

## VIII. Voices

History might best be recounted by those who lived it. Unfortunately, this is not always possible. The history of the CDF Archaeology Program has occurred recently enough that many of the participants can still relate their own stories. At the inception of this project an invitation was distributed to approximately 80 individuals requesting contributions to this study. These people have made substantial contributions to the development of the CDF Archaeology Program or have played prominent roles in important events that shaped it. This chapter contains a series of brief accounts written by the actual people that participated in these events. Each of these contributors has a unique and personal perspective on the events they experienced. Some of these individuals played a prominent role in the early years of the program and their recollections were the primary source of information about these events. Each contributor was requested to discuss the following topics:

- Their relationship to the CDF Archaeology Program
- What was their job for CDF
- The years this work took place
- A particular project, assignment, or memorable experience
- A significant event that shaped the program
- Opinions on the overall accomplishments or deficiencies of the CDF Archaeology Program

This chapter provides the reader with a broad sample of the kinds projects completed and the experiences of an incredibly diverse group of current and former state employees, associates, and members of the public that have been connected to CDF over the years. It also reveals some of the unique aspects associated with archaeology work done directly by or under the auspices of this Department.

One of the driving forces to produce this “Voices” chapter was the realization that much of our program’s history is undocumented, and important events were only known in the memory of key individuals, some of whom were passing away. Some readers may feel that this material contains too many personal accounts to have any substantive value in contributing to a history of this sort. However, we believe the personal nature of some of these accounts, especially the colorful anecdotal reminiscences that are provided, allow readers to more fully appreciate the issues, difficulties, and nuances that go into this type of work done at this agency.

The debate on the worthiness of personal-anecdotal accounts to capture the history of a discipline or program reminds us of written correspondence between Arlean Towne and Robert Heizer captured in Towne’s (1976) excellent history work documenting the development of Central California Archaeology from 1880-1940. Following Towne’s letter inviting him to provide comments, biographical information, and taped interviews to capture his contributions towards a compilation of the history of the development of Archaeology in Central California, (very similar to the invitations we distributed to the contributors of “Voices”) Heizer provided the following response:

*In answer to your letter of February 17, I have to tell you that I have no interest at all in being interviewed, nor do I feel that I “owe” anyone or any subject any comments. I say this because history is not personal recollections, but what people have done. My principal teacher, Alfred Kroeber, was not an anecdotal person, and perhaps I learned this from him. Over the weekend I went through a big accumulation of notes, letters, and the like going*

*back to 1932, and reading this really convinced me that it is the published writings of a person that must be the basis of his contribution to a subject. I have destroyed that file, precisely so it will not become “archival” and subject to the possibility of being pawed through and its contents “interpreted” (Robert F. Heizer - February 24, 1975 in Towne 1976).*

It is surprising to realize that the great R.F. Heizer would actually destroy his files to make sure those materials would never be included in Towne’s or any subsequent history project. Perhaps he was worried that disclosure of those materials might well have fueled an interpretation of his personality, placing certain aspects of his character in an unfavorable light. During the compilation of “Voices,” we occasionally received similar feedback from some of our invitees. A few contributors were not thrilled with the idea of submitting personal types of accounts, urging us instead to rely upon a careful review of records to form an objective presentation of our program’s history. We decided to do both. We believe that Heizer and others that think as he did fail to appreciate the value of this type of documentation, especially for an organization such as CDF archaeology whose story is only now being written. It is a mistake to expect researchers to rely exclusively upon on a published record as the sole source to document a history of this sort. In many cases written records concerning the origins and development of a governmental program are either absent or woefully incomplete. We felt it was important to try to capture the recollections of certain key people while they were still around to provide them. We are extremely grateful for the numerous articles that were written and the generous amount of time given by our friends and colleagues to help us tell this story.

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### **Jim Anderson** **CDF Division Chief - Retired**

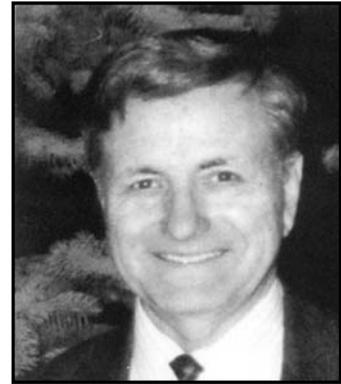
When Dan Foster asked me to contribute to this chapter, I had reservations about trying to recall events that occurred many years ago. Dan had requested that I describe my role in a law enforcement case back in 1979 against Georgia-Pacific Corporation resulting from the destruction of an archaeological site in the coastal area of northwestern Mendocino County. I did, however, agree to investigate the extensive files kept by CDF in the Howard Forest resource management archives. I was able to locate numerous documents related to this case including the original THP (#1-79-224M), the law enforcement report, the Court Order of Probation, a report and recommendations from John Foster, several public document letters, and additional supporting documents. These materials indicate that the archaeological review was done in response to public comments received during the THP review process. One of the public comment letters was from archaeologist Valerie Levulett which included the request that an archaeologist be appointed to the multi-agency review team. As I recall, this letter generated a great deal of interest in Sacramento Headquarters with regard to archaeology and the probability that CDF was not complying with the obligation to provide proper protection of this resource. This may well have provided much of the motivation to develop the program in place today.



Jim Anderson

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**Keith Argow, Ph.D.**  
**National Historic Lookout Register**  
**National Woodland Owners Association**



Keith Argow, Ph.D.

