followed by recommendations. For example: "there is no structure that provides for the coordination, direction, communication or organization of avocational archaeological societies, nor is there any mechanism for dialogue among avocational societies in this state." Should the SCA attempt to provide this structure? Or should the SHPO or some new third group do this? Also, "there are few opportunities in California for public participation in archaeology, in part because there are very few archaeological sites that are protected and offer interpretive programs that makes them suitable for public use." Comments? Recommendations?

I received an Action Alert from Bill Drake, president of Friends of Sierra Rock Art (FSRA), asking for letters to be written to Dave Dahl, Supervisor of the Los Padres National Forest, requesting that cattle grazing be prohibited in the LPNF. Also, FSRA wants to see the Painted Rock Campground closed and more resources and support given to the Forest archaeologists. The address for Dave Dahl is 6144 Calle Real, Goleta, CA 93117. Happy to oblige you, FSRA, and will do the same for any avocational society with an announcement or appeal which can be condensed for this column. For best results, however, an article submitted directly to the SCA Newsletter Editor Sharon Waechter with full particulars would be most effective.

Have noticed another new look and typeface for The Trade Bead, the newsletter of the Santa Clara County Archaeological Society (SCCAS). The group also has a new president, Robert Cartier (408-295-1373), who took over from retiring Michelle Stamos. I have heard that rock art researchers and long-time supporters of SCCAS, Bob Mark and Evelyn Newman, recently moved to Flagstaff, no doubt leaving behind big shoes to fill. No mention of such things in the October issue of Trade Bead, though. SCCAS usually meets on the second Thursday of every month in Daly Science Room 207 at the University of Santa Clara.

(Continued on page 9)

SCA Committees (Continued from page 8)

Avocational Societies (Continued)

From the Friends of Calico (FoC), an invitation to all to join the dig at the Early Man Site out near Barstow the first weekend of every month, through May 1996. With M.K. Anthony as crew chief, participants are guaranteed an interesting field experience at the only site in North America worked on by Lewis B. Leakey. Contact Ms. Anthony at (818) 359-7603.

Call for Proposals James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award by Terry Jones

The Society for California Archaeology invites interested undergraduate and graduate student SCA members to submit research proposals for support by the James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund. The award is intended to support original research on the prehistory of California and the Great Basin. Special consideration will be given to projects consistent with the scholarly interests of Dr. Bennyhoff in California and Great Basin prehistory, specifically those emphasizing analyses of artifacts in existing museum collections, those housed in regional repositories, and/or those reported in inventories and reports which focus on: 1) the development, significant refinement, and/or modification of time-sensitive typologies, or seriation studies useful in identifying prehistoric spatial or temporal units, or 2) relating primary data to revision of existing cultural-historical taxonomic frameworks.

Projects may involve more than one subdiscipline of anthropology and may have objectives beyond those of culture history; nonetheless, a significant portion of the study must involve direct work with artifacts or other primary source data (e.g., mission registers, historical/archival documents), and must show promise to enhance the scientific understanding of California or Great Basin prehistory. Research projects must be designed to culminate in a formal research product, such as a thesis, dissertation, or formal refereed publication. In the case of a thesis or dissertation, a formal report describing results of the funded research and its contribution to the broader study will be required.

Funds from the award (up to \$ 1000) may be used by the recipient for any purpose directly related to the study: e.g., travel for the purpose of studying collections, photography, illustrations, graphics, radiocarbon or other analyses. In addition to the monetary award, supplemental support is available for obsidian hydration (through the Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, Sonoma State University) and source analysis (through Geochemical Research Laboratory).

A letter of application for the Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award should include a concise statement of the research problem to be addressed, a detailed budget request, and a time-line for the completion of the different phases of the project. It should be understood by the applicant that the proposed research and report must be completed within one calendar year of the receipt of the award. The application letter should be accompanied by a

copy of the student's resume, and a letter of recommendation from the student's major professor or other knowledgeable project sponsor, and mailed to:

Chair, Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award Committee
c/o Society for California Archaeology
P.O. Box 122
Davis, CA 95617-0122
(916) 653-0516

Any questions about the award should be directed in writing to the address above. All required materials must be received by the SCA (at the address above) no later than February 1, 1996. If a Memorial Fund Award recipient is selected, the project title and abstract will be announced during the banquet awards ceremony at the 1996 Annual Meeting of the SCA in Bakersfield.

State and Federal Archaeology

Framework for Archaeological Research and Management on the North-Central Sierran Forests by Denise McLemore, Forest Archaeologist Eldorado National Forest

Over the past two years, Forests of the North-Central Sierra Nevada have begun implementation of the Framework for Archaeological Research and Management (FARM). This eight-volume research design and management strategy for prehistoric archaeological resources on the Eldorado, Tahoe, and Stanislaus National Forests, and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, was prepared under contract with BioSystems Analysis, Inc. Primary author is Robert J. Jackson, with contributions from Thomas L. Jackson, Charles Miksicek, Kristina Roper, and Dwight Simons.

The FARM is designed to guide archaeological research at the landscape level—at scales large enough to provide broader contexts and patterns for comparative studies, yet focused enough to allow identification of subtle variations in the archaeological record. It facilitates cooperative research and information sharing through standardized data collection. Moreover, it provides the structure for managing more efficiently through the use of programmatic approaches and an expedited legal compliance process. Though originally designed for the management of prehistoric archaeological resources, the FARM's basic management structure is relevant to all heritage resources. It represents a shift from passive (data gathering) to proactive (analysis and planning) strategies that emphasize scientific research as the critical foundation of decision-making and management. The FARM currently is being considered as a model for re-engineering the US Forest Service's National Heritage Resources Program.

A more detailed presentation of the FARM is planned for a future issue of the Newsletter. Copies of the FARM are available through the Eldorado National Forest, 100 Forni Road, Placerville, CA 95667; phone (916) 622-5061; FAX (916) 621-5297.

State and Federal Archaeology (Continued from page 9)

Using Legacy Funds to Share California's Legacy: SCA, BLM, and You Working Together On Public Education By Megg Heath, U.S. Bureau of Land Management Heritage Education Program

The Department of Defense (DoD) gives out Legacy funds each year to enhance understanding of cultural resources on DoD lands. The Bureau of Land Management's National Heritage Education Program, based at Colorado's Anasazi Heritage Center, received funding to help establish Project Archaeology in Alaska and California. Through an agreement with BLM, the Society for California Archaeology will help administer the program.

Project Archaeology is the cornerstone of BLM's Heritage Education Program. It has three main components: quality educational materials, delivery through a statewide system of teacher workshops, and ongoing teacher support. *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth Through Seventh Grades* is a classroom-tested, highly acclaimed guide to teaching archaeology through a series of 28 lessons. Accompanying it are *Discovering Archaeology in (state name) Student Handbooks* that have specific information, lesson plans, and resource lists about the archaeology of that state. Teachers get these materials through training at workshops taught by teams of teachers and archaeologists. The teams receive special training at facilitator workshops. Each state needs a state coordinator for the state Project Archaeology Program. In order to keep teachers interested and enthusiastic about the program, the state coordinator does follow-up mailings, plans advanced methods workshops, and coordinates with the national program.

In order to meet the requirements of the Legacy funding, the student handbooks must contain materials about cultural resources on military lands. The workshops must target teachers in school districts that serve military bases. Since California was as culturally complex prehistorically as it is now, we decided to narrow the focus of the Legacy funds to three areas that roughly coincide with areas where there are both bases and BLM lands or offices nearby. These are the desert region, central coast, and northeastern California.

Some work already has been accomplished. Vera Mae Fredrickson wrote an excellent overview for the handbook, which will be modified and elaborated on. Teachers in the Susanville area wrote essays about the prehistory and history of five tribes in their area. BLM's Imagination Team, based at the Anasazi Heritage Center, edited these and has a draft version out to the teachers and local Native American community for comment. Two Project Archaeology workshops were held, one in Needles and one in Susanville.

Are You Interested in Getting Involved? SCA and BLM want you! Northern Vice President John Pryor heads up SCA's Committee to work with BLM on this exciting project. We need one

or two authors or teams of authors who will write short essays on the archaeology of the desert and central coastal region. These essays are for children at about the fifth grade level. The Imagination Team will work closely with the authors on length and content, and will edit the essays for the fifth grade audience, and provide lesson plans. We also need someone to update the resource guide compiled by Vera Mae Fredrickson. The author will receive a stipend for their efforts. If you are interested, please contact John Pryor at (209) 278-5150.

We also need archaeologists, avocationalists, and teachers who are interested in becoming Project Archaeology Facilitators. For Legacy purposes we will need teams from the target areas, but other teams are welcome as well. These facilitators will then teach workshops for targeted area teachers. A regular Teacher's Workshop will be taught in 1996 at Joshua Tree to begin generating interest in Project Archaeology in that region. Facilitator training for all areas will occur in 1997 with one or two centralized Facilitator Workshops.

We at BLM are excited about this project in California. We look forward to working with SCA members on heritage education projects. One of us will be at the 1996 SCA meetings in Bakersfield to tell you more about Project Archaeology!

Heritage Resource Management on the Modoc National Forest by Gerald R. Gates, Forest Archaeologist

The HRM shop on the Modoc National Forest has been very busy this past field season. Of primary interest is the further development of the on-Forest "Curation Facility" which will be expanded this Fall with the addition of a "compact storage system" (a moveable shelving system on a track) that will expand our current nine shelving units to 20, thus increasing the storage capacity from 189 standard curation boxes to 420. Work continues on the facility, including a major effort toward organizing the Forest's historic records, maps, and photographs. This work has included the compilation of information from 19th-century General Land Office (GLO) survey plats, Original Land Status Atlas (which recorded various types of 19th- and early 20th-century land patents), Forest Visitor Maps from 1910 to 1941, and Range Inventory Atlases from the 1920s and 1930s, into a set of "Historic Base Maps" which are checked prior to compliance inventories. Lori Hawthorne, Forest Historian, is overseeing that aspect of the facility. The next phase of development will be to look into making it a "controlled environment" facility for better curation of our historic paper documents and photographs.

