SDCAS Newsletter

May/June 2005 ISSN 0897-2478 Volume 33, Number 3

The mission of the San Diego County Archaeological Society is to promote public understanding and appreciation of archaeology in general and to encourage the preservation of the cultural resources of San Diego County.

Calendar

Every Saturday & Sunday — Los Peñasquitos
Docent tours: Los Peñasquitos Adobe Ranch House
11 a.m. on Sat. and 1:30 p.m. on Sun.

May 14 & 15 (10 a.m. – 6 p.m.) Balboa Park
17th Annual American Indian Culture Days
Music, Dancing, Food, Crafts
Call 858-627-7362 for more info.

May 17 (7:30 p.m.) Los Peñasquitos
SDCAS 4th Tuesday General Meeting
Speaker: Sue Wade
"The Villages of Cuyamaca"
See announcement inside (Pg. 7)

May 19 (8 – 9 p.m.) Bowers Museum-Santa Ana
Lecture by Dr. Jean Clottes
"Thirty-Thousand Years of World Rock Art"
See announcement inside (Pg. 8)

June 11 (9 a.m.) – Paso Picacho Campground Villages of Cuyamaca
SDCAS Fieldtrip
See announcement inside (Pg. 3)

June 11 & 12 (10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.) Museum of Man Indian Fair
See announcement inside (Pg. 8)

June 25 (7:30 p.m.) Los Peñasquitos
SDCAS Saturday Evening Summer Series
Speaker: Rose Tyson
"Ninety Years of Preserving Material Culture at the San Diego Museum of Man"
See announcement inside (Pg. 7)

June 25 – Pala Indian Reservation
15th Annual California Indian Basketweavers Gathering
See announcement inside (Pg. 9)

See Members' News Corner inside (Pg. 3) for additional events & activities

President's Message

By Stephen Van Wormer

May is Archaeology month and in celebration May 7 is our annual "Arch in the Park" which no one should miss. This is a free event that offers a variety of archaeology related activities for the entire family. Events include demonstrations of flint knapping and stone tool manufacture, pottery making, tours of the City College archaeological site and the Peñasquitos Adobe Ranch House, and kids activities including a mock excavation, as well as information tables from many different organizations and companies.

Several members recently enjoyed a joint field trip to Anza Borrego State Park with the Colorado Desert Archaeological Society. We hiked the Lassator hay road, which leads from the Cuyamaca Mountains to the desert where it joins the old Southern Overland Trail near Box Canyon. Second

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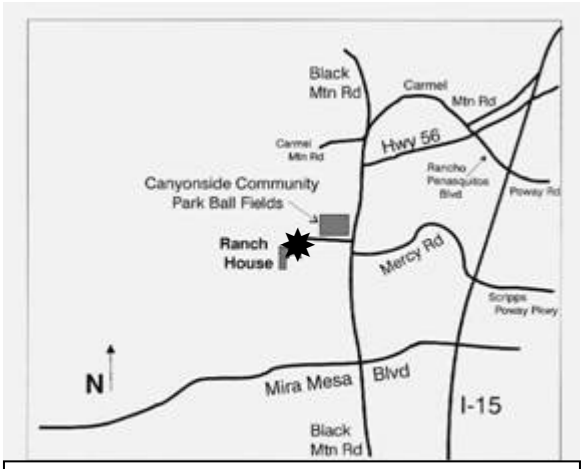

Los Peñasquitos Ranch House

The SDCAS Office is located at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House. During the Fall, Winter, and Spring, General Meetings are typically on the 4th Tuesday of each month at the Ranch House. During the Summer months (June, July, August) meetings are held on Saturday evenings, typically in the courtyard at the Ranch House (see pg. 4 for details of upcoming meetings).

Directions: From I-15 take Mercy Rd. west, turn right (north) onto Black Mountain Rd. and then take the first left into Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve. Follow the road all the way to the back (past Canyonside Community Park ball fields), and park either in the small parking area by the barn or along the edge of the dirt road.

Board Meetings take place on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. They are held at the California State Parks, Southern Service Center offices located in Mission Valley at 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 201.

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Editor's Message

May is Archaeology Month! So everyone should do something Archaeological in May. Visit a site, go to a museum, read a book, or even watch a movie (Indiana Jones is still my favorite!). Then, please write up a short synopsis of what you did and send it in to the newsletter! I love getting reports from our members on their archaeological experiences! If you have pictures of your experience, even better! But pictures are not required. Just write a paragraph or two and send it in!

May is also Historic Preservation Month. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has information on their website regarding this month-long celebration and various events that are happening around the city and state. Go to http://www.nationaltrust.org/preservationmonth/index.asp for more information.

Hope you all were able to come to SDCAS's "Arch in the Park" at the Los Peñasquitos Ranch House. We hold this event annually in May to promote archaeology in San Diego County and southern California. If you missed it this year, put it on your calendars for next year and plan to attend! We hope it will be even bigger and better, but we need the help of volunteers like you to make it happen. Those who helped this year, and those who have helped in years past, we thank you for your time and dedication, and hope that you know how much we truly appreciate your help.