The National Historic Lookout Register works closely with all 49 state forestry agencies in this country that had fire lookouts. For the past 13 years I have corresponded with CDF providing input and assistance during the agency's task of managing historic lookout towers. This correspondence included frequent telephone conversations with Dan Foster and several actual meetings with current and former CDF Directors. This consultation allowed me to voice public interest and support for the preservation of historical lookout towers and other important resources. With the exception of Kansas (the only state never to have a lookout), every one of the 49 states with fire lookout towers and lookout structures has buildings that are over 50 years old and of historical significance. During the 1960s through the 1980s many of these were abandoned when it was believed that they were too expensive to maintain and alternative detection systems were cheaper.

As it turned out.... relying on airplanes, cell phone, satellites, or neighbors to report wildfires has not been nearly as effective or as inexpensive as fire agencies had envisioned, and many such agencies are regretting abandonment of their fire lookout programs. Major fires were getting away because they were simply too large when first detected to respond to initial attack. By that time, many of the historic structures were gone. CDF has been an exception. Although air operations are as prominent as any state, the agency realized that lookouts are important both as historic icons and detection points. Still, in a period of declining budgets, funding these stations became difficult and some historic sites had to be abandoned. But CDF did not just walk away. They had an Archaeology Program that carefully documented the state's extraordinary inventory of historic structures. Then they took action to protect as many as possible.

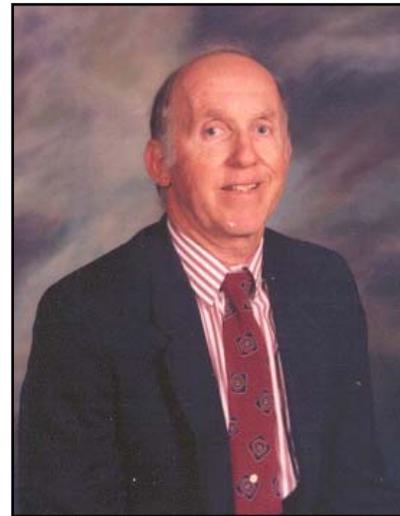
Because California has been in the forestry business a long time, and is a big state, there is a rich history. It is not surprising that it is one of a handful of states that has taken its cultural history seriously. Society benefits from professional documentation of the past, landowners benefit from the continued protection of lookouts and other stations that are again being appreciated for their important role.

The National Historic Lookout Register is pleased to have listed California's most important sites, and will continue to do so in an ongoing project. Moreover, the state is the first in the U.S. to have three separate chapters of the Forest Fire Lookout Association, a growing organization that will provide additional resources to the CDF Archaeology Program to move ahead with restorations and other protection activities. Congratulations to CDF on its 100 year anniversary. We are proud to be your partner.

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**Brian R. Barrette**  
**CDF Staff Chief - Forest Management - Retired**

With the old Forest Practice Rules being declared unconstitutional due to the fact that “acreage owned determined the votes cast”, the new Forest Practice Act (Z’berg-Nejedly FPA) was passed in late 1973 and staffed beginning in July of 1974 with 48 mostly new Foresters and 12 clerical support staff. The newly designed Timber Harvest Plan (THP) form covered all of 3 sheets on both sides, and supplemented with a map showing roads and boundaries. While the new rules were more stringent than the previous ones, they still were fairly straight forward and simple. What changed the most was that sister agencies such as Fish and Game, Mines and Geology, Water Quality Control Board, and Department of Parks and Recreation were authorized to accompany CDF Foresters on Pre-Harvest Inspections (PHIs), and although CDF had the final say on approving (a bone of contention with industry since they insisted it was conforming, not approving), any of these other agencies could file a non-concurrence if they felt their concerns were not sufficiently addressed during the inspection and review process. Most non-concurrences were filed on Coastal plans in general and Humboldt and Del Norte counties in particular, and most were filed by Fish and Game and the North Coast Water Board.



Brian Barrette

While protection of archaeological resources were supposedly covered, there was at that time no particular rules demanding a formal archaeological survey of any sort. This led to some problems and concerns. Expertise was provided through Parks and Recreation as CDF did not have any Archaeologists at this time. DPR staff was small and unavailable to look at every THP submitted that might have threatened resources, and as a result there was occasional damage and losses.

In late 1975, there was sufficient concern by the legislature and the Resources Agency over the effectiveness of the process that the Agency established a THP Review Task Force under the direction of Agency staff person Frank Goodson. I was selected as CDF Liaison and Coordinator. It was decided that a random selection would be made of the THPs since the implementation of the new FPA that were for the most part either being operated on or completed. Each agency representative was allowed to select several controversial plans to be visited, and of the 100 total, some 30 plus would be visited on the ground. Of the group, there were two or three that had significant archaeological resources involved. One was the infamous Hoxie Crossing Plan near Covelo, another was near a State Park in Santa Cruz County, one was the Blue Ledge Mine in Siskiyou County, one was on the Mountain Home State Forest in Tulare County, and the final one was in Cannell Meadows close to Lake Isabella.

Several different Archaeologists from DPR participated in the on-the-ground reviews. For the most part the resources were well protected. The Cannell Meadows plan was the main exception as the access road was constructed right by a significant Pictograph site, and while it didn't appear to have been damaged significantly, the site was not adequately protected from those who might deface the pictographs or search for arrowheads and other artifacts. Overall the Task Force made only minor recommendations related to protection of the archaeological resources, but this group probably had significant influence in the development of specific rules to protect

cultural resources from harm. The final report of the Task Force was pretty much put on the shelf as the results showed that the current rules were working pretty well with no significant damage; except perhaps to the old growth in the Redwood Creek drainage where logging was accelerating due to concerns over the expansion of the Redwood National Park.