Inventory work has progressed on both salvage timber sales and range allotment inventories. A recent salvage sale inventory in the Warner Mountains has identified highly visible portions of the 1846 Applegate and 1848 Lassen emigrant trails where the two merge in the Fandango Pass area. Evidence suggests that the route down into Fandango Valley includes at least seven separate visible traces—one or two primary routes and five alternates—all within a 400-meter-wide corridor.

This trail system is part of the National Historic Trails System as designated in 1994 by an act of Congress. The use of metal detectors has indicated that many historic-period metal

(Continued on page 11)

State and Federal Archaeology (Continued from page 10)

Modoc National Forest (Continued)

artifacts (e.g., square nails, chain links, harness equipment, horse and oxen shoes) are still present from two to six inches below the present ground surface. The 150th anniversary of the founding of the Applegate Trail is coming up in 1996, and we are planning a celebration and will be publishing an interpretive brochure on the trail in the Spring or early Summer. Our range allotment inventories are planned to be conducted over the next 8-9 field seasons, and we anticipate locating and recording more than 4,000 (primarily prehistoric) archaeological sites. As part of this on-going inventory we also will be devising methods of monitoring the effects of livestock grazing on archaeological sites in the Modoc Plateau area, and investigating the nature of natural soil movements (bioturbation, frost heave, etc.) on these deposits, in order to compare livestock versus natural effects. The results of these studies shall be incorporated into revised Allotment Management Plans to help minimize any identified adverse effects of livestock on significant archaeological resources.

Archaeological work on the Tuscarora Pipeline was completed by Far Western Anthropological Research Group this summer, and analyses are in progress. This follows on the release of the final reports by INFOTEC (with BioSystems and Far Western) on the PGT-PG&E Pipeline Expansion Project (see the September 1995 issue of the Newsletter [Vol 29:4]). Of special interest on the GT-PG&E project was the development of an obsidian hydration rate for "Grasshopper Group" obsidians from the Medicine Lake Highland. The rate seems promising, but I suspect that there are still a few bugs to be worked out, such as: a) does the proposed rate hold for the "East Medicine Lake" component of the Grasshopper Group?; and b) is there a significant difference in hydration rates between sites in the forested areas versus the non-forested (open) areas? Using the formula for non-project sites from a forested context seems to yield dates much older than the point types (Small Stemmed/Rose Spring series and Gunther Barbed/Guntheroid) would suggest. Perhaps the additional analyses for the Tuscarora project will help shed some light on this.

Work also continues on the use of our video-microscopy equipment to enable "visual" sourcing of various obsidian types from the northeast corner of California. To date we appear to be very successful at identifying obsidian from Blue Mountain, East Medicine Lake (Yellowjacket and Stoney Rhyolite Core sources), and Hat Mountain (South Warners/Sworinger Basin). Each of these appear to have some very distinct attributes. Eventually, we hope to record a video tape with examples of the various diagnostic types, for use as a reference collection.

The Warner Mountain Ranger District has recently produced the following reports, which are available upon request: Testing the Del Prat Sites by Dee F. Green (September 1995), and Modoc National Forest Archaeology and Palynology: A Pilot Study by Glen Stuart and James Schoenwetter (September 1995).

Other Recent and On-Going Research

Recent Investigations at Burro Flats (CA-VEN-1072), Ventura County, California by Albert Knight, Vice-President, Santa Susana Mountains Park Association

The presence of a beautiful, elaborate, well-preserved pictograph panel at "Burro Flats," located in east-central Ventura County, California, on property owned and/or operated by Rocketdyne Division of Rockwell International, is well known (Fenenga 1973; Romani et al. 1988, 1990; Rozaire 1959). What is less well known is that additional pictograph, petroglyph, and cupule features also are present. Mainly due to a relative lack of documentation (various site records, a few published overview reports, and some unpublished materials), much confusion still exists in distinguishing between the rock art and the other archaeological components/areas which are present. Through the courtesy of Rocketdyne Division, the author (and his assistants) were permitted to accompany Dr. Edwin Krupp, of Griffith's Observatory, Los Angeles, in three separate visits to the site complex, for the purposes of 1) improving existing records, and 2) locating and describing additional archaeological components. This article briefly reviews previous research and describes our more recent activities.

The first published article announcing the presence of elaborate pictographs at Burro Flats was by Charles Rozaire in 1959. At about the same time (1960), Rozaire completed 11 site records describing various site components (these were designated CA-VEN-151 to CA-VEN-161, inclusive). Unfortunately, and largely due to Rozaire's too-brief descriptions, distinctions between 'sites' with rock art components and those areas consisting of midden & bedrock mortars were not made clear. Thus some references—including recent references published by the UCLA Rock Art Archives—refer to all 11 sites as having rock art components (see below). At about the same time, Freddie Curtis included a listing of some artifacts recovered by the Archaeological Survey Association during their 1953-54 excavations (Curtis 1959; Steele 1982). Although the site complex has continued to be visited by various rock art researchers (including C. Grant and G. Lee), it was not until 1973 that an official survey of portions of the same area was completed, this by Franklin Fenenga. Unfortunately (again), Fenenga did not perform a records search before his field examination, so his named designations do not coincide with the information given in Rozaire's site records, although most of the factual information given by both researchers is essentially the same. Fenenga considered Rozaire's 11 sites to actually be a single site with multiple components. Fenenga also indicated that full-scale sketches and various photographs were taken. To this date, neither this author nor Rocketdyne staff have been able to locate any of these illustrations; perhaps they are included with Fenenga's personal papers, or perhaps they (the 'sketches') refer to paintings made earlier by Charles La Monk, at the time of ASA's field work, which currently are archived at the San Bernardino County Museum of Natural History. Today the site complex continues to be visited occasionally by researchers (note that Rocketdyne strictly limits entry into the

(Continued on page 12)

On-Going Research (Continued from page 11)

Burro Flats (Continued)

area—this is no doubt the major reason that much of the site complex remains largely undisturbed), but other than an occasional published article (especially those by Romani, et al.) and some relatively minor field notes filed in various archives, little detailed work had been carried out and published since Fenenga's 1973 and Romani's (various dates) field examinations. (Note that Romani himself used neither Rozaire's nor Fenenga's particular designations—other than site #s—thus creating a third set of site designations!).

During July of 1991, the site complex was visited by a research team consisting of Dr. Edwin Krupp, Dr. Gary Stickle (who had assisted Fenenga during his 1973 field work), and the author. At that time, an additional four areas with indicators of aboriginal activity were located. These were recorded as CA-VEN-1065 to CA-VEN-1068, inclusive. Subsequent to this recordation and at the request of staff at the South-Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center (at UCLA), the entire site complex was re-recorded as a single 'site' (with multiple loci) and given the new Trinomial CA-VEN-1072 (August 1991). Previous site numbers and their new locus designations are listed below:

Former designation	Current designation	Components:
VEN-151	Locus 1	midden area only
VEN-152	Locus 2	midden area only
VEN-153	Locus 3	midden area only
VEN-154	Locus 4	midden area only
VEN-155	Locus 5	5 cupule &/or BRM features
VEN-156	Locus 6	pictographs, cupules, BRMs
VEN-157	Locus 7	pictographs and incised petroglyphs
VEN-158	Locus 8	pictographs
VEN-159	Locus 9	pictographs and petroglyphs
VEN-160	Locus 10	pictographs (the 'main panel')
VEN-161	Locus 11	pictographs
VEN-1065	Locus 12	midden
VEN-1066	Locus 13	pictographs & midden
VEN-1067	Locus 14	native bedrock trail leading a natural cistern
VEN-1068	Locus 15	4 bedrock features, inc. cups & BRMs

In 1993, the site complex was again examined by the author, for the purpose of improving sketches of the extant rock art (other than Locus 10, which was already the best recorded feature of the entire complex). All of our site records and sketches are on file at the Information Center at UCLA, where they are available for review by other researchers. The author is currently continuing fieldwork at other rock art sites in the eastern Simi Hills and intends to publish additional information, including completed sketches of all recordable rock art in this region (much

that remains is in very poor shape). This brief summary is offered in the hope that it will help other researchers reconcile the various previously published references that are already out there.

The author wishes to express his considerable gratitude to the Rocketdyne Division of Rockwell International for access to the CA-VEN-1072 area—special thanks here to Lori Circle, Manager, Environmental Communications. The fieldwork could not have been performed without the understanding and encouragement of Dr. Edwin Krupp of Griffith's Observatory, who accompanied, yea led, our field expeditions. Thank you, Ed! Thanks also to Mr. Brian Glenn, then with the Archaeological Information Center at UCLA, who was a key player in helping to sort all of this out and get it properly (we hope!) recorded. And lastly, thanks to the 'crew', this being Dr. Gary Stickle (1991) and Mr. Richard Shepard (1993).