SUBMISSIONS: News articles or other archaeology-, anthropology-, or history-related items should be sent to me at the address below (email works best). Digital documents in MS Word are preferred, but others will be considered for inclusion. Photos of your archaeological experiences (fieldwork, vacations, etc.), a cartoon from the newspaper, etc. should be sent as-is (slides, prints, or clippings); or if you have scanning capability or a digital camera, please email them in TIFF, JPEG, or GIF format. Any hard-copy item you wish returned (such as photos or slides) should be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The submission deadline for the next issue is **June 24**. Please send all items to:

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Members' News Corner

Upcoming SDCAS Fieldtrips

June 11: Villages of Cuyamaca

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park is unique in the amount of documentation that exists regarding its Indian, Spanish, Mexican, and Euro-American history. In the mid-nineteenth century several occupants of the area wrote about their knowledge of the Cuyamaca landscape. Interestingly, they talk about several Kumeyaay villages. We will hike to two of the highpoints on the Cuyamaca landscape and discuss the historical writings and photographs in relation to the village locations that can be seen.

We will meet at the Paso Picacho Campground/Park Headquarters. The first hike will be up Stonewall Peak, a unique and significant mountain from which most of the northern part of Cuyamaca as well as the desert mountains can be seen. We will then drive to the Arroyo Seco Campground where we will hike up to the Airplane Ridge area of West Mesa from which there is a view of most of West and East Mesas in the southern area of the Park.

Be prepared for some uphill hiking, but breathtaking scenery. We will meet at the Paso Park Headquarters at 9:00 a.m. Bring hat, sturdy hiking shoes, hat, water, and snacks…and your camera!

Contact Sue Wade (suewade@simplyweb.net or 760-550-1802) to sign up or for more information.

Public Archaeology Opportunity

Susan Walter is the docent at the Stein Farm Museum and does house tours and various educational events there. One of her programs gives members of the public a chance to try archaeology. The Farm would like some SDCAS volunteers come help supervise at the "site" on the second Saturday of each month during the summer.

Location: The Stein Family Farm, 1808 F Avenue, National City, CA 91950, 619-477-4113 (Farm)
Dates: Saturdays, June 11, July 9, & August 13
Time: 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

The Stein Farm property includes 2 ½ acres in National City. Many features pertaining to its past are still in place. For instance, the farmhouse, cistern, barn, sheds, and original farm equipment remain at the site. Orchards have been planted, and some animals reside on the grounds. Several picnic tables are present.

The archaeology area consists of a manufactured site, measuring 24 feet by 30 feet. Approximately 12,000 artifacts were buried there in four strata that reflect cultures (Victorian, Oriental, Hispanic, Prehistoric) important to California history and prehistory. There are 80 units. Each level is four to six inches deep, making the "site" approximately 24 inches deep at the bottom of the lowest level. The artifacts were buried in 1995.

Excavation, screening, washing, sorting and recording of artifacts are the tasks that can be done on site. Equipment is provided. This is not a strenuous workout! A tour of the farmhouse and lunch will be included in the day's program.

Susan is contacting the Boy Scouts to find out how to offer this program for their archaeology merit badge. She will also be publicizing it as a summer activity for children.

Please call Susan Walter at 619-426-5109, or email her at sdwalter@cox.net to help, or for information.

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SDCAS April Field Trip Report

By Chris Wray
Photos by Bonnie Bruce

On April 6th, a cold and very windy morning, about 14 of us met in the meadow east of Cuyamaca Lake to hike the Lassator Hay Road. Our route led across the meadow to where the road drops down a steep hill into Chariot Canyon. On this section of the road Lassator had to put his wagons on skids to slide down the incline because it was so steep. We lost Sue Wade for a while at a milling site near the historic road but we got her back in line and headed out again.

Climbing onto Chariot Mountain we followed the 1857 hay road along the slopes where many rock walls remain. In a curve of the road sheltered from the buffeting wind we stopped for lunch, where some of the group began to massage their aching knees, their first realization that this incredibly steep road is very tiring to walk…even downhill. We continued down the mountain enjoying the lupines and poppies covering the hillsides. We also saw rust marks on the rocks, evidence of the wagons going by so long ago.

The car shuttles meant we didn't have to walk far once we reached the bottom of the mountain. However, squeezing 8 people into Mel Sweet's 4Runner was somewhat entertaining. But that was preferable to having to walk the 2,500-foot elevation gain back up the mountain. Everyone finished the walk, with more or less aches and pains, and, thanks to Sue, we all have picture T-shirts to prove it! All in all it was a unique opportunity to explore an historic and interesting road.

2004 FAB Award Recipient Announced

Submitted by Jim Royle

After various delays, including the nearly-cancelled SDCAS general meeting in February, the Society's 2004 FAB Award was finally presented at the March meeting, to Howard Schwitkis.

The FAB Award has been a tradition of the Society since 1975. Each year, the members of the SDCAS Board of Directors votes to choose the person who made the greatest contribution to the Society during the previous year. By tradition, no one can receive it more than once. The Board votes on it in December.

Howard served as SDCAS Treasurer in 2004, and does so again this year. In fact, this year marks his eighth full term as Treasurer though, in accordance with the Bylaws, he has never served more than two consecutive terms. He first warmed up for the post by taking over in mid-1992. Howard's been an active member of the Society since the 1980s, and a regular attendee at the general meetings.