The passage of the California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) in 1978 created another push for additional staffing for the Archaeologists to review projects funded by the revenue from the State Forest Timber Sales. The passage of the Chaparral Management Program (CMP-now VMP) in 1981 further pushed the CDF into first contracting with DPR for Archaeological assistance, and eventually into hiring staff as CDF employees. Eventually concerns over damage not only from prescribed fire, but from wildfire as well resulted in staff being assigned to both VMP and wildfires to monitor the construction and cleanup efforts.

Training of CDF Foresters occurred first by the staff, and eventually led to the training of private foresters as well so that they could be on the lookout for and provide protection for cultural resources during the THP review process. At first there were only a few CDF Forest Practice Inspectors who really went out of their way to protect the resources. Dave Dulitz, the Forest Manager for Mountain Home State Forest was one of the most supportive, as was Dave Drennan of the Garberville office. Others who I don't recall were also supportive, but some inspectors showed little enthusiasm for this additional workload. I am unclear when the first specific archaeological rules were adopted by the Board of Forestry, but suspect it was in the mid 1980s.

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**Charles Beeker**  
**Indiana University**

From 1997-2004, the Underwater Science Program at Indiana University, an educational leader in the field of World Wide Web development and Information Technology, has accepted a small annual contract with the CDF Archaeology Program to develop and maintain CDF's web pages. As an educational institution, IU's goal was not only to deliver an outstanding product but also to use this opportunity to involve students in all aspects of Web site maintenance and development. Over these years, tens of students of all backgrounds have participated in creating CDF's Archaeology Program Web pages by learning the basics of Web making as well as creating sophisticated tools for content delivery via the Internet.



Charles Beeker

Currently, Ania Budziak, Underwater Science research associate, is responsible for all aspects of CDF's website maintenance and development. Her primary goal is to maintain a user friendly, up to date website that serves the needs of CDF and assists in fulfilling CDF's commitment to preserve California's past. However, together with CDF's staff and other collaborators, she works continuously on improving the online delivery of information and services to CDF's professional as well as the general public.

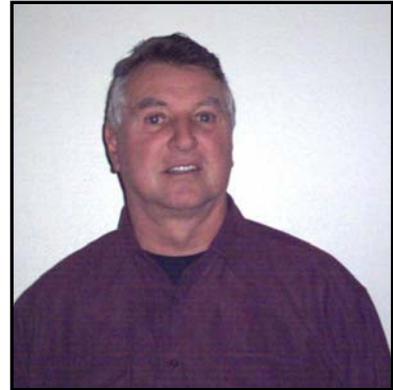
We hope to continue to assist CDF Archaeology Program in delivery of online information. Our goals for the future remain unchanged: Via the Web, we hope to facilitate information flow

among the CDF's professionals as well as to and from a variety of stakeholders. Using the excellent human and technological resources of Indiana University we are proud to contribute to the preservation of California's rich cultural heritage.

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**Ronald J. Berryman**  
**Consulting RPF**  
**Berryman & Associates, Forestry Consultants**  
**Instructor - CDF Archaeological Training Program**

Dan Foster first approached me about becoming an instructor in the formal CDF Archaeological Training Program in 1997. Being easily flattered (and possessed by a life-long interest in Indian culture and life-ways) I agreed to instruct those portions of the course dealing specifically with mitigation measures and how foresters can best conduct their activities without running afoul of the rules.



Ronald J. Berryman

In the earlier days of the program, many foresters were very apprehensive about how the “new” archaeological requirements were going to impact them. I saw my basic mission as reassuring them that the rules are not as onerous as they may appear. Sharing my own techniques for discovering and recording sites in the field went a long way towards gaining foresters confidence that the new rules were *not* the end of forestry as we knew it.

Working with Dan Foster, Fritz Riddell, Brian Dillon, Richard Jenkins, and several other instructors, I noticed a perceptible shift in attitude toward the end of each course that archaeology could actually be an *enjoyable and interesting* part of preparing a THP. Dillon, of course, is the one that most foresters remember the easiest due to his refreshing, non-conforming style of presenting material. Beginning his lectures by stating that he was raised by *wild dogs* endeared him to those of us who secretly felt that we were raised pretty much the same way. I remain proud to have been chosen as an instructor for what I feel was one of the most interesting series of courses that CDF and the California Licensed Foresters Association (CLFA) ever sponsored.

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**John Betts**  
**CDF Consultant**

I am not an archaeologist. I am not a writer. In the early years of my adult life, I aspired to be an artist, but even that now seems like an unwarranted pretense. To make ends meet, I worked as a welder, truck driver, carpenter, and snow plow operator, among other things. During my travels I came across a couple of petroglyph sites and remember thinking “this is something I should look into someday.” Then in 1986, while hiking in Anza-Borrego State Park, I visited the Little Blair Valley pictograph site. It occurred to me at that time that the study of rock art might present a means of learning something about the origins and function of art in society. I also wanted to



John Betts

utilize some drawing techniques that I had developed to illustrate some of these sites as a possible contribution to the study of this interesting phenomenon. I began visiting sites around California, collecting rock art literature, and contacting various people with knowledge on the subject. Two of these contacts, Ken Hedges of the San Diego Museum of Man, and Anne Carlson of the Tahoe National Forest, both suggested that I look up a fellow named Dan Foster at the California Department of Forestry who was a purported authority on rock art in the Sierra Nevada. While in Sacramento on other business, my wife Kathy and I dropped in on Mr. Foster. He was rushing off to a meeting, but gave us a couple of tips on sites we might want to visit and invited us to come back when we would have more time to talk. We returned several weeks later with some examples of illustrations I had completed. Dan must have been very impressed with my drawings because ever since that day he has done everything possible to encourage my interest and facilitate my involvement in archaeology. He began by inviting me to participate as a volunteer in several CDF field trips and then made arrangements for Kathy and me to meet with Mark Gary and Deborah McLearn to see the spectacular Keystone boulder that had recently been discovered in Mendocino County. In the following months I began to produce a series of limited edition rock art prints based on my drawings. Dan immediately purchased one of each and encouraged everyone he could think of to do likewise to enable us to get more prints made.