References Cited:

- Curtis, Freddie
1959 Arroyo Sequit: Archaeological Investigations of a Late Coastal site in Los Angeles County, California. Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California Paper No. 4, pp. 59 and end table.
- Fenenga, Franklin
1973 An Archaeological Survey of the Area of Air Force Plant 57, Coca Test Area, Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California. On file South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center, UCLA.
- Knight, Albert, Edwin Krupp, and Gary Stickle
1991 Site Reports for CA-VEN-1065 through CA-VEN-1068, and CA-VEN-1072. On file South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center, UCLA.
- Romani, John, Gwen Romani, and Dan Larson
1990 Astronomical Investigations at Burro Flats: Aspects of Ceremonialism at a Chumash/Gabrielino Rock Art and Habitation Site. In *Earth and Sky*, edited by Arlene Benson and Tom Hoskinson, Slo'w Press, Thousand Oaks, California.
- Romani, John, Daniel Larson, Gwen Romani, and Arlene Benson
1988 Astronomy, Myth and Ritual in the West San Fernando Valley. In *Visions of the Sky: Archaeological and Ethnological Studies of California Indian Astronomy*. Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haverstat eds., pp. 109-134. Archives of California Prehistory No. 16, Coyote Press, Salinas.
- Rozarie, Charles
1959 Pictographs at Burro Flats. *Ventura County Historical Society Quarterly*, February.
- 1960 Site Reports for CA-VEN-151 through CA-VEN-161. On file South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center, UCLA.
- Steele, Laura
1982 The Thirty Year Search for Ancient Man—A History of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California. ASASC Paper No. 12. The Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc. Redlands (see especially page 184, bottom).

On-Going Research (Continued from page 12)

Tuscarora Pipeline Project

by Kelly R. McGuire

Far Western Anthropological Research
Group, Inc.

This fall, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Archaeological Research Services, and JRP Associates, in conjunction with KEA Environmental, completed the archaeological data recovery treatment program at 31 sites located along the proposed route of the Tuscarora natural gas pipeline. The 229-mile pipeline corridor originates along the California-Oregon border and passes through both Modoc and Lassen counties before entering Washoe County, Nevada, at the south end of the Honey Lake Basin. The pipeline terminates along the Truckee River east of Sparks, Nevada. Lead agency review is provided by the Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District.

Along with the 1994 test evaluation program, some 218 sites have received some type of field and/or archival assessment. These include 121 sites with exclusively prehistoric components, 23 with strictly historic components, and 74 containing both prehistoric and historic remains. Time frames represented in the prehistoric components span virtually the entire cultural sequence recognized for the Great Basin and northeastern California. Site categories range from ephemeral flaked stone scatters and isolated milling locations, to sprawling obsidian reduction complexes, quarry zones, and feature-rich habitation middens. Historic components appear to fall into three broad time periods pre-1881, 1881-1915, and 1916-1945), and are associated with at least one of five historic themes (settlement, transportation: wagon roads and highways, transportation: railroads, irrigation, and agriculture) recognized for the project area.

Primary documents completed thus far include a final survey report (completed by INFOTEC Research, Inc. [Price et al. 1994]), a project research design (Delacorte and Hildebrandt 1994), as well as the results of NRHP test investigations at 218 sites (Delacorte et al. 1995). A final research synthesis is in preparation that will attempt to integrate data from all project phases.

References Cited

Delacorte, M.G., and W. Hildebrandt

1994 A research design for the evaluation and treatment of archaeological sites along the Tuscarora Gas Transmission Pipeline between Malin, Oregon and Tracy, Nevada. Report on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District, Susanville, California.

Price, P.A., N.D. Sharp, T.W. Canaday, L.A. Ross, C.K. Roper, K.T. Katsura, L.J. Sekora, F.A. Riddell

1994 Cultural resources assessment report — Tuscarora Pipeline Project. Report on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District, Susanville, California.

Delacorte, M.G., R. Reno, T.D. Burke, S.D. Mikesell, and K.R. McGuire

1995 Report on archaeological test investigations along the proposed Tuscarora Pipeline, from Malin, Oregon to Tracy, Nevada. Report on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District, Susanville, Calif.

Regional Gray Literature Reviews:

Bay Area

by Mark Hylkema

In 1994, the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at Santa Clara University began producing a collection of student and faculty research papers entitled Research Manuscript Series on the Cultural and Natural History of Santa Clara. To date, seven volumes have been printed and prepared for distribution. Each volume has a card-stock cover and is printed on durable, high-quality paper.

The series provides a wonderful mechanism for students to contribute to the local history while achieving academic goals at the university. In addition, an on-going research series is of great utility, particularly given the rich cultural history of Santa Clara. The vicinity of the campus has yielded archaeological and architectural features representing all of California's historical periods; indeed, the area has been found to contain prehistoric ancestral Ohlonean sites, Hispanic mission sites, post-Mission-period adobes, and American-period elements dating from statehood to the present. Given the recent increase in urban redevelopment near the campus, the manuscript series certainly will become quite important as a means of documenting local discoveries.

Special acknowledgment must be given to Dr. Russell Skowronek, assistant professor at the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, for his creative guidance in the initiation and editing of the series. His special expertise in Spanish colonial archaeology has been a benefit to the production of these papers. A brief list of available titles is provided here. To obtain copies, make checks payable to Santa Clara University and mail them to this address: Research Manuscript Series, Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053. Prices include U.S. postage, and proceeds go toward the publication of future volumes in the series. Complete sets are available for \$50.00.

1. Blume, Joanna M.

1994 Grasslands - The Forgotten Resource: The Cultural Ecology of the Central California Grasslands. vii, 33 pp., Bib. (\$7.00)

2. Czosek, Virginia C.

1994 Blessed with Orchards, Cheered with Vine: Ideologies of Agriculture in the Transformation of Alta California. vii, 42 pp., Bib. (\$7.00)

3. Reilly, Erin M.

1994 A River Ran Through It...The Cultural Ecology of the Santa Clara Valley Riparian Zone. ix., 74 pp., 3 maps, Bib. (\$7.00)

(Continued on page 14)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 13)

Bay Area (Continued)

- # 4. Schick, Grant William
1994 The Ohlone and the Oak Woodlands: Cultural Adaptations in the Santa Clara Valley. viii, 34 pp., Bib. (\$7.00)
- #5. Yasin, Nader
1995 The Roots of Healing: Ethnomedical Adaptation of the Ohlone Indians. vi, 50 pp., 1 map, Bib. (\$7.00)
- #6. Raimundo, Amy
1995 Curing Our Tunnel Vision: The Representation of the Ohlone in Bay Area Museums. vii, 58 pp., Bib. (\$7.00)
- #7. Harris, S., J. Geddes, K. Hahn, D. Chonette, and R. Skowronek
1995 The Eberhard Privy: Archaeological and Historical Insights into Santa Clara History. xii, 118 pp., 5 maps, 44 figures & tables, Bib. (\$10.00)

Northern Sierra Nevada by Susan Lindström

This first in a series of annotated bibliographies, reviewing the gray literature pertinent to the Northern Sierra Nevada, is only a partial listing of the information currently available. A considerable amount of research has been conducted in the region over the past few decades. This column attempts only to report upon those major works accomplished prior to 1995 on USDA Forest Service lands administered by the Eldorado, Tahoe, and Toiyabe national forests and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Forest archaeologists were asked to submit reports completed within the last decade (or so) that they believed were substantive works and contributed to an understanding of the regional prehistory and history. The list presented below draws directly from their references. In forthcoming issues, heritage resource investigations conducted on private lands, up-to-date works conducted on USDA Forest Service lands, other public agency reports, and dissertations and thesis will be presented.

Eldorado National Forest

[For further information contact - Eldorado National Forest Supervisor's Office, 100 Forni Road, Placerville, California 95667, 916-622-5061, attention Denise McLemore, Forest Archaeologist, or Dana Supernowicz, Zone Historian.]

- Allen, Rebecca
1993 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of the Weber Sawmill Site (FS-05-03-56-614). Prepared by BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Sacramento.

Site evaluation and fire damage assessment at the Weber Sawmill in the Placerville Ranger District. The sawmill was operated from 1926 to 1932. The site is eligible for the National Register.

BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

- 1994 Archaeological Survey of the Upper Ogilby Grade, FS 05-03-56-723 Road B. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric, San Francisco.

Over six miles of historic grade, within the Highway 50 corridor between Placerville and Kyburz, are assessed. The road served freight wagons and stagecoaches between 1861-1865. The route incorporates impressive engineering features and retains historical integrity and is potentially eligible for the National Register.

Bahro, Bernhard

- 1993 California Spotted Owl, Habitat Area ED-79, An Assessment of Existing Fuels and Alternative Fuel Treatments.

This ecosystem study is located on Alder Ridge, near Iron Mountain and Silver Fork roads. The study emphasis is on the role of fire in the ecosystem. Pertinent sections detail the fire history of the area, involving climate, Native American burning, historic settlement, and 20th century fire suppression efforts. Dendrochronology is used to document fire history.

- Bennyhoff, James A., V. Bente, M. Hilderman-Smit, and T. Jones
1982 Emigrant Summit Trail: Archaeological Investigation and Historic Research of the Trail from Caples Lake to Maiden's Grave.

The report documents an archaeological survey of the Emigrant Summit Trail, that portion of the Mormon-Carson Trail extending over the summit of the Sierra between Caples Lake and Maiden's Grave. The study reports on seven prehistoric base camps with bedrock mortars and three isolated artifacts. Projectile point typology and obsidian hydration data indicate that the sites were occupied during the Middle and Late Prehistoric periods (Late Martis or Early Kings Beach times and Late Kings Beach times in the Tahoe sequence).

BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

- 1993 Archaeological Investigation for Proposed Improvements at the Big Meadows Campground in the Eldorado National Forest. Prepared for PG&E, San Francisco.

Test excavations at FS# 05-03-53-65, a large prehistoric site near the Rubicon River and Hell Hole Reservoir incorporate XRF analysis of obsidian and basalt artifacts and obsidian hydration rim measurements of artifact obsidian. The assemblage dates from the Middle Archaic (the early prehistoric Martis Complex) and the Late Archaic (late prehistoric Kings Beach Complex). The site is National Register eligible.