Congratulations, Howard, and thanks for all your work on behalf of SDCAS.

President's Message

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice President Sue Wade has several other interesting field trips planned for this summer and fall including a visit to village sites in the Cuyamaca Mountains.

I am very happy to be associated with such a dedicated Board of Directors. I would like to especially thank Carol Serr, Patty McFarland, Marla Mealey, Margaret Hangen, Howard Schwitkis, Michael Sampson, Jim Royle, Lynnette Salmon, Sue Wade, Judy Berryman, Diana Arguello, and Tim Gross, who do so much to make this society function. I encourage any society members who see these people at the monthly meetings or other events to thank them personally. I am fortunate this year in having an excellent group of board members to work with. All are long-term members that are extremely dedicated to the society and its goals and I would like to thank them all for giving up time out of their extremely busy lives to serve on the board.

In closing I would like to mention the highly successful archaeology weekend sponsored by the Colorado Desert Archaeological Society at Anza-Borrego State Park Headquarters in February. The three-day event included live demonstrations and a variety of lectures by well-respected professionals on the archaeology and history of the desert region. SDCAS had an information table at the event and a large number of brochures and newsletters were handed out. The Colorado Desert Archaeological Society is a wonderful organization that provides an important service to the State Parks. I encourage any SDCAS members that are interested in the archaeology of the desert or in the Cuyamaca Mountains to take their training courses and get involved in their programs.

Monthly Meeting Synopses

By Michael Sampson

March Presentation: "San Diego Presidio and Recent research on the Northern Frontier of the Spanish Empire in the Americas" by Dr. Jack Williams.

There have been two major traditional concepts used to explain cultural processes on the Northern Frontier of the 17th and 18th Centuries Spanish empire in the Americas. David Weber, Professor of History at Southern Methodist University and author of numerous scholarly works on the Spanish and Mexican frontiers, has a thesis of cultural change. The indigenous peoples changed a great deal, while Latino settlers changed very little. [David Weber taught at San Diego State from 1967-1976.] Kathleen Deagan, a Professor of Anthropology at University of Florida who has directed many important archaeological projects at Spanish Colonial sites, has a model of race and cultural mixing (termed mestizaje). According to Deagan's model, women and area of behavior that have low visibility are appreciably influenced by Native American behavioral patterns. Male and high visibility areas of behavior tend to remain European. Dr. Williams pointed out that several northern frontier Spanish Colonial sites are presently the focus of research efforts: Penascola, Florida (Hulbert), Saint Augustine, Florida (Bense), Los Adaes, Texas (Avery), San Saba, Texas (Walter), La Bahia, Texas (Briseth), San Elizarion, Texas (UTEP), San Francisco Presidio (Voss), and Santa Cruz de Terrenate, Tucson, Tubac, Arizona (Williams). According to Dr. Williams, the common research interests in these Northern Frontier investigations include the following: (1) Developing a detailed picture of the appearance of the architectural elements in the settlements; (2) the development of a profile of frontier society; (3) Evaluating the application of Deagan's model of mestizaje outside of Saint Augustine; (4) the development of the frontier economy and the role of the presidios in those patterns of development. The preliminary conclusions have been the following:

- There is a major need to revise key ideas about the northern frontier from an archaeological perspective.
- Settlement architecture is more diverse than originally considered.
- Several patterns of local and regional social and economic development exist.
- The Kathleen Deagan model works for some cases, but does not apply in other locations.

Dr. Jack Williams directed archaeological work at the San Diego Presidio from 1992 to 1998. The analysis of this project is ongoing. Dr. Williams provided a fascinating summary of his work to reconstruct the appearance of the San Diego Presidio. He has used the results of in-depth historical research (including, many primary Spanish documents), the results of previous archaeological projects at the San Diego Presidio, and the results of the 1990s fieldwork in this effort. The buildings within the Presidio discussed by Dr. Williams included the north wing, the chapel/convento complex, the main altar, the baptistery, the gatehouse and west wing, the convento (friary), the warehouse, La Casa de Zuñiga (the second commander's house), and the residences of middle status Presidio occupants and upper middle status residents. Dr. Williams noted, for example, that the chapel went through three phases of construction; the chapel had been excavated in 1965 through 1976. La Casa de Zuñiga was built around 1780 and then used as a Presidio headquarters until around 1800. The buildings at the San Diego Presidio were relatively substantial, compared to other Spanish military sites in the west. The Spanish were good at employing the best locally available building materials. The water systems in the presidios were not as complex as those in the Spanish missions. The government owned many buildings; the houses were privately owned.

The San Diego Presidio was occupied by a more diverse population than has been typically portrayed. Soldiers were not necessarily the predominant resident. Civilian settlers, artisans, and their families also occupied the Presidio, and were highly visible in life there. Other residents of the Presidio included laborers and other workers, Indian laborers, widows, muleteers (who were low in social status). The poorer people collected firewood for pay; a considerable amount of firewood was used at the Presidio. Spanish sailors and other transients would regularly be present at the San Diego Presidio. These transient residents would camp in the plaza. The archaeological record clearly shows the importance of women at the Presidio. The economic survival depended upon women, as the soldiers were frequently sent off on military activities.