About this time I also checked in with the Tahoe National Forest to show them what I had been working on. The Forest Archaeologist, Dick Markley, offered me an opportunity to work as a volunteer recording some of the petroglyph sites on the Forest. At that time I did not know what rock art recording meant, but I diligently scurried around the Forest sketching and photographing as many sites as possible in the short time left within the fiscal year. In 1990 the Tahoe National Forest began hiring people to perform archaeological surveys for the massive timber salvage program that was being implemented. I called Dick Markley and asked if this was something that I would be qualified to do. He suggested that I contact the Truckee Ranger District Archaeologist, Carrie Smith, whom I had met previously, and get an application form. Over the next nine years I worked seasonally as an Archaeological Technician for the Tahoe National Forest, eventually carrying out a broad range of cultural resource management duties such as surveys, site recording, site protection and monitoring efforts, research, and report writing. I also participated in test excavations and gave public presentations on rock art.

In 1992, Dan Foster asked if I would be interested in doing some work for CDF on a contract basis. He said this work would include such things as site recording, small surveys, and occasionally a pre-harvest inspection for a Timber Harvest Plan. I did not really know what a Timber Harvest Plan was, but agreed to give it a try. Dan made arrangements with Anthropology Professor Jerry Johnson for me to work through the CSU Sacramento Foundation. Initially this contract was very small but it helped to get through the winter months when laid off from the Forest Service. Over the years the contract gradually increased taking up the slack as Forest Service work diminished. In ten years working under this contract I have recorded many sites, participated in numerous pre-harvest inspections, conducted several surveys, and prepared some Archaeological Resource Management Reports. More recently I have been given several writing assignments that have resulted in publications in the CDF Archaeological Reports



John Betts demonstrating compass use at Washoe Cultural Protection and Preservation training in 2002.

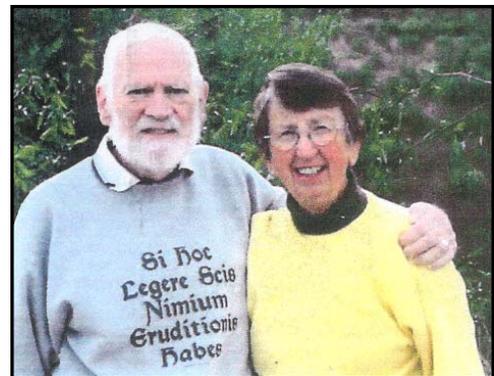
Series. Perhaps the most rewarding accomplishment of my CDF work, however, has been the opportunity to prepare site records for approximately 50 petroglyph sites in the northern Sierra Nevada region. This has been the culmination of my original interest in rock art and continues to be, I believe, an important component in the preservation of these sites.

In my earlier career as an artist, doors often seemed to close in my face because I did not have the right credentials or did not know the right people. From the beginning of my interest in archaeology, however, people have been eager to provide encouragement and take advantage of my abilities; people such as Dan Foster, Rich Jenkins, Dick Markley, Carrie Smith, Susan Lindström, Marianne Russo, Jerry Johnson, Fritz Riddell, Penny Rucks, Will Gortner, Albert Elsasser, Jim Woodward, Linda Shoshone, and many others. Throughout my career in archaeology I have felt that it was a tremendous privilege to be able to work in this field. I have tried my utmost to produce work of the highest level of quality that I am capable of, and I am very grateful to the people who have given me the opportunities to do so. It is easy to find fault with an entity such as the CDF Archaeology Program with all of the taskmasters it must serve as part of the massive State bureaucracy, but it is also a remarkable organization that can find ways to incorporate the efforts and participation of people from many different walks of life towards the goal of protecting and preserving the heritage of California.

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### **A.J. and Frank Bock American Rock Art Research Association**

Our association with Dan Foster and the CDF Archaeology Program goes back over 20 years. Our common interest is the identification and management of rock art sites in California, which has enabled us to cross paths from time to time. In 1989 Dan and A.J. took the week-long Rock Art Site Protection and Management Training offered by the Getty Conservation Institute, and our group, the American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA) has provided



Frank and A.J. Bock

input to CDF during several rock art site management situations including preservation efforts at Wabena Point and enforcement of the destruction of the Cupule Point site near Coalinga. For the remainder of our contribution to this chapter on CDF's history, we would like to inform CDF's readers about the origins of ARARA and of our involvement with it.

In September of 1956, Frank, while driving to California to begin a new job as an Instructor at Whittier College, paused at a roadside rest somewhere in New Mexico. Caught by the sight of the sandstone cliffs behind the parking lot, covered in what appeared to be Indian "writing", was fascinated, and when he began living in California, decided to explore the country; so he bought an old U.S. Army Jeep and began visiting the California desert. One trip, while bouncing down a dry river bottom in the Borrego desert, he stopped near a sandstone outcropping and climbed up to find a rather shallow overhang. Standing in the shade of the overhang, he was met by a series of stick-figure men, painted red, marching across the wall. His feeling was "Good heavens, I'm standing in the middle of ancient history!" Back home he contacted his friend, Wilson Turner, who was interested in studying ancient Hieroglyphs in the Yucatan, and upon hearing of Frank's "discovery", they immediately wanted to go see the site. They drove back to the panel of the little marching men, took pictures and drew a rough sketch of the panel, then

both decided to scout all the other areas in California where rock art sites existed.