Bloomer, William W. and Gwen Walter

- 1992 Determination of Eligibility for the Buck Pasture Site FS# 05-03-56-530.

The Buck Pasture Site is located at an elevation of 7620 feet between Strawberry and Caples Creek canyons, just west of the Sierran crest. The site constituents comprise bedrock mortars, lithic reduction areas and a possible *shelter locale*. Test excavations include obsidian XRF analysis. Obsidian hydration and diagnostic artifacts suggest that the site was used throughout the Late Archaic. Separate activity areas, distinct lithic reduction assemblages, and spatial associations of groundstone assemblages and reduction assemblages provide contexts for investigating the temporal and spatial development of site function and settlement patterns. The site is eligible for the National Register.

(continued on page 15)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 14)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

- 1993 Determination of Eligibility for Caples Creek
Archaeological Sites FS# 05-03-56-600 and FS# 05-03-56-601.

Test excavations at two prehistoric lithic scatters along Caples Creek in the Placerville Ranger District indicate a broad time span of repeated occupation between 4000 to 400 B.P. Obsidian hydration and diagnostic projectile points indicate that most intense use occurred during the Late Archaic (Kings Beach times in the Tahoe sequence), with limited evidence for an Early Archaic (pre-Martis period) occupation. Site FS# 05-03-56-600 is eligible for inclusion in the National Register; the other site is not eligible.

D'Ascenzo, Lynne

- 1993 Archaeological Investigations at the Pearl Lake Site,
FS# 05-03-55-36, El Dorado County, California, Pacific
Ranger District.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts at this prehistoric site indicate the site is horizontally stratified into Middle Archaic (Martis period) and Late Archaic (later Kings Beach) components. Test excavations confirm the site's National Register potential.

Davy, Douglas M.

- 1985 SOFAR Cultural Resource Management Plan.
Prepared by EnviroSphere Company with historical
sections by Kenneth N. Owens, California State
University, Sacramento.

Archaeological testing is part of a large hydroelectric project in the South Fork of the American River basin between Strawberry and Pollock Pines. A management plan for mitigation and data recovery involves: (1) historic research; (2) prehistoric archaeology (with 32 prehistoric sites, ranging from isolated bed-rock mortar features to large and deeply stratified midden deposits); (3) historical archaeology (with 40 residential and industrial sites); (4) ethnology (with two ethnographic locales); and (5) architecture (30 structures). The plan is based upon previous investigations by Peak and Associates in 1978, 1980, and 1981 and by James A. Roberts in 1982.

EBASCO Environmental

- 1991 Archaeological Site Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado
County, California. Prepared for U.S. Bureau of
Reclamation, Sacramento, under contract with El
Dorado Irrigation District, Placerville.

Archaeological test excavations were conducted at Jenkinson Lake (near Pollock Pines) at two prehistoric sites containing a total of 87 bedrock mortar features and an extensive flaked and ground stone artifact scatter. The assemblage dates between 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1300. Excavation techniques include soil phosphate analysis. One site is National Register eligible and the other requires further research.

Deal, Krista

- 1993 Pacific Ranger District 1992 Tractor Salvage Sales, El
Dorado and Placer Counties, California.

A survey of approximately 65,385 acres in the Pacific Ranger District confirms 268 prehistoric and historic sites within project boundaries, with 36 newly discovered sites documented in this report. Research questions and a predictive model for prehistoric sites on the Pacific Ranger District are presented.

- 1994 Pacific Ranger District Helicopter Salvage Sales, El
Dorado County, California.

An archaeological survey of 11,570 acres on the Pacific Ranger District discloses 68 sites (63 prehistoric, three historic and two historic/prehistoric sites). Prehistoric occupation spans the last 4000 years, with a slightly higher use of the area in the late period (Kings Beach times in the Tahoe sequence). Research questions and a predictive model for prehistoric sites on the Pacific Ranger District are presented. In an attempt to clarify ethnic affiliations for late period archaeological sites, a partial Washoe/Nisenan culture element list for generalized traits with potential archaeological manifestations is summarized. The report incorporates a fire history study, which concludes that the increased frequency of fires over the last 500 years is attributable to Native Americans and, later, to Swiss-Italian dairymen.

Farber, Alfred

- 1989 Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the
Mormon-Carson Emigrant Trail, El Dorado and
Toiyabe National Forests, Alpine, Amador and El
Dorado Counties, Volume I: Ethnography, Prehistory,
and Survey Results.

Twelve discontinuous segments of the Mormon-Carson Emigrant Trail (1848-1863), totalling 19.3 miles along the divide between the South Fork of American River and the North Fork of Cosumnes River, are subject to an intensive archaeological inventory. Exhaustive archival research compliments the study. Three prehistoric sites, Emigrant Trail-related historic sites and features, and two other historic sites are reported, in addition to the Trail itself. Volume I summarizes the ethnography, prehistory, and general historic background of the project area and presents the results of the field survey and inventory. Volume II (authored by Ken Owens) summarizes the results of archival research documenting the history of the Trail. It contains transcriptions of 212 primary sources including emigrant diaries and journals. An interpretive history is also presented.

- 1990 Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Site
CA-Eld-614/H, Eldorado National Forest. Prepared for
El Dorado Irrigation District, Placerville by
Professional Archaeological Services, Paradise,
California.

This multi-component site near Jenkinson Lake and Pollock Pines contains a prehistoric cultural deposit representing temporary occupation. The site yielded little substantive information; however, obsidian rim hydration and XRF analysis conducted offers new information. The assemblage dates from the Middle Archaic (Late Martis/Mesilla period, 500 B.C.) and from A.D. 1850. The historic period component is a cabin remnant with domestic refuse (ca. 1870-1930s) associated with mining exploration and timber harvest. Limited research values preclude National Register eligibility.

Ferrell, Sean

- 1994 A Fire History of the Bassi, Two Peaks, Four Corners
Area, El Dorado County, California.

This report evaluates the fire history and its effects on the red fir ecosystems of 17,650 acres of the Pacific Ranger District.

(Continued on page 16)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 15)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

A higher frequency of fire noted and is attributed to direct management by both the Native Americans and Italian-Swiss settlers.

Heipel, Steve

- 1991 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation for the Mokelumne River Canyon Archaeological District. Prepared by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento.

The 125 archaeological sites, recorded within a 20-mile section along the north bank of the North Fork Mokelumne River in western Amador County, have been designated as a part of a 12,200-acre parcel of federally managed land known as the Mokelumne Archaeological District Special Interest Area (SIA). An assessment of 90 prehistoric sites document human occupation and use of the canyon for at least 2000 years. National Register evaluations are based upon a review of existing data. The District meets National Register eligibility criteria.

Historic Environment Consultants

- 1992 Camp Sacramento Crew Quarters Building Historic and Architectural Evaluation Report. Prepared for the City of Sacramento Department of Recreation.

The Crew Quarters Building was part of a camping complex at Camp Sacramento, a municipal camp that was established at Sayle's Flat near Twin Bridges in 1920. The building does not meet eligibility criteria for individual listing on the National Register.

Jackson, Robert J., Thomas L. Jackson, Charles Miksicek, Kristina Roper and Dwight Simons

- 1994 Framework for Archaeological Research and Management on the National Forests of the North-Central Sierra Nevada.

The principles presented in the FARM help to guide the north-central Sierran forests in their endeavor to balance scientific, historical, social, legal, and economic interests concerning proposed undertakings. This balancing occurs within the context of larger Forest planning mandates (such as the National Forest Land Management Act), as well as historic preservation and Native American heritage protection laws. Special studies and research data include: (1) archaeological site record information and collections assessment, (2) obsidian research, (3) XRF analysis of basalt and vitric tuff, (4) the Bunker Lake paleoecological analysis, (5) timber harvesting impacts assessment, (6) a projectile point compendium, and (7) prehistoric overviews of the Eldorado and Stanislaus national forests.

Lindström, Susan

- 1982 Archaeological Test Excavations at Oiyer Springs and Pi Pi Valley. Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis.

Oiyer Springs, a seasonal prehistoric occupation site, is located on Iron Mountain Ridge in the Camp Creek drainage at an elevation of nearly 6000 feet. In addition to four bedrock mortars and milling slabs, numerous ground and flaked stone artifacts are reported upon. Radiocarbon ages for the site are A.D. 930 and

A.D. 1266. Obsidian hydration data are interpreted to indicate low occupational intensity between 210 B.C. and A.D. 697, and higher intensity through A.D. 1423. The Pi Pi site is adjacent to the Middle Fork Cosumnes River at an elevation of nearly 4000 feet. In addition to ground and flaked stone artifacts, six bedrock mortar features with a total of 59 mortar cups, are present. Four radiocarbon samples date the site at A.D. 1505, A.D. 375, A.D. 1530, and A.D. 595; obsidian hydration results indicate a range of occupation between 165 B.C. and A.D. 1579, with good evidence of occupation between A.D. 1300 and 1870 and some evidence of use extending into the second century B.C. The site is a minor village or major base camp and the late site component is ascribed to the Miwok.

- 1989 A Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Grizzly Flats Community Services District Eagle Ditch Pipeline Installation Project, Grizzly Flats, California, El Dorado County. Prepared for Grizzly Flats Community Services District, Grizzly Flats, California.

The Eagle Ditch once supplied the Eagle King Mine (ca. 1880s-1890s) and probably served mining interests within the Mount Pleasant Mining District (ca. 1850s). It currently supplies water to the community of Grizzly Flat. Insufficient information is available to adequately assess National Register eligibility within the scope of this study.

Maniery, James G.

- 1993 Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-Eld-835/H, Eldorado National Forest, El Dorado County, California. Prepared by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento.