The ethnicity of the San Diego Presidio in 1790 was as follows: 52.1% Spanish, 15.6% Mulatos, 9.4% Indios (Indians), 7.3% Coyotes (mixed), 10.4% Quebrados, and 2/1% Mestizos (racially mixed).

According to Dr. Williams, the San Diego Presidio showed a mixing of Native American cultural elements (both local and Mesoamerican) and Spanish elements. Many aboriginal Indian artifacts were recovered from the Presidio. The residents seemed adept at manufacturing flaked-stone implements, as a wide range of stone tools were found here. Flake tools are the most common flaked-stone item found. The residents used the bow and arrow. There was also a major retention of northern Mexico culture. Dr. Williams pointed out that the San Francisco Presidio does not show the mix of Indian cultural traditions seen in the San Diego Presidio investigations. Mesoamerican foods and foodways are also very striking in its predominance at the San Diego Presidio. The ceramics used here are heavily influenced from Mesoamerica. Paddle-and-anvil ceramics also were used at the Presidio. Mexican-type metates were found at the site. There is no doubt Native American traditions influenced the Spanish settlers at the San Diego Presidio. However, there are continuities of European culture in areas of ideology and institutions.

Presidios were self-sufficient in terms of food. They grew their own subsistence foods and raised livestock. The subsistence economy was based on mixed pastoralism. Agricultural fields of the Presidio (suertes) were located

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Monthly Meeting Synopses

March Presentation

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in present-day Old Town. Each family at the Presidio was granted a plot of land for farming. Corn was an important crop grown by Presidio residents. The granaries of the Presidio were communal. Horse and cattle ranching was also very important at the Presidio; the Spanish raised large numbers of horses. Large numbers of sheep were also raised here. Hunting and gathering of wild foods continued to be important to Presidio residents, such as, wild animals, shellfish, and plant foods.

The limited land supply lines were difficult to protect and relatively unreliable. So, a significant amount of goods arrived by ship, including, both essential items and luxury items. The Presidio store was the center for obtaining the goods brought to the Presidio. Smuggling represented another important aspect of the Spanish frontier economy. The Spanish at the San Diego Presidio traded frequently with the Indians at the Mission. The Spanish obtained fish from local Indians.

Dr. Williams concluded that new concepts regarding Spanish life on the northern frontier is emerging from the San Diego research. David Weber's thesis of culture change is essentially flawed. Latino settlers underwent profound changes, as significant as those affecting Native Americans. Kathleen Deagan's model of mestizaje has unclear applicability to other regions. In some places, such as, San Diego, there is no clear evidence of any kind of cultural mixing. At San Diego and other northern frontier sites, items with both male and female associations show influences of Native American traditions involving both patterns.

There were many questions following the presentation. Everyone present thoroughly enjoyed Jack Williams' presentation. Thank you, Jack!

April Presentation: "Historic Backcountry Travel Routes" by Christopher Wray

Christopher's interest in historic trails began with trips to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in particular, near Lake Tahoe. The trails in this part of California were first used in historic times during the Gold Rush. Christopher has now compiled a large amount of research data on historic routes of travel in the backcountry of San Diego County and the Colorado Desert.

Christopher noted that immigrant trails are particularly fascinating to him. Such trails are more difficult to find, because they tend not to be as deeply rutted as trails used by freight wagons. Historic maps and journals are employed to begin the search for historic travel routes. Christopher then uses older aerial photographs to identify evidence of old routes. For example, the 1928 aerials nicely depict the historic Lassator Hay Road. Christopher compares the older aerials with the more recent aerials, which helps him understand current conditions.

Wagon wheels create trail remnants on the land and other marks different from modern-day vehicles. It is important to understand these differences in order to accurately define the age of roads. Wagons had narrow wheels with metal-rimmed wheels and were powered by a team of draft animals, e.g., horses, mules, or oxen. The weight and working of the animals had the effect of pulverizing the ground upon which they trod. The center of a road used by wagon teams became deeper in the center, and as a result, the road had a swale. The road swale retains this shape for many years. The metal rim on the wheels and the metal shoes on the animals leave distinctive rust marks on the rocks within and along the sides of historic trails. It was also pointed out that plants tend to grow back slowly within old wagon roads in the desert; some common desert plants simply do not grow in the old travel routes. Wagon routes will go straight up a hillside and not along a side slope, because wagons are top-heavy. The wagon routes of the nineteenth century, in particular, routes such as the Southern Emigrant Trail, show no appreciable trail improvement features such as rock retaining walls. One-time travelers on the Southern Emigrant Trail simply did not spend time creating a comfortable, efficient route. Christopher showed examples of the distinctive nature of wagon routes, based upon his extensive fieldwork in the Colorado Desert and the Laguna Mountains.

Christopher described his research results on certain important historic routes of travel, including, the Lassator Hay Road (the subject of a recent SDCAS field trip),the Southern Emigrant Trail, and the road through Mountain Springs Grade.