They picked up a small publication from the Museum in San Bernardino that listed 25 rock art sites around San Bernardino County. They were both hooked, and in a matter of a few weeks found the 25 and started the grand search for more. They spent nearly every weekend in the Mojave Desert, camping in the back country, thus locating scores of rock art sites.

A.J. and Frank met at Cerittos College and joined families in 1967. This enlarged our group to five children who joined our trips in searching for the elusive rock art. We assumed that this little band were unique in our endeavors to find rock art. It wasn't long before, by word of mouth, that we were surprised to find other individuals who were also intrigued by these ancient marking and paintings. In 1972 Dr. John Cawley made contact with Dr. Klaus Wellman, who exchanged letters seeking information about rock art. This exchange of letters expanded to a meeting held in Farmington, New Mexico in 1974. To the surprise of all who had heard of the proposed get-together, nearly 100 rock art enthusiasts made their way to Farmington and all were pleased to find they were not alone in the fascination and interest in rock art. Nor did the group realize that this was the beginning of what has become one of the world's largest associations devoted to the recording and preservation of prehistoric rock art.

Frank and A.J. devoted twenty years to basically running ARARA. In that time, they wrote and published ARARA's quarterly newsletter *La Pintura* and, in addition, they edited and published the papers presented at the annual meetings of the organization. Also, several summers were spent in conducting Rock Art Recording Sessions for the Bureau of Land Management, the National Forest Service, National Park Service and other government agencies. A.J. was chosen to be secretary and treasurer, and for the next two decades remained at those two important roles, as well as being responsible for arranging the annual conferences. We are grateful for the opportunity to contribute to this history project, and want to thank CDF for their numerous site discoveries, publications, and public outreach to inform the citizens of California about the spectacular rock art sites that exist in this state.

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**Patricia Murphy Brattland**  
**CDF's Native American Advisory Council**

I have been registered and recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as a California Indian all my life. I have researched our Indian lineage to great lengths. I soon realized my father's people were of great importance and made a significant contribution to California Indian history. Among their many contributions, were the construction of the San Juan Bautista Mission, the construction of Fort Miller in Millerton, California and a succession of Chiefs signing the Treaties of 1851-1852.



Patricia Murphy Brattland

My father, Thurman Murphy Jr. said very little regarding his Indian heritage and my grandfather, Thurman Murphy Sr., said even less, which is not uncommon among Indian families, due primarily to the sad chapter in our California Indian history represented by many "forced actions" in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century that has haunted us for so long. One of the things my grandfather

always said to me and to my father was to stay on the BIA Rolls; “We’re going to receive our land back.” I am a Dumna and Kechayi Yokuts Indian from along the San Joaquin River, at Millerton and Friant, California and Pomo from Mendocino County. I know very little of my Pomo grandmother, although research is under way. She died when my father was three years old. My great-grandmother’s people (my grandfather’s mother) come from Kuyu-Illik, a Dumna village, now under the waters of Millerton Lake, where Fort Miller was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Her grandfather, Chief Tom Kit, was one of the Chiefs to sign the Treaties of 1851-1852, treaties sadly enough, that were never recognized and ratified by the US Government. Yet-choonook’s mother, Wa-see-it, was the daughter to Chief Tom Kit, a Dumna and her father was Gaida-na, a Kechayi Chief, also a relation to Chief Tom Kit as well as a signer of the Treaties of 1851-1852. The Kechayi lived just above the Dumnas along the San Joaquin River, at what is known as Table Mountain, where my (Murphy) family lived continually until 1960 on 146 acres of Indian Allotment land immediately adjacent to Table Mountain Rancheria.

Our people were such an important part of California Indian history, I decided to create a web site and share this valuable information I was collecting. As a result, I was asked to perform research for other tribes, individuals and our own state offices. You can view this information at: [www.gerlecreek.com/documents/dumnayokuts.htm](http://www.gerlecreek.com/documents/dumnayokuts.htm) and [www.dumnaindians.org](http://www.dumnaindians.org)

I was invited to apply to the Native American Heritage Commission for the Most Likely Descendent of the Dumna and Kechayi Tribes. I did so, along with my cousin, Keith Turner of Auberry, California. Keith was selected Most Likely Descendent for the Dumna Tribe and I was selected the Most Likely Descendent for the Kechayi Tribe. We were honored, indeed, to be selected and I realized then, my path would be as an active participant in California Indian issues and a voice my family never had.

We are encouraged that the State of California and the Native American Heritage Commission have recognized the cultural and historical significance of the unrecognized California tribes and the great value in their contributions. When Larry Myers sent me an application for the newly created CDF Native American Advisory Council, I did not hesitate in completing it and returning it. I am one of the nine members selected to serve on the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection’s Native American Advisory Council. This was an opportunity not to be passed or ignored. It is our American Indian way not to disclose and to enjoy life’s journey while leaving no tracks. However, if one does not participate our message is lost. The word Anthropology seems to have taken on the “A” word among many American Indians and rightly so. The CDF Native American Advisory Council has allowed me to become involved, to realize that CDF was not just about putting out fires nor was it their common goal to seek out the sacred and cultural sites for satisfaction or profit. Rather, the CDF has the California Indian sacred and cultural sites and their safe preservation at the top of their priorities.