Archaeological testing the China Flat site, located on the Silver Fork of the South Fork of the American River approximately five miles west of Kyburz, reveals two loci of prehistoric activities (dating from about A.D. 600-1400), along with portions of the Harvey West Lumber Mill (built by the Sacramento Box and Lumber Company in 1934). Obsidian hydration and XRF analysis are incorporated into the study. China Flat site is considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

McNiel, Steve, and Dana Supernowicz

- 1993 A Programmatic Approach for Identifying and Evaluating Recreation Residences on the Eldorado National Forest. Prepared in conjunction with the Center for Design Research, University of California, Davis.

This study provides an inventory and evaluation of recreation residences at Atwood and Strawberry summer home tracts. The report includes a historical context, classification of summer homes, and determination of National Register eligibility.

Owens, Kenneth N.

- 1989 Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Mormon-Carson Emigrant Trail, Eldorado and Toiyabe National Forests, Alpine, Amador and El Dorado Counties, Volume II.

Twelve discontinuous segments of the Mormon-Carson Emigrant Trail (1848-1863), totalling 19.3 miles along the divide between the South Fork of American River and the North Fork of Cosumnes River, are subject to an intensive archaeological inventory and exhaustive archival research. Volume II summarizes the results of literature review documenting the history of the Trail and contains transcriptions of 212 primary sources, including emigrant diaries and journals. A separate

(Continued on page 17)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 16)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

interpretive history is also presented.

Peabody, George W.

- 1989 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Crawford Ditch.

This seven-mile ditch segment, located along Clear Creek, was built in 1852 to bring water to the miners. It is the last functioning Gold Rush-era ditch in the Pleasant Valley area and eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Peak and Associates, Inc.

- 1981 SOFAR Upper Mountain Project Cultural Resources Study Phase II: Test Excavations, Volume 1, Identification and Evaluation. Prepared for El Dorado Irrigation District, Placerville.

As part of a large hydroelectric project in the South Fork of the American River basin between Strawberry and Pollock Pines, 31 prehistoric and historic sites were test excavated. Davy (1985) conducts further research at these sites.

Shapiro, Lisa and Robert J. Jackson

- 1993 Summary Report for Archaeological Test Excavations at FS-05-03-51-81 and FS-05-03-51-115, Amador Ranger District, Eldorado National Forest.

Test excavations at these prehistoric sites disclose flaked stone artifacts. Additional investigations are necessary to address National Register eligibility.

- 1994 Farming the Back 40: The Application of The Framework for Archaeological Research Management (FARM) to Archaeological Survey of Selected Parcels in the Eldorado National Forest Pacific Ranger District. Prepared by BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Sacramento.

An archaeological survey of 980 acres within the Pacific Ranger District identify 16 prehistoric and historic properties (six are newly discovered). The discussion centers around FARM concepts such as resources of interest, cultural values, research values, and data potential. The hypothetical late-period incursion of the Nisenan Maidu into the study region is briefly explored. An obsidian database, previously compiled for the FARM from 22 sites on the Pacific Ranger District, is examined to test the correlation between obsidian source, time-period as reflected by hydration data, and archaeological site location.

Shoup, Laurence H.

- 1990 Historical Overview and Significance Evaluation of the El Dorado Canal, El Dorado County, California, Volume I. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco.

The El Dorado Canal is a ditch, siphon, tunnel, pipe, and flume system about 22 miles long that transports water from the South Fork of the American River to the El Dorado Powerhouse and downstream water users in the vicinity of Placerville. The canal originally supplied Gold Rush users and later became part of the

regional water storage and hydroelectric power system. While the main historical focus of this report is on the development and evolution of the canal, the history of the dams and storage reservoirs that feed the canal, and the downstream uses of electric power generation, irrigation, and public water supply are also addressed. The El Dorado Canal, as a whole, does not qualify for the National Register due to lack of integrity; however, associated 1870s era rock walls do qualify.

Supernowicz, Dana E.

- 1990 A History and Determination of Eligibility of the California Door Company (CALDOR) and the Diamond-CALDOR Railway, Eldorado National Forest, California.

This report documents findings of an archaeological inventory of the CALDOR railroad logging system (1884-1964) in the vicinity of the Eldorado National Forest, as interpreted through a historical narrative. The report includes a determination of National Register eligibility of archaeological properties and a management and interpretive plan.

- 1993 Surmounting the Sierra: An Historical Narrative and Determination of Eligibility for the Highway 50 Corridor between Union Hill and Lake Valley 1850-1940.

Discontiguous road segments within the Highway 50 corridor are evaluated in detail to determine whether each possesses National Register qualities. National Register criteria, along with segment length, distinctive engineering qualities, structural integrity, and integrity of setting, serve as a basis for making such determinations.

- 1994 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Burke's Cow Camp.

Burke's Cow Camp, located along Highway 88 near Silver Lake, was constructed between 1921 and 1940, and was used as a base to graze livestock. It is eligible for listing on the National Register.

Tordoff, Judy D.

- 1990 Report of Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigations at FS# 05-03-56-432. Prepared by Office of Environmental Analysis, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento.

Test excavations at Mother Welty's, an 1860s way station along the current Highway 50, reveal foundation rocks and other burned structural elements of the way station. Archaeological deposits are intact and are National Register eligible in their importance to the study of 19th century way inns and hostleries.

Tremaine, Kim J. and Robert J. Jackson

- 1994 Archaeological Investigations at the False Walrus Site (FS# 05-03-56-730), Placerville Ranger District.

The site is located along Highway 50 near the South Fork of the American River and the town of White Hall at an elevation of 3800 feet. The site is characterized by variable densities of flaked stone debitage and tools and four bedrock milling stations, ground and battered stone items, and burnt mammal bone, all contained within a deep cultural deposit. Diagnostic projectile points and obsidian hydration data date site occupation to the Late Archaic (A.D. 1000 to 1500), with earlier occupations during earlier periods. Basalt and obsidian sourcing data are also included in the report. The site appears to meet the

(Continued on page 18)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 17)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

National Register criteria.

Wirth Environmental Services

- 1985 Mokelumne River Project Cultural Resources Evaluation Program. Prepared for Pacific Gas & Electric Company. San Francisco.

Test excavations of 10 prehistoric sites in the North Fork Mokelumne Drainage disclose a range of site types. The higher elevation sites comprise temporary use sites and sparse lithic scatters lacking subsurface components. The lower elevation sites include a rockshelter and large residential sites with midden, a ritual granite slide, and salt making sites. Time frames range from the Middle to Late Archaic periods (Early Martis to Late Kings Beach in the Tahoe sequence).

USDA, Forest Service, Eldorado National Forest

- 1994 A Determination of Significance of the Michigan-California Lumber Company's Logging Railroad System within Lands Administered by the Eldorado National Forest.

This logging railroad encompasses over 35,000 acres, located principally on the north side of the South Fork of the American River Canyon. It operations span six decades, beginning in the 1890s, of moving logs from the woods down river to Folsom. The system forms a dendritic pattern of main and spur lines connected to lumber extraction areas, sawmills, and the wire cable system that once spanned the American River. The railroad system does not retain sufficient integrity to support its inclusion on the National Register.

Walter, Gwen J. and Rebecca Lynn Palmer

- 1992 Determination of Eligibility for Henry's Diggings Mining District in the Placerville Ranger District, Eldorado National Forest.

Henry's Diggings, located in south-central El Dorado County, contains over 98 interrelated mining features that reflect the evolution of Mother Lode industrial mining technology over a span of approximately 100 years. The diggings played an essential role in the economic stability and continued development of El Dorado County from 1852-1895. The District's environmental setting and archaeological features remain mostly intact. The district is eligible for the National Register.

Walter, Jenia, Karen Bennett, and Krista Deal

- 1993 Native American and Pioneer Uses of Plants in the Wrights Lake Area, Pacific Ranger District.

This report duplicates materials originally contained in two volumes. The original includes pressed plant specimens, along with historically documented uses. Materials are organized according to culture history, project overview, glossary, map of ethnographic territory, references, key to plant users, ferns and lichens, conifers, small trees and shrubs, grasses, and flowering plants.

Werner, Roger H. and Julia Costello

- 1985 Historical Summary and Evaluation of Significance of a Segment of the Placerville Road and Alignments at

Twin Bridges. Prepared by Archaeological Services, Stockton.

This report supplements an archaeological study of the Sayles Flat Hydroelectric Project prepared by Crist (1981) by way of an evaluation of a portion of the Placerville Road (originally known as the Johnson Cut-Off). The road was first used by stagecoach and freight traffic in late 1857. With significant rerouting after 1858, it became part of the National Wagon Road system and served as part of the Pony Express route in 1860-61. It comprised a major thoroughfare between the Mother Lode and Comstock Lode and was later included in the historic Lincoln Highway system between 1910 and 1931, after which time it was abandoned. The road is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Tahoe National Forest

[For further information contact - Tahoe National Forest Supervisor's Office, Highway 49 and Coyote Street, Nevada City, California 95959, 916-265-4531, attention Dick Markley, Forest Archaeologist, or Carmel Meisenbach, Forest Historian]

Byrd, David S

- 1992 Roads and Trails in the Tahoe National Forest: Contextual History 1840-1940.

This report provides a historical overview of emigrant trails, toll roads and turnpikes and other wagon roads, roads within the state highway system, and the CCC road building era on the Forest.

Carlson, Anne

- 1986 Cultural Resources Overview Part II: Ethnography.

The overview synthesizes descriptive accounts of Nisenan/Southern Maidu and Washoe in the vicinity of the Tahoe National Forest.

Elston, Robert G., Jonathan O. Davis, Allen Leventhal, and Cameron Covington

- 1977 The Archaeology of the Tahoe Reach of the Truckee River. Prepared for the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency, Tahoe City, by the Nevada Archaeological Survey, University of Nevada, Reno.