The Lassator Hay Road was created in 1857 from a route used variously by Indians, the Spanish, the military, and the overland mail carriers. James Lassator built the road as a means of hauling freight, in particular, hay and firewood, from the Cuyamaca Mountains down to his desert station at Vallecito. The terrain on the mountain slope is so steep special techniques were applied to the wagons by Lassator; a type of sled was devised for the wagon wheels to make a downslope passage safe and preserve the wheels. Lassator then employed teams of oxen to pull the freight wagons. Christopher used historical accounts, old aerial photographs (esp., the 1928), and on-site inspections of the terrain to precisely define the Hay Road route.

Christopher discussed his research on the Southern Emigrant Trail. He again used information sources similar to that employed on the Hay Road to define the route on the ground and its history. The situation at Box Canyon in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (along County Road S-2) demonstrates the differences between a twentieth century vehicle road and the older travel routes. The 1910s County road shows various improvements, such as, being lined with rocks. The routes of travel used by 1800s travelers through Box Canyon show no improvements, but, have discernible pathways.

Christopher discussed an historic route that paralleled modern-day Highway 8, which began operation in the 1860s as a wagon route. The military used this wagon route more than civilians; mail was carried on it. This wagon road passes through rugged terrain including Mountain Springs Grade. It was pointed out that the 1860s route differs from the 1870s route through here; the 1870s path shows more improvements. Oxen were used on this route to help wagons get over the hills.

The audience in attendance this night asked Christopher Wray many questions. Everyone really enjoyed the presentation. Thank you, Christopher!

Upcoming Speakers

May 24 (4th Tuesday), 7:30 p.m.
Los Peñasquitos

Presenter: Sue Wade

Title: "The Villages of Cuyamaca"

The Cuyamaca region was an important place to the Kumeyaay for thousands of years. Particularly in the Late Prehistoric period and into the historic period, Indian people inhabited large villages in several areas of Cuyamaca. It is likely that the occupation increased seasonally, particularly when families gathered for the fall acorn harvest. These gatherings were also times for games, ceremonies, and social and political negotiations. For the Cuyamaca region, we are fortunate to have early written observations about the Indian settlements of Cuyamaca, which were written down as depositions in the 1870s Cuyamaca Land Grant dispute. Because the legal dispute focused on defining the boundaries of the Cuyamaca Rancho in relation to known places, the depositions discuss the locations of many of the large Indian villages that existed when the first Californio and Anglo settlers came to the valley. These included the main village of Cuyamaca or Ah-ha'-Kwe-ah'-mac', as well as Hual Cu Cuish, Iguai, Mitaragui, Pilcha, and Huacupin. Many of these places are visible from the top of Stonewall Peak.

The June 11 field trip (see Members' News Corner on page 3) will hike the Stonewall Peak, view the spectacular landscape of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, and discuss the various village locations as the early settlers observed them. The May 24 lecture will review what we know about these villages, relying on both archaeology and information from the Land Grant depositions. The lecture will also discuss how State Parks is balancing recreation and resource preservation goals at the park to preserve these important archaeological and cultural places.

June 25 (Saturday Evening), 7:30 p.m.
Los Peñasquitos

Presenter: Rose Tyson

Title: "Ninety Years of Preserving Material Culture at the San Diego Museum of Man"

Rose Tyson, long-time Curator of Physical Anthropology at the Museum of Man, has been conducting archival research on the history of the San Diego Museum of Man. Rose's presentation will focus upon the key individuals in the history of the Museum, the important events in its history, and the collections held by the Museum. The careers of two Museum Directors, Edgar L. Hewitt and Clark Evernham, will be highlighted, due to the high level of success and prosperity enjoyed by the Museum of Man during the time they held office. Malcolm Rogers' career will be discussed including providing newly discovered information on his time at the Museum of Man. Rose will discuss the suspension of operations at the Museum during World War II and how the Museum returned to life afterwards. And, of course, the large and regionally significant collections held by the Museum of Man will be described.

The June meeting will be the first program of the Saturday Night Summer Lecture Series. The Saturday Night lecture will replace the usual 4th Tuesday General Meetings during the summer months only (**There will be no 4th Tuesday meetings in June, July, or August**). The public is invited to arrive at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House around 6:30 p.m. and bring a picnic dinner, chairs, and drinks. It can get cool so long-sleeves and/or blankets are recommended. SDCAS will provide desert. The meeting begins at 7:30 p.m. with the lecture following some short announcements.

Also, make plans now to attend the other two Saturday Summer Evening Lectures:

July 23: Stan Berryman, Camp Pendleton Base Archaeologist, "The Archaeology Program on Camp Pendleton" Stan will discuss the history of archaeological research on the base and describe major findings. Recent studies on the base has caused considerable debate amongst the archaeological community, and revised our perspectives on prehistoric use of the coast.

August 27: Dr. Kent Lightfoot, Professor of Anthropology at UC Berkeley, "An Archaeological Perspective on the Multiethnic Community at Colony Ross: California Indians, Native Alaskans, and the Russians." Dr. Lightfoot has directed archaeological and ethnographic research on Colony Ross, the southernmost extension of the Russian Empire in the Americas. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, Colony Ross was a culturally dynamic location with peoples from geographically and culturally diverse backgrounds working together. This project has included working closely with local Indian groups, Russian Orthodox Church leaders, Russian scholars, Native Alaskans, and numerous other researchers.