In May 2003 I attended the Archaeology Training Class #86 held in San Diego which has opened my eyes to the state of Archaeology within California as it relates to California Indians. To be part of the program as an instructor was, indeed, an honor. The Archaeological Training Program is a fine example of CDF’s commitment to preserve and protect sacred and cultural sites, whenever possible. We may not agree with all that the archaeologist does to prepare and preserve but it can be done with our involvement. Rules and regulations are changing and if we are not part of the solution with our wisdom, our voices will not be heard. Many of the Tribes are not aware of the CDF Native American Advisory Council or second Council; there is still a hesitancy regarding the Council, but we need to make more of an effort to get the word out.

**Kris Bundgard**  
**Maidu Interpretive Center - City of Roseville**

What's so special about the Archaeology Program at CDF? Docents, the volunteer tour guides at the City of Roseville's Maidu Interpretive Center and Historic Site, unanimously confirm that it's the professionalism, in-depth knowledge and community outreach and education efforts that distinguish this unique archaeology team.



Kris Bundgard (front row far right) standing with Maidu Park Docents

From 1995 to 2004, the knowledgeable archaeologists at CDF, including Senior State Archaeologist Dan Foster and Associate State Archaeologist Gerrit Fenenga, have assisted the Maidu Interpretive Center to help train the team of docents that lead over 25,000 school children around the Maidu Historic Site each year. The docents educate visiting school children and teachers about Nisenan history and culture and the ancient Indian village site, which includes archaeological features such as petroglyphs, bedrock mortars and middens. This Maidu Historic Site is officially designated as the Strap Ravine Nisenan Maidu Historic Site, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in January 1973.

While training the docents to accurately interpret this special site, Gerrit and Dan, who were assisted on occasion by Fritz Riddell, provided basic information about California Indian archaeology and the features of the Historic Site. The archaeologists focus on eliminating stories, undocumented sources or hearsay and encourage the use of information from well-documented publications and the archaeological features of the site itself in guided tours. The CDF archaeologists answer questions and provide direct information and referrals to assist Maidu Interpretive Center docents with research projects concerning the site.

Since a complete archaeological excavation has never taken place on the Maidu Historic Site, and since some explanations are not clearly defined, docents are encouraged to present information as "hypotheses" and to present a number of scientific, in addition to California Indian viewpoints, concerning the petroglyphs, how long the site was occupied, and other such complex issues. Gerrit Fenenga also presents talks on California Indian archaeology for the general public who visit the Maidu Interpretive Center, helping to increase public understanding and appreciation of archaeology and the kinds of information it can provide for our future.

In 2002, as the Maidu Interpretive Center Director, I had the opportunity to attend the 4-day CDF Archaeological Training Course #80 held in Redding. This training program provides valuable information to foresters and other resource professionals (including myself) to enhance our ability to recognize, document, interpret, and wisely manage archaeological sites in California. This training has been particularly valuable for me to help guide us in the management of cultural resources at the Maidu Historic Site.

CDF's archaeologists embody a high level of knowledge, professionalism and commitment to education. Sharing these resources with community partners, such as the City of Roseville's

Maidu Interpretive Center, enhances the image of CDF and presents that Department as a model for State agencies as being knowledgeable, accountable, service-oriented and accessible. The Maidu Interpretive Center docents and staff extend their “thanks” for the on-going partnership with and assistance from CDF’s Archaeology Program staff.

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**Steve Q. Cannon**  
**Consulting RPF**

Archaeological surveys on private lands have changed over the years. The degree of detail has increased, the technology used for surveying has become more sophisticated and the training of the people doing the work has improved. Another thing that has changed is the attitudes and points of view of the people doing the surveys and the landowners on whose lands the surveys are done. This change in attitude was illustrated to me in a dramatic fashion a couple of years ago.



Steve Q. Cannon

In 2000, I was asked to put together a Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) for a property in Calaveras County. The Plan Submitter suggested to me that the THP might also include an adjacent property, but the second landowner had not made a decision as to whether he wanted to be included. We all agreed that it would be wise to include his land in the request for information from the Central California Information Center. If he decided to get on board on the project, then we would have the necessary information to proceed. When the Information Center Report arrived, I found that my suspicions of prehistoric use on the property were justified. A survey was conducted in 1961 by a local archaeologist as a result of the discovery of three skulls during the construction of a swimming pool. The archaeologist was given one of the skulls, another was given to the local high school and the third was used for target practice by the landowner! The archaeologist’s comment regarding the landowner was; “With the owner shooting up one skull, with mortars and arrowheads lying in his back yard I assume his archaeological interest and knowledge is not too good.”

On another property where I wrote a THP and surveyed the area for the archaeological survey report, I found a number of grinding rocks and an area of midden soil. The landowner for this property was highly interested in the existence of the site and very committed to the protection measures that ensured the integrity of the site. When I told him that the possibility existed of human remains in the area, he responded, “Then it’s a good idea to have identified the site so we can make sure that it gets left alone.”

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### **John Christopherson** **Nevada Division of Forestry**

Nevada's state forest practice rules are significantly less voluminous than those in California. One area not addressed in our State statutes is protection of cultural resources during timber harvests. We have no state laws that protect our rich cultural resources on private lands from potential degradation resulting from forestry operations. The field personnel at our agency (Nevada Division of Forestry-NDF) therefore, do not necessarily have formal training in recognition and protection of such resources. Any such knowledge our staff may have regarding such resources has come as a result of an individual's personal interest in the subject.