Archaeological excavations, undertaken at six sites along the Truckee River and at five sites in Squaw Valley, produce significant information regarding the regional paleoenvironmental sequence, late Pleistocene and Holocene soil deposition, prehistoric culture chronology, land use and subsistence strategies, and lithic technology. The study yields evidence of the earliest occupation yet recorded for the area, dated at over 8000 years (Tahoe Reach Phase in the Tahoe sequence). A modification of the Thomas Projectile Point Key is also presented.

Elston, Robert G., Donald Hardesty and Sheryl Clerico

- 1981 Archaeological Investigation on the Hopkins Land Exchange, Volume I. Prepared by Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada.

This is the first of a two-phase study, centered near Prosser Reservoir in the Truckee Ranger District. Work defines the nature of archaeological sites, assesses their National Register potential and recommends appropriate mitigation data recovery measures.

(Continued on page 19)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 18)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

Investigations focus upon three prehistoric sites (an extensive basalt quarry locale and two longer term base camps or possible components of a winter settlement). Diagnostic artifacts indicate both Middle and Late Archaic occupation of the area. Four historic log structures and associated charcoal surface ovens are also investigated and found to be associated with Chinese immigrants employed by Sisson, Wallace and Company in the 1870s. Further archaeological work is recommended at all historic and prehistoric sites.

Elston, Robert G., Donald Hardesty and Charles Zeier
1982 Archaeological Investigations on the Hopkins Land Exchange, Volume 2. Prepared by Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada.

During the second of a two-phase study, two prehistoric archaeological sites are intensively investigated. The study produces a Holocene stratigraphic sequence for the Truckee Basin, correlated with that from the Tahoe Reach of the Truckee River. Technological analyses establish the presence of quarry sites, lithic workshop base camps, and multiple activity base camps. Diagnostic artifacts date the sites between 4000 and 1500 B.P. Additional work is also performed at four historic work/living sites occupied by Chinese colliers. The research focuses upon household composition, adaptive behavioral modifications of the immigrant Chinese, and on technological aspects of the 19th century charcoal industry.

Hall, Jeffrey T., Marianne Babel, and Karen Loeffler
1993 Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation for the Proposed Alder and Prosser Biomass Timber Sales. Prepared by BioSystems Analysis, Inc. Santa Cruz.

Archaeological tasks completed for the 467-acre timber sale in the Truckee Ranger District include archaeological survey, site relocation and supplemental site recording, and evaluation of the potential National Register eligibility of nine prehistoric/historic sites.

Hardesty, Donald L. and Susan Lindström
1990 Archaeology of the Donner Family Camp.

The Donner family camp is part of a National Historic Trail in the Truckee Ranger District and is associated with one of the 1846-47 winter camps of the ill-fated Donner emigrant party. Archival research, archaeological excavations and metal detection surveys address important research questions related to the location, chronology, and activities of the Donner Party.

Jackson, W. Turrentine, Rand Herbert and Stephen Wee
1982 History of Tahoe National Forest: 1840-1940. Prepared by Jackson Research Projects, Davis.

This overview provides an analytical and narrative historical overview to aid in identifying and measuring the potential significance of historic resources on the Forest. It identifies research questions for future study and suggests management recommendations for enhancing identification and evaluation of historic sites.

Lindström, Susan

1991 A Cultural Resource Surface Survey of the Alpine Springs County Water District and USDA Forest Service, Tahoe National Forest Land Exchange, and Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-Pla-736 (FS 05-17-57-375).

Archaeological test excavations at the site suggests it was a satellite of another larger and more substantial habitation site near the confluence of Bear Creek and the Truckee River within the Tahoe Reach. Obsidian hydration analysis and a few diagnostic artifacts (to include six glass trade beads) suggest a Late Archaic occupation focus, with scant evidence of Middle Archaic (Martis period) use. Archaeological deposits have been decimated by water company developments and the site does not qualify for listing on the National Register. The site area has been converted into a park and is now named in honor of the Washoe word for "gathering place." Public exhibits, designed to interpret the record of prehistoric land use in the vicinity of Alpine Meadows, are also planned.

Mackey, Barbara, Matthew Bischoff, and Donald Hardesty
1993 The Archaeology of the Henness Pass Road: 1992 Investigations at CA-Sie-41, Sierra County, California.

This report documents historic activities at the "Old Station" or the "Emigrant Hotel", operating along the Henness Pass emigrant/stage and wagon road (near Kyburz Flat) during the 1850s-60s. Research methods employed include archival research, oral histories and archaeological test excavations. The way station is not National Register eligible by itself; however it was judged to be a contributing element of the National Register eligible Henness Pass Road historic district.

Markley, Richard E.
1992 An Archaeological Evaluation of Two Chinese Mining Camps on the North Yuba River, Sierra County.

The report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of two 19th century Chinese gold mining camps situated on the banks of the North Yuba River. This mining activity, which began soon after the discovery of gold in 1848, was carried on in "boom and bust" fashion until well after the turn-of-the-century. Both sites are potentially National Register eligible.

Markley, Richard and Gregory Henton
1985 Cultural Resources Overview Part I: Prehistory.

The overview synthesizes existing information about Forest history, ethnography and archaeology. It identifies gaps in current knowledge and directs the future course of heritage resource management on the Forest.

Mires, Peter B., Robert R. Kautz, and Nancy Botti
1992 Placer 23 Revisited: Archaeological Testing at Site 4Pla-23, Placer County. Prepared for Sierra Pacific Power Company, Reno, by Mariah Associates, Inc., Reno.

Testing of this prehistoric site, located within the Tahoe Reach near Squaw Valley, demonstrates that the site is eligible for listing on the National Register. Diagnostic artifacts document occupation throughout the Middle and Late Archaic (Martis and Kings Beach times in the Tahoe sequence). Obsidian hydration and sourcing data are included in the report.

Nelson, Sydney
1992 Reminiscences of Hobart Mills, A Company Town:
(Continued on page 20)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 19)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

The Heydays of a Lumbering Town in the Sierra Nevada, Volume 2, Demar B. Dundas, Thelma Dundas, Heslin F. Cardinal. Prepared by the Tahoe National Forest and the Oral History Program, California State University, Sacramento.

This oral history project is the second in a series of interviews investigating the lives of the people who lived and worked at Hobart Mills, California, an early 20th century logging town near Truckee.

Praetzellis, Adrian and Mary Praetzellis

- 1993 Life and Work at the Cole and Nelson Sawmill, Sierra County, California: Archaeological Data Recovery for the Granite Chief Land Exchange. Prepared by Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

The site, located near the South Fork of Kanaka Creek in the Downieville Ranger District, represents a small sawmill operation (ca. 1883-1889) containing the archaeological remains of the steam-powered mill itself, the area used by the camp blacksmith, and an extensive domestic refuse dump. Certain hypotheses dealing with issues of technology and social control are tested as part of the mitigation and data recovery plan.

Schoap, Amy E.

- 1992 USDA Tahoe National Forest Hobart Mills Oral History Project, Oral History Interview with John E. McLeod, Charles E. Otis and James Lester Edwards. Prepared by the Tahoe National Forest and the Oral History Program, California State University, Sacramento.

This oral history project is the first in a series of interviews investigating the lives of the people who lived and worked at Hobart Mills, California, an early 20th century logging town near Truckee.

Waechter, Sharon A., Julia G. Costello, Susan Lindström, and William W. Bloomer

- 1995 Final Report on the Assessment of Damages from the Cottonwood, Crystal, and Hirschdale Fires at Ten Sites on the Tahoe and Toiyabe National Forests. Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, for EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc., Lafayette.

The report documents the contexts, methods, and results of archaeological investigations of 10 sites impacted during fire suppression efforts. Although the five prehistoric deposits are sparse *and near-surface* deposits with minimal individual research value, data gathered from these sites contribute to a growing regional data base on obsidian hydration dating, obsidian and basalt procurement and exchange, and Middle versus Late Archaic land use patterns. The sixth prehistoric site may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Of the seven historic sites and components, six are considered National Register eligible. Historic themes represented at these sites include transportation (emigrant, freight and wagon road and early auto), grazing

(Basque shepherds and early cattle ranching), mining, and lumbering.

Toiyabe National Forest

[For further information contact - Toiyabe National Forest Supervisor's Office, 1200 Franklin Way, Sparks, Nevada 89431, 702-331-6444, attention Gwen Walter, Forest Archaeologist]

Burke, Thomas D.

- 1987 Cultural Resources Inventory of the Galena Resort Project Area, Washoe County, Nevada. Prepared by Archaeological Research Services, Virginia City, Nevada.

A total of 39 sites and 25 isolates are located within the 4,000-acre Galena Creek Resort project area. Historic sites include roads, flumes, trails, trash scatters, and structural remains, most being associated with the later phases of the Comstock mining boom. Diagnostic artifacts date mostly to post-1883. Chinese ceramics are identified at three, and possibly four, cabin sites. Aspen art, with inscriptions pre-dating 1945, are also recorded. Prehistoric sites consist of small surface flaked and ground stone scatters. Middle Archaic (Martis Phase) diagnostic artifacts are most common. Prehistoric sites represent seasonal, short-term hunting and food processing forays as well as longer term occupations for similar purposes.

Elston, Robert G., K. Ataman, and D.P. Dugas

- 1995 A Research Design for the Southern Truckee Meadows Prehistoric Archaeological District. Prepared by Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada.

This document provides a problem-oriented framework to be used as a research design and as an evaluation tool for considering archaeological sites in the Truckee Meadows and vicinity. The modern and prehistoric landscape is described, the context of archaeological research in Southern Truckee Meadows is presented in detail, introducing the ethnographic Washoe who lived there at the time of Euroamerican incursion and outlining the regional prehistory. Methods of collecting and analyzing the baseline data reviewed for the project are also discussed, research issues and data needs are described, technical approaches to data collection and analysis are discussed, and problems involving the regional database and sampling considerations are presented.