Membership News

By Carol Serr

Welcome to new members: Gabriel Velin and John Clements. Please introduce yourself at one of our monthly meetings. Unfortunately 35 members have let their membership lapse; they apparently didn't check their address label on the newsletter, or heed the renewal notices (or read my article referring to them, last issue). We hate to lose you, so hope you miss us, and come back.

Please remember if you move, or change e-mail address, to send us the updated information. And for those just getting e-mail, please send me a note, so I can add your address to the list for getting notices in between newsletters. I don't share your e-mail address with the membership or any other organization, etc.

See you at the May meeting if not at Arch in the Park.

Carol Serr, Membership Chair
ArkyLabGds@aol.com (please use "SDCAS" in the subject line)

News from the SDAC

By Tim Gross

The San Diego Archaeological Center, the curation and education facility that grew out of a committee and seed money provided by SDCAS, was recently recognized by the Society for California Archaeology at their annual meetings in Sacramento. On Friday, April 22, the Center was presented with the Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievement. Those of you who are familiar with the Center know we are not an avocational society, but the SCA wasn't sure just where we belonged, and we are please to get the recognition. The Center was originally nominated for the award after hosting the SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meetings in 2003 and SCA board members got a chance to see what we have done out in San Pasqual. Accepting the award for the Archaeological Center were board president Tim Gross and board members Dennis Gallegos, Lynn Gamble, and Susan Hector.

The Center was also busy at the Society for American Archaeology meetings in Salt Lake City in late March. Tim Gross and Center Director Cindy Stankowski organized a symposium on the problem of how to get orphaned collections (collections without readily apparent funding for curation) curated. The session was well attended and had papers by both Gross and Stankowski, as well as papers by archaeologists from Hawaii to Pennsylvania with their stories about rescuing orphan collections. At the request of the SAA Curation Committee, Gross also participated in a panel discussion on the Gray Literature. Both Stankowski and Gross participated in the Curation Committee meeting in Salt Lake.

Currently Center staff and trustees are preparing for the May 14th CRM barbeque. We hope to see you there.

Members' News Corner

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Future SDCAS Field Trips

Watch your newsletter for specific dates and more info, but this is the tentative schedule:

August—Camp Pendleton Archaeological Resources
October—Nate Harrison's homestead on Palomar Mtn.
December—Julian History, Apple Pie, & Snow

Contact Sue Wade (suewade@simplyweb.net or 760-550-1802) to find out more.

The Bowers Museum Presents: Thirty-Thousand Years of World Rock Art

On Thursday, May 19, from 8-9 p.m., Dr. Jean Clottes will discuss his recent publication, World Rock Art, published by the Getty Foundation. Dr. Jean Clottes provides an engaging overview of rock art worldwide. Although cave paintings from the European Ice Age have gained considerable renown, for many people the term "rock art" (perhaps the oldest form of artistic endeavor) remains full of mystery. Splendid examples of this art form exist on all continents, from all eras, and can be found from the Arctic Circle to the tip of South America, from the caves of southern France to the American Southwest. World-renowned scientist Dr. Jean Clottes provides an engaging overview of rock art worldwide. Bowers' Members $8; Non-members $12; please call (714) 567-3672 to obtain ticket payment information. Tickets will also be sold at the door. Space is limited. Following the lecture, Dr. Clottes will sign copies of World Rock Art. Co-sponsored by The Leaky Foundation.

Lectures are presented in the FHP Healthcare/Robert Gumbiner Conference Center at the Bowers Museum. The Bowers Museum is located at 2002 North Main Street, in Santa Ana, CA 92706.Seating is on a first come, first served basis. Email mshockro@bowers.org with inquiries.

Museum of Man's 12 O'Clock Scholar Program

12 O'Clock Scholar events are held at noon on Mondays and are included with admission to the Museum.

- Monday, May 16—**International Relief Teams: San Diego's Response to Global Disasters. Henri Migala,** Director of Health Programs, returns from South Asia to discuss the non-profit IRT's efforts to help meet the monumental health problems and disruption of livelihoods in the aftermath of the recent tsunami.
- Monday, June 20—Lecture and Book Signing. ***Juan Soldado—Rapist, Murderer, Martyr, Saint.*** **Paul Vanderwood** discusses his latest book examining a 1938 murder in Tijuana and the circumstances that have motivated popular devotion to Juan Soldado, a Mexican folk saint.
- Monday, June 27—**Malcolm Rogers—Pioneer Archaeologist. Rose Tyson,** Curator of Physical Anthropology, examines the career of Malcolm Rogers, renowned Southern California archaeologist responsible for the Museum of Man's extensive archaeological collections.

Museum of Man Lecture

Monday, June 27, 2005, 6:00 p.m. Reception at the Museum of Man, 7:00 p.m. Lecture at the Old Globe Theatre

W. Richard West, Jr., Founding Director of the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), will present an evening lecture for Museum members, guests, and the general public. Rick West recently presided over the grand opening of the NMAI in its spectacular new home on the Mall in Washington D.C. He comes to the Museum as a guest speaker for this special program sponsored by the Board to honor Justice Huffman's many contributions to the Museum and the Board.

Reservations are required for this special event, and may be made by calling (619) 239-2001. The event is free for Museum members and $5.00 for guests and the general public.