John Christopherson

A recent retiree from NDF, Rick Jones, is one of those who has such an interest. Through his contact with other RPFs in California, he was aware of CDF's Archaeology Program. In 1994, Rick and another NDF employee, Susan Stead, received permission to attend CDF's four-day archaeological training course in Redding. Since that time, and largely as a result of Rick and Susan's recommendation, four others from our agency have taken the same course. Rick and Susan were re-certified in CDF's one-day refresher course and performance evaluation in 1999. Seven new NDF employees recently completed CDF Archaeological Training Course #86 which was held in Redding in September, 2003. This training has benefited our current NDF staff on how to identify and protect cultural resources.

The archaeology training has not only given our forestry staff an important skill to use in our job, but I'd say a greater appreciation for the value of the cultural resources left by those who were here before us. We are better able to serve our clients, the citizenry of Nevada, with this knowledge and appreciation of archaeology and its significance. On a more mundane note, namely regulatory, many of our forestry projects are partially funded through federal cost share programs such as the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) and National Fire Plan grants. Projects that have federal funds associated with them require consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office if cultural resources are discovered. The knowledge and skills NDF staff have acquired from CDF's archaeology training further our ability to recognize and protect cultural resources in compliance with this law.

### **Robert E. Colby** **Historian, Editor-Tales of Paradise Ridge**

My introduction to wildland firefighting agencies goes back to the mid 1950s, to the days when it still was called forest fire. And then it was not with CDF, but with the USFS and State Park Service. A geology major at San Diego State College, I worked on the geological survey for the southern end of the Feather River Aqueduct that ran across Forest Service and State Park land in the Cuyamaca Mountains of San Diego County.



Robert E. Colby

In the summer of 1956 I got a quick, brutal introduction to wildland fire when a fire that started on the Inaja Indian Reservation killed eleven firefighters and chased our field crew out of the Cuyamacas. Little did I know that 46 years later the Cedar Fire, the largest wildland fire in the history of California, would ravage this same area plus another 240,000 acres, killing one CDF firefighter and some 14 civilians in the process.

It took me another 41 years to really pay much attention to CDF. In 1994 I retired into CDF country in Butte County and visited the Sawmill Peak Fire Lookout that protects the lower Feather River country. Then in 1997, as a historian and editor for *Tales of the Paradise Ridge*, the biannual publication of the Paradise Historical Society, I researched and wrote the history of the lookout. Built in 1929 by the USFS, it predates many lookouts built by the CCC during the Great Depression. Of course since 1947 CDF personnel from the Butte Ranger Unit manned the lookout. I think that it was Division Chief Bill Holmes whom I initially contacted in the Butte Unit. In short order I was getting information and leads from active and retired CDF/Butte County Fire people too numerous to list here as well as from people in Sacramento and Redding. I also got help from people in the USFS on the pre-CDF history of the lookout. But, it was people from CDF that educated me in the use and importance of such things as the Osborne Fire Finder and that archaic wall map with the pins on retractable strings that was used to “cross smokes” before computers. (Personally, I think that the old way was more fun and had a lot more panache.)

People in the Butte Unit must have liked the history I wrote, because they asked me to be the historian for the Unit, unpaid of course. During Governor Wilson’s administration, the State ordered all its departments to collect and record their history and evaluate the historical significance of their facilities. Needless to say, little money was appropriated so unpaid volunteers were in high demand.

One of my assignments was to collect photographs of all of the past chiefs of the Butte Unit. I never did find any, at least usable, photos of the 1920s State Fire Wardens and Rangers. However, photos of all the Unit chiefs, back to the first one, Ranger Miles Young, were found. Another project involved the history of the Stirling City Ranger Station. Historian Mark Thornton’s survey of the historical significance of CDF facilities established that the station was the most historical of all in the CDF inventory. It was constructed by CCC and WPA men under the supervision of USFS Ranger Oscar Carlson on the Lassen National Forest in the fall and winter of 1936-37. The buildings are virtually unchanged today, making the station unique among both CDF and USFS stations. Stirling City was where I first met Dan Foster on a beautiful, but freezing March morning. He came up from Sacramento to inspect and make his own evaluation of the station. He was not too pleased with what he saw in the 66-year-old buildings. Their condition was poor and the cost of restoration and maintenance required for historical preservation was prohibitive even without considering that CDF had to operate a modern fire station on the site.



The combination barracks at Stirling City Forest Fire Station, Butte County.

In June 1999 I had published a story on the 1945 KimsheW Fire in Butte County. At 11,800 acres it was a big fire for the time and cost CDF more money in suppression costs than any previous wildland fire. Interestingly, George Stewart based his 1948 novel *Fire* on this fire. My contacts in CDF as well as in the USFS were invaluable in researching what documents that had been saved and interviewing old-timers who had actually been on the fire. Again it was material that had been stashed away by individuals that provided much information.

In 2002 I resigned as historian for the Butte Unit because with all my other historical obligations I just did not have time to do the job right. That same year CDF found a solution to the problem of trying to operate a modern fire station out of the archaic, yet historic Stirling City Ranger Station. Acting upon Foster's recommendations, CDF deeded the ranger's residence, residence garage and ranger's office to the Stirling City Historical Society for use as a museum.

In August 2003 Stirling City celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary. For the June 2003 issue of *Tales of the Paradise Ridge*, I wrote the history of the ranger station and its role in protecting the town and the surrounding timber lands from wildland fire. The December issue of the publication had the history of the Bald Mountain Fire Lookout, about four miles to the northeast. It dates from 1904 when Diamond Match built the first private lookout tower in California to protect its timber lands. In 1932 the USFS built a small wood lookout and in 1934 a 33-foot, L-80 steel tower and BC-301 cab. CDF replaced the cab in 1971. Again, I had the help of CDF personnel, active and retired. Dan Foster was especially helpful in finding old photos and referring me to other people in CDF in Sacramento to locate other photos.