Elston, Robert G., S. Stornetta, D. Dugas, and P. Mires

- 1994 Beyond the Blue Roof: Archaeological Survey of the Mt. Rose Fan and Northern Steamboat Hills. Prepared by Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada.

This comprehensive survey of the Mt. Rose Fan (southwest of Reno) discloses numerous prehistoric and historic sites. Of special interest are prehistoric quarries, base camps, and task-specific locales. Their content and number has prompted the establishment of a prehistoric district. The report reviews previous archaeological studies in the Truckee Meadows (Reno) and the surrounding region.

Hicks, P.A.

- 1991 A Complete Cultural Resources Inventory of Segment 15 through 20 along the Tahoe Rim Trail in Washoe County, Nevada and Placer Counties, California. Prepared by Desert Research Institute, Reno.

(Continued on page 21)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 20)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

A study of segments of the Tahoe Rim Trail, in the vicinity of Mt. Rose, reveals 22 prehistoric and historic sites, to include prehistoric quartz quarries and workshops, temporary encampments containing flaked and ground stone artifacts dating from the Middle Archaic to Late Archaic (Martis Phases to Kings Beach Phases in the Tahoe sequence), historic cabin sites, trash dumps, roads and trails, rock alignments, and rock cairns of unknown origin.

Hull, Kathleen L., Mark R. Hale and Bruce Duncan
1993 Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Sawmill Campground Expansion, Bridgeport Ranger District. Prepared by Dames and Moore, Sacramento.

An archaeological survey of a 200-acre parcel west of Bridgeport reports upon seven prehistoric sites. Test excavations at these sites includes XRF analysis. Diagnostic artifacts and obsidian hydration analysis indicate multiple periods of use with components dating from 1200 B.C.-A.D.600, A.D. 600-1300 and A.D.1300-historic. Three of the seven sites are National Register potentials.

Lang, Steve, David Lanner and Rebecca Palmer
1993 A Cultural Resource Inventory Report of the Woodfords Salvage Timber Sale Alpine County. USFS Report No. TY-93-774.

An archaeological reconnaissance near Woodfords, California discloses nine prehistoric, 19 historic and two multi-component sites.

Lindström, Susan and William Bloomer
1994 Evaluation of Site Data Potential for 26Wa5322 (TY3437/05-19-280), Tahoe Meadows Prehistoric Site Complex, Segment 17 of the Tahoe Rim Trail near Mt. Rose, Lake Tahoe, Nevada, Washoe County.

USFS and volunteer archaeologists and Native American consultants conduct limited subsurface testing. Excavations suggest the site to be a residential base and central locus of processing, manufacturing, maintenance, and social activities. Site 26Wa5322 was used for more than 4000 years. Two discrete and relatively intense occupational episodes emerge. One occurred prior to 4000 years ago (during the late Early Archaic), the other occurred around 1000 years ago (during the Late Archaic). In the interim (Middle Archaic), the site appears to have been sporadically used. Site 26Wa5322 meets National Register criteria of significance.

Matranga, Peter F. and Thomas H. Turner
1991 Cultural Resources Assessment of Three Sites in the Proposed Steamboat Archaeological District. Prepared by Cultural Resources Section, Nevada Department of Transportation, Carson City.

An intensive survey of 534 acres along SR431 (Mt. Rose Highway southwest of Reno) and limited testing of two prehistoric sites document use throughout the Middle and Late Archaic periods (Martis and Kings Beach times in the Tahoe sequence). Both sites

are found potentially eligible for the National Register. One historic site, the Steamboat Ditch, is also determined National Register eligible.

Oothoudt, Jerry W.
1993 Cultural Resources Survey: White's Creek Project, Washoe County, Nevada, Carson Ranger District.

An archaeological reconnaissance in White's Creek Canyon, southwest of Reno, reveals six prehistoric lithic scatters and 10 historic sites associated with Comstock-Era logging and 20th century refuse deposits. Several 19th century camps contain a blacksmith's forge and rock piles believed to be ovens.

1994 Dog Valley Timber Sale: TY-93-951, Sierra County, California, Carson Ranger District.

An archaeological reconnaissance of about 1450 acres discloses 11 historic sites and three isolated prehistoric artifacts. Historic themes include early emigrant travel, Comstock-Era logging and early 20th century transportation.

Palmer, Rebecca L.
1994 Determination of Eligibility for the Connell Cabin, Forest Service Site TY-3335.

The Connell Cabin (or Connell's Cow Camp), located within the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness administered by the Carson Ranger District, is found eligible to the National Register. The cabin was built and periodically occupied from 1943-1972 by Connell and others while grazing cattle in the Fish Valley area.

1994 Determination of Eligibility for the Soda Springs Guard Station, Forest Service Site: TY-3334, Carson Ranger District.

The Soda Springs Guard Station, constructed in the 1940s with design elements typical of the region in the 1930s, served as a base to publicly administer national forest land. The structure is eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Walter, Gwen J.
1992 Addendum to Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Report #TY-757 for Crags Campground Construction Project.

Additional subsurface testing at the Sawmill Campground prehistoric site is conducted to confirm prehistoric site boundaries.

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

(For further information contact USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, 870 Emerald Bay Road, Suite 1, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150, 916-573-2600, attention Penny Rucks, Forest Archaeologist.)

Burke, Thomas D., Vickie L. Clay, Ronald L. Reno, Laurie A. Walsh, and David E. Wroblewski
1991 Final Report of Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at CA-Eld-179 and CA-Eld-180, Two Sites near the South Margin of Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County, California. Prepared by Archaeological Research Services, Virginia City, Nevada, for Caltrans, Marysville, California.

(Continued on page 22)

Regional Gray Literature Reviews: (Continued from page 21)

Northern Sierra Nevada (Continued)

Temporally diagnostic materials indicate prehistoric occupations during the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, including a ethnohistoric Washoe occupation. Analysis includes obsidian hydration and sourcing, radiocarbon assay and floral and faunal analyses.

Davis, Jonathan O., Robert G. Elston and Gail Townsend
1974 Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Fallen Leaf Lake. Prepared by Nevada Archaeological Survey, University of Nevada, Reno.

Approximately four square miles in the vicinity of Fallen Leaf Lake were subject to archaeological reconnaissance. Nineteen prehistoric and nine historic sites are inventoried and limited testing is conducted on selected sites. Diagnostic artifacts reflect occupation over the last 3500 years. The study develops a predictive model of Washoe ethnographic land use.

Elston, Robert G.
1971 A Contribution to Washo Archaeology. Archaeological Survey Research Paper No. 2. University of Nevada, Reno.

This report is one of the earlier archaeological studies conducted in the Tahoe Basin. The study marks the establishment of a problematic, Early Archaic prehistoric adaptation known as "Spooner Phase" in the Tahoe sequence.

Hardesty, Donald L.
1992 Lake Tahoe Basin 1992 Survey.

The University of Nevada, Reno launched a pedestrian survey program focusing upon relocating and documenting sites with suspected Chinese American occupations already plotted on maps by local amateur historian Arthur Koerber (Koerber 1988-1990) in the Carson Range. The UNR team relocate 22 of the Koerber sites and shovel test them for buried deposits.

Hardesty, Donald L.
1994 A Management Plan for Comstock Era Cultural Resources in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

This document serves as a research design synthesizing regional research on Chinese participation in Comstock lumbering and water supply engineering in the Tahoe Basin.

Koerber, Arthur
1988-90 Unpublished field notes on file USFS, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, South Lake Tahoe.

Large sections of the Carson Range are subject to nonsystematic survey by Koerber (1989-1991) during his study of Comstock wood and water conveyance systems. Koerber records numerous flumes, ditches and reservoirs, lumber roads and log skids, wood camps, and mill sites.

Lindström, Susan
1985 Archaeological Investigations at Tallac Point. Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis.

The project entails the systematic surface reconnaissance of 120 acres, the inventory and mapping of the Tallac Historic Site Complex, a subsurface testing program to evaluate the significance of prehistoric site CA-Eld-184 (FS# 05-03-54-72), and an assessment of the site's paleoenvironmental parameters. Carbon-14 date obtained from tree stumps submerged beneath Lake Tahoe, the presence of bedrock mortars inundated by Lake Tahoe, the analysis of a pollen core from Taylor Marsh, and an evaluation of the site's depositional history substantiate dramatic fluctuations in Lake Tahoe's water level and mark the formation of a marsh along the lower reaches of Taylor Creek within the last 4900 years. The Tallac Point prehistoric site was a major encampment from which seasonal fishing, gathering and hunting activities were based over the last 4000 years. Evidence of earlier prehistoric occupation may be lost by erosion, buried by deposition or drowned beneath the waters of Lake Tahoe. Culture contact is evidenced by a cabin occupied by a Washoe family employed by the Tallac Resort. Selected artifacts are subject to obsidian sourcing and hydration. The historical study discloses 50 structures, 18 support facilities, nine refuse deposits, and a complex transportation, communication, power, and water system associated with the Tallac Resort. The prehistoric/historic site complex is potentially eligible for the National Register.

Lindström, Susan and Jeffrey Hall
1993 A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Spooner Timber Sale, Toiyabe National Forest and the Big Gulp Timber Sale, USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Prepared by BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Santa Cruz.