Historic Home Tour--Coronado

Date: 05/15/2005
Time: 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Location: 1100 Orange Avenue Coronado, CA 92118
Description: Self-guided tour of 5 beautiful historic homes in Coronado. Information booklets provided, docents in each home. Complimentary refreshments, drawings, store and restaurant discounts. $20 for members of Coronado Historical Association, $25 non-members.
Sponsors: Alpine Windowerks, Inc.
Contact: Tayla Burney
Phone: 619-435-7242, Fax: 619-435-8504
E-mail: admin@coronadohistory.org
Website: www.coronadohistory.org

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Members' News Corner

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Museum of Man Indian Fair

June 11 & 12, 2005, 10:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. daily

For the past 21 years the San Diego Museum of Man has continued the tradition of presenting the original and premier American Indian art show in Southern California. Last year's inaugural juried competition was yet another example of the Museum's desire to keep this exclusive event exciting for both the artists and the patrons.

We are honored to host this exciting annual event. More than an art show, this event showcases the quality of native art and the educational presentation of the rich cultures of the First Peoples of the Americas. Please join us for the Annual Indian Fair, your window into Native life, and treat your family to an incredible cultural experience of music, art, food, and dancing. Please mark your calendar so you will not miss this exciting celebration of Native American art and culture!

The Indian Fair will continue throughout the weekend from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. each day. We invite you to join us for award-winning artists, colorful entertainment, and Native American foods including fry bread, Indian tacos, and tamales.

Admission on Saturday and Sunday is $6.00 for adults, $5.00 for Museum members, and $3.00 for ages 6-17; children under 6 are free. Fees include admission to the Museum of Man for all attendees.

Open House at The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA

May 26, 2005, Thursday -- Fowler Building, A Level--Open House: 4:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

Following the Open House, there will be a lecture at 7:30 p.m. in the *Lenart Auditorium, Fowler Building* by Dr. Julia Sanchez, Assistant Director of the Cotsen Institute, titled "Sounds from the Ancient World: Archaeology of Music."

For further information please call (310) 206-8934.

The California Indian Basketweavers Association's 15th annual California Indian Basketweavers Gathering

June 25--PALA INDIAN RESERVATION "Preserving, Promoting, and Perpetuating a California Indian Tradition"

The California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA) announces it's 15th annual California Indian Basketweavers Gathering. This year's location will be in Pala, California. Just over 50 miles north of San Diego, CA the Pala Reservation is located on Highway 76, which is 6 miles east of I-15 in San Diego County.

Saturday's events are open to the public featuring basketweaving demonstrations, panel discussions and CIBA's fundraiser donation drawing. Prizes include California Indian basketry, original artwork, and other donated items. The 2005 Basketweavers Showcase exhibits more than 80 baskets from throughout California.

The 2005 California Indian Basketweavers Gathering is funded by the Ford Foundation with additional support from the Fund for Folk Culture, Bureau of Land Management, tribal organizations, agencies, as well as individual contributions.

For more information, please contact CIBA, PO Box 2397, Nevada, City, CA. 95959 530-272-5500 or by email gathering@ciba.org or visit our website at www.ciba.org. Admission is free.

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Lecture

June 9, 2005
Gavin Archer
Tomato Springs in the Mind's Eye

Was Tomato Springs a 5,000-year-old village and the home of a chief who controlled long-distance import of Jasper for raw material, specialized craft production of jasper bifaces, and local redistribution of the tools as posited in the 1980s? Did the Portolá Expedition camp at Tomato Springs on the northward journey in 1769 as claimed by a commemorative plaque at the site?

Radiocarbon dates from Tomato Springs and nearby sites date the prehistoric occupations between about 200 B.C. and the A.D. 1700s, a span of less than 2,000 years. Recently excavated tool assemblages and other evidence suggest that the degree of sedentism and subsistence activities at Tomato Springs were similar to those at smaller, nearby sites, and that the occupations were seasonal and focused on plant processing using expedient tools. Jasper, biface thinning flakes, and biface blanks are very rare in the assemblages. New and original research by Dr. Alan Brown, who translated Juan Crespí's diary, identifies a knoll some distance from Tomato Springs as the first Portolá Expedition campsite.

The presentation will further describe these discrepancies and explore how such different images of Tomato Spring's prehistory and history could come about.

Washington D.C. Update

By David Lindsay, Manager, Government Affairs, Society for American Archaeology

Submitted by Lynne Christenson

The past month [April 2005] saw a large amount of activity on Capitol Hill concerning historic preservation. As has been expected for some time, the House Resources Committee began looking at possible changes to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Committee circulated a draft bill, and a hearing was held in the National Parks Subcommittee on April 21….

Appearing as witnesses were Peter Blackman, a farm owner in Louisa County, Virginia; James Martin of the United South and Eastern Tribes; Michael Altschul of the Wireless Association; Emily Wadhams of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Dr. Jan Matthews, Associate Director of Cultural Resources at the National Park Service; and John Nau, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Members of the subcommittee attending the hearing included Chairman Devin Nunes (R-CA), ranking Democrat Donna Christensen (VI), John Duncan (R-TN), George Radanovich (R-CA), Luis Fortuno (R-PR), and Dale Kildee (D-MI).

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Washington D.C. Update

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The draft legislation is designed to reauthorize the Historic Preservation Fund, and make some structural changes to the Advisory Council. However, the bill also contains several provisions that are controversial. One of these deals with changing Section 106 to effectively make the Secretary of the Interior (through the Keeper of the National Register) the only one who can determine whether or not a historic property is eligible for inclusion in the Register.

Chairman Nunes opened the hearing by saying that the draft bill was released to start discussion among the various interested parties. Rep. Christensen said that the draft, if enacted, would have a "devastating" impact on the protection of Register-eligible properties, especially Native American sites. She mentioned that under the draft bill, the World Trade Center site might not be protected under Section 106 because it's not listed on the Register. She entered into the record the letter by the 9/11 families organization that was sent around a couple of days ago.

Rep. Kildee stated that he had strong concerns about Section 4 of the bill, particularly with regards to Native American sites.

The witnesses then made their opening statements. Blackman owns a farm in rural Virginia that is part of a group of farms called the Historic

Green Springs District. He states that the properties that are part of the District have conservation easements on them. His testimony attempted to link the NHPA to problems he is facing in getting permits for renovations that he is seeking to make to his home. During question time, however, Rep. Christensen pointed out that these problems could not be clearly linked to the NHPA.

James Martin, the tribal witness, said that the tribes were very concerned about the proposed draft. He pointed out that it took a long time for the tribes to even get a guarantee of consultation when it came to historic properties and federal undertakings. He mentioned that the draft bill would basically prevent any further tribal historic sites from being protected, since most aren't listed, and that listing them anyway would be disastrous given their vulnerability to looters. This point was noted in particular by Rep. Kildee. If anything, Martin said, instead of what the draft bill was proposing, the tribes would favor not just guaranteed consultation but an outright veto over undertakings that might affect tribal historic properties.

Michael Altschul, an attorney for the cellular telephone industry association, said his group supported the draft bill because it would provide "certainty" for interests involved in federal undertakings. He said that the NHPA in general, and Section 106 in particular, had undergone "mission creep" - that the intent of Congress had been to protect only those properties deemed to be of real cultural significance but that now the Act was being used to thwart development by including "an infinite" number of properties in the 106 planning process. He said that once just about all buildings and places were considered to be "special", that none of them would be.

During questioning, Dr. Matthews would not comment on Blackman's case, since it is in litigation. Rep. Radanovich brought up an old case involving a Southern California hotel owner as an example of how the NHPA is being used by activist groups to stop development. Chairman Nau agreed that there had been a problem with that particular matter, but that the problem of localities tying their own historic preservation land use ordinances to Register designation status could be taken care of without resorting to legislation. He said that the Section 4 provision in the draft was a bad idea, that just because a site isn't listed on the Register doesn't mean it's not important, and that it is entitled to protection under Sec. 106.

Rep. Kildee questioned Mr. Martin at length about the problems that tribes face in protecting their sites from looters. He asked Martin if the NHPA should be strengthened - not weakened - to increase protections for tribal sites. Mr. Martin agreed, and reiterated the veto power idea.

Mr. Altschul again stated that the NHPA is currently interpreted too broadly to be relevant, and said that Congress needed to step in to refocus the Act on protecting truly important sites.

Ms. Emily Wadhams of the Trust said that her group supported the reauthorization of the ACHP and Historic Preservation Fund, but strongly opposed Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the draft bill. She said that private property rights "do not trump" historic preservation concerns, that the problems that some property owners are facing are rare and can be dealt with administratively, along with the problem of local land use ordinances being tied to Register eligibility - that no legislation is needed to address either issue. She also made the point that history is not static, and neither is what people view as significant. She urged the panel to ensure that the dynamism and flexibility of the Act be preserved in whatever legislation is moved.

Chairman Nau reiterated many of the points made by previous witnesses, but said that tribal and archaeological sites would be particularly vulnerable to destruction on the draft bill. He also said that the owner objection provisions in the draft went too far.

It is uncertain when the draft legislation will be introduced, or what it will contain….

Archaeology Humor

Submitted by Patty McFarland

Q: What do you call a very, very old joke?
A: Pre-hysterical.

Q: What is the definition of an archaeologist?
A: A person whose career is in ruins.

Q: What happened when the pottery specialist lost her job?
A: She got fired.

Q: How did the ancient Romans cut their hair?
A: With a pair of ceasars.

Q: How do you keep an archaeologist in suspense?
A:

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		1-Year*
_____	Individual	$20.00
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* Half-year rates (at ½ the full-year price) are available for New Members Only after April 1.

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Code of Ethics

1. The collecting in any manner of archaeological material or data shall be done using contemporary scientific techniques, and shall have as its express purpose the finding and dissemination of information relative to the history and prehistory of California.

2. Provisions shall be made for the housing of archaeological materials and data in accordance with accepted professional practices, and such materials and data shall be made available to qualified individuals though accumulated field notes and records or to the general profession through the publication of findings.

3. The gathering of archaeological specimens or the destruction of archaeological sites for purposes of selling artifacts or personal acquisition shall in all cases be forbidden and shall subject member to expulsion proceedings.

All members will adhere to this Society's Code of Ethics, and to State, Federal, and International Antiquities Laws.

I have read and agree to abide by the above Code of Ethics.

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