A heritage resource inventory document 115 archaeological sites, one linear feature complex, and 111 isolate finds within the 12,000-acre project area: (1) 38 archaeological sites and 27 isolate finds are within the Spooner Timber Sale; (2) 78 archaeological sites, one linear feature complex, and 84 isolate finds are within the Big Gulp Timber Sale. An additional 22 arboglyph sites are within the Big Gulp Timber Sale. Identified heritage resource reflect the succession of historic land use in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Sites include: segments of historic travelways (toll roads, old Hwy 50, etc.) ranging in age from the 1850s to the present; saw-mills, woodcamps, flumes, roads, and features dating to the Comstock Era (1850s-1890s); aspen carvings by Basque sheep herders (1890s-recent); and mine prospects, trash scatters, dams and reservoirs, and a ski area dating from the early to middle 1900s. The remains of Comstock Era lumbering and fluming are especially noteworthy, including three mill sites, 60 wood camps, and more than 80 miles of haul roads, flumes, skids, and other grades. In stark contrast to the large number of historic resources is the paucity of prehistoric remains, represented by only six isolate finds. This document also serves as a research design synthesizing regional research on Comstock lumbering and water supply engineering in the Tahoe Basin.

Peterson, F. F., J. S. Seldomridge and S. Stearns
1994 Cultural resources Inventory of the Heavenly Ski Resort, Nevada and California, Volume I: Summary, Introduction and Physical and General Cultural Background.

A survey of a 10,673-acre block of land contained within the Heavenly Valley Ski Resort results in the inventory of a total of 15 historic, four prehistoric, and one multi-component prehistoric/historic sites. The historic site complex is part of the El Dorado Wood and Fluming Company (Yerington and Company) logging empire. A survey of nearly 10,700 acres disclosed only two prehistoric bedrock mortar sites and three isolated flaked-stone finds.

SCA Executive Board 1995-96

President - Mary Maniery
PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 160756
Sacramento, CA 95816-0756
(916) 739-8356 fax (916) 739-0626

Immediate Past President - Julia Costello
Foothill Resources, Ltd.
P.O. Box 288
Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245
(209) 286-1182 fax (209) 286-1794

President-Elect - E. Breck Parkman
California State Department of Parks and Recreation,
Silverado District
20 East Spain Street
Sonoma, CA 95476
w: (707) 938-9572 fax (707) 938-1406
h: (707) 829-8350
75263.3037@compuserve.com

Southern Vice President - Jeanne E. Arnold
Institute of Archaeology
University of California, Los Angeles
90024-1510
(310) 208-5801 fax (310) 208-4723
Arnold@Anthro.SSCNet.UCLA.Edu ..00..00.0000

Northern Vice President - John Pryor
Department of Anthropology
California State University, Fresno
5245 N. Backer Ave.
Fresno, CA 93740
w: (209) 278-5150 fax (209) 278-4228
h: (209) 439-2513

Secretary - Gerrit L. Fenenga
Department of Sociology/Anthropology
California State University, Bakersfield
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099
w: (805) 664-2108 fax (805) 664-2415
h: (805) 589-8398 GFENENGA@CSUBAK.Edu

Treasurer - Constance Cameron
Museum of Anthropology
California State University, Fullerton
Fullerton, CA 92634
w: (714) 773-3977 msg: (714) 773-3626
h: (310) 696-6133 fax (714) 871-5345

SCA Business Office - Kathleen Long
Department of Anthropology
California State University, Fullerton
Fullerton, CA 92634
(714) 256-0332
eMail SCA@CCVAX.FULLERTON.EDU.

SCA Newsletter

Newsletter Editor—Sharon A. Waechter
Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
P.O. Box 413
Davis CA 95617
(916) 756-3941 phone
(916) 756-0811 fax
FWARG@aol.com eMail

Newsletter Preparation — Doug Bryce
P. O. Box 292010
Sacramento, CA 95829-2010 (916) 558-3734
FAX (916) 387-1179

Contributing Editors & Editorial Assistance

Avocational Society Anne Duffield-Stoll (909) 621-7521
Calendar Donna Day (916) 478-6214
Federal Agency Arch. Karen Nissen (209) 488-4024
State Agency Arch. Thad Van Bueren (916) 263-3404
Historical Arch. Judy Tordoff (916) 263-3390
New Publications John Johnson (805) 682-4711 x 306
Gray Literature by region; refer to Jan. 1995 issue

The SCA welcomes articles and letter from readers. Writer's name, address, and daytime phone must be included. All submissions should be sent directly to the Editor, as hard copy and diskette (3.5" or 5.25, preferably, WordPerfect or compatible format, or as an ASCII file) at Far Western, P.O. Box 413, Davis CA, 95617; submissions also can be made through America On-Line at the following eMail address: FWARG@AOL.COM (specify SCA Newsletter). Lead articles should run about five pages, double-spaced; longer articles may be run in multiple installments.

Newsletter Deadlines

<u>Submission Deadline</u>	<u>Issue</u>
February 1	March
May 1	June
August 1	September
November 1	December

Advertising Rates

1/4 page or less	\$40
1/4 to 1/2 page	\$70
1/2 to full page	\$125

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

Columns are 3.5". Full page is 7.5" x 9"



RED LION HOTEL

BAKERSFIELD

Reservation Card Information

Name of Group: Society for California Archaeology
Dates: April 3 - 7, 1996

\$65.00 Single(s) \$65.00 Triple(s)
 \$65.00 Double(s) \$65.00 Quad(s)

RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE BY: March 14, 1996

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Arrival Date: _____ Departure Date: _____

Credit Card: _____ Number: _____ Exp _____

Rooms held until 6:00pm, unless guaranteed by major credit card or advance deposit. If delayed, a phone call will hold reservations for a reasonable time.

Rooms normally available at 3:00pm. Check-out is at 1:00pm. Room rates subject to city room tax currently at 12%.

AIRPORT VAN SERVICE: YES _____ NO _____

Special Requests: _____
Subject to availability upon arrival

When filling out the information to be faxed to the printers, remember to pick up the options on room types and if there is a charge for additional people etc. Cross out the unnecessary options. Fill in reservation cut off date, appropriate group or convention name and dates of the event as well as the applicable rates.

Society For California Archaeology



- * Education and Research
- * Advocacy for Preservation
- * Professional Meetings and Publications

The Society for California Archaeology is a non-profit scientific and educational organization dedicated to research, understanding and conservation of archaeological resources. Membership is open to everyone with an interest in California archaeology.

SCA promotes cooperation among archaeologists in California by: 1) conducting symposia and meetings to share information on new discoveries and techniques; 2) publishing an annual Proceedings on archaeological research in California; 3) publishing a Newsletter on current topics of concern, with news and commentaries; and 4) promoting standards and ethical guidelines for the practice of archaeology.

The Society seeks to increase public appreciation and support for archaeology in California by: 1) helping planners, landowners and developers un-

derstand their obligations and opportunities to manage archaeological sites; 2) representing the concerns of California archaeologists before government commissions and agencies, and on legislation; 3) encouraging the conservation of archaeological resources for future research and public interpretation; 4) discouraging vandalism and exploitation of archaeological resources; 5) recognizing the significance that many sites possess for ethnic and local communities; and 6) encouraging respect, appreciation and a better understanding of California's diverse cultural heritage.

Categories of Membership

<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$ 35
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	\$ 35
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$ 12
<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	\$ 15
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior (60+)	\$ 15
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing	\$100
<input type="checkbox"/> Life	\$500
<input type="checkbox"/> Supporting	\$ 50

Optional Contribution Categories:

- \$ _____ Native American Programs
- \$ _____ Avocational Society Award
- \$ _____ SCA Endowment Fund
- \$ _____ Archaeology Week/Public Programs

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone (____) _____

FAX (____) _____

eMail _____

Membership year April 1, 199____ to March 31, 199____

Please return this form with your check to:

Society for California Archaeology Business Office

CSU-Fullerton,

Department of Anthropology

P.O. Box 34080

Fullerton, CA 92634-4080

(714) 256-0332

eMail – SCA@CCVAX.FULLERTON.EDU.

Society for California Archaeology
Department of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, CA 92634

Bulk Rate
U. S. Postage
Paid
Sacramento, CA
Permit No 1185

Address Correction Requested

Time Sensitive Material



To:

Volume 29, Number 5

1995-96 SCA Editors and Committee Chairs

Newsletter managing editor Sharon A. Waechter
production Doug Bryce
historical archaeology Judy Tordoff
avocational societies Anne Duffield-Stoll
calendar Donna Day
federal agencies Karen Nissen
state agencies Thad Van Bueren
new publications John Johnson
Grey Literature by region; refer to Jan. '95 issue
editorial assistance Bob Orlins & Donna Day

Proceedings Editor

Judyth Reed (916) 968-5329
934-7901

1996 Annual Meeting

program Andy Yatsko (619) 545-1131
arrangements Gerrit Fenenga (805) 664-2108

ISTEA Advisory Council Representatives

Paul Chace (714) 540-0800

Archaeology Week

Elyn Walker (707) 664-2381
& Beth Padon (714) 458-7309

Avocational Society Coordinator

Anne Duffield-Stoll (909) 621-7521

Calif Register Committee

Glenn Farris (916) 327-2089

Curation Georgie Waugh (916) 263-3406
& Andy Yatsko (619) 545-1131

Easements Bill Dreyer (916) 898-6256
Trudy Vaughan (916) 244-0515

Finance E. Breck Parkman (707) 938-9572

Heritage Task Force Representative
Thad Van Bueren (916) 263-3404

Information Center Advisory Group
Mary Manieri (916) 739-8356

James Bennyhoff Memorial Fund
Terry Jones (916) 263-3386

Legislation Lynn Dunbar (916) 448-1892

Membership Dwight Simons (707) 526-8919

Native American Programs
Phil de Barros (619) 744-1150 ext. 2343

OHP Liaison Sandra J. Elder (916) 653-0877

PCL Board Member Lynn Dunbar (916) 448-1892

Publicity Kerstin Johnson (818) 388-8363