During research on these projects, I was surprised to find how much information CDF did not have on its history. Aside from a number of papers, reports and photographs stashed rather randomly around fire stations and Unit and Sacramento headquarters, the last really organized attempt to record and preserve CDF history appears to have been about 30 years ago in C. Raymond Clar's day. Without the efforts of active and retired individuals who recognized the value and kept this material, even more would have been lost.

In one instance, I was trying to find a photograph of a Jenny biplane that had been used in one of the earliest attempts at fire bombing on a wildland fire east of Oroville in the 1920s. Along with a number of other photographs of the early days of aerial fire suppression it had been donated to the CDF Academy in Ione. When I visited the academy, Bill Cote, the Administrator, informed me that nobody knew where the photos were. And it was not just this material that could not be located. There was no system for archiving historical material because there were no funds to develop such a system and no personnel to do the job, not even VIPs. I did not find the photos, but in looking through boxes, it was obvious that there was a treasure trove of historical photos and documents.

As a historian, I do not specialize in a particular field. And I doubt that I have seen my last encounter with wildland fire and CDF history. Indeed, CDF's needs to fund a serious archival program. In the meantime the efforts of its retirees and the people in the Units and in Sacramento help compensate for the lack of such a program.

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## **Norm Cook** **CDF Resource Manager - Retired**

I began my career with CDF in 1974 as the Forest Manager at Mt. Home State Forest near Springville, California. Previously, I had worked for Los Angeles County as a forester and also with the USFS in the Mammoth Lakes area. While in Los Angeles County, I greatly expanded the museum at Henninger Flats to better show visitors the history, nature and prehistory of the San Gabriel Mountains. I also had many interesting experiences exploring prehistoric and historic sites on the east side of the Sierra and helping to enforce the Antiquities Act while working with the USFS. Nothing, however, in my previous experiences had prepared me for what I found when I arrived at Mt. Home State Forest. While the forest was rich in logging history, the most amazing thing to be found are the so-called “Indian Bathtubs.” These basins, carved into solid granite, are everywhere on the forest and are curiously found only in the general vicinity of Mt. Home. The rock basins are upwards of 5 feet across and two feet deep and seem to be worked to a smooth finish. While all archaeologists do not agree that they are man-made, it is abundantly clear that they were used by prehistoric people due to the occurrence of typical grinding holes that are located in close proximity. I was especially impressed by the “bathtubs” located on Father Maloney’s Rock and on Boxcar Rock. While many of the “bathtubs” were found near stream locations, these two sites are located right on top of huge boulders with significant drop-offs on either side of the rock in areas that are remote from running water sources. At Father Maloney’s Rock, it is easy to picture prehistoric people working at grinding seeds while children played on the rock precariously close to a fatal fall from this large granite edifice.



Norm Cook

Towards the end of my five years as Forest Manager, it became obvious that we needed to identify all of the many archaeological sites on Mt. Home if we were going to be able to continue harvesting timber on the forest with any certainty that these sites would be free from damage. At that time, I had the funding to hire four forestry students for the summer, and so I began to work on a plan to convert one of these positions to a seasonal archaeologist. During that period, I changed jobs and moved to Fresno, but I continued as the supervisor of the Forest Manager at Mt. Home. Then, in the summer of 1982, and with the help of Dan Foster in Sacramento, Dorothy Stangl was recruited as seasonal archaeologist on Mt. Home. She worked for several seasons identifying all the historic and prehistoric sites on the forest. I believe we were the first State Forest to create such a position. Her work is still used today in developing protections for archaeological sites on THPs and other projects on Mt. Home.

In 1979, I became the Resource Manager in Region 4 Headquarters in Fresno in charge of Forest Practice and other forestry activities. I visited many THPs that were submitted by consulting foresters on private timberlands in the Sierra. In those early days, it was difficult to get the consulting RPFs to go along with protecting archaeological sites because it usually resulted in a loss of timber value to the landowner. I recall, for example, a THP that was located on top of Kit Carson Pass in the high Sierra. A piece of the Emigrant trail, used by perhaps thousands of persons “bound for the promised land”, passed right through the property. The THP called for using the trail to skid logs as it was about the only good access to the property due to extensive granite bedrock outcroppings. There were no rules in place at the time to stop such a proposal.

Another notable THP involved destroying a lumber mill site in the mountains above Fresno to make a landing and provide road access. I recall visiting the site during the Pre-Harvest Inspection and looked into the windows of historic buildings which included furnished mess halls, offices, machine shops, and bunkhouses. All were subsequently destroyed by heavy equipment that was available while the logging was in progress. It was clear to me that strong regulatory language was needed. However, early efforts at archaeological protections in CDF were based on good intentions and wishful thinking rather than enforceable rule language.

The development of enforceable Forest Practice regulations was a slow process and was often not an easy sell largely due to an overriding concern for the potential cost of regulations on the private timberland owner. Meanwhile, with the absence of effective rules, we had an incident where logging equipment destroyed a very nice archaeological site in the Tobias Meadow area of Tulare County. I transmitted the report on this occurrence to Sacramento Headquarters pointing out that rules were needed to prevent these types of incidents. Even after the first set of relatively weak rules were established, sites continued to be destroyed by logging because the rules failed to hold anyone accountable. For example, a THP was submitted on a old fish hatchery site that was abandoned by DFG and sold to a private landowner. The property contained a well known pre-historic site that was subsequently damaged during the timber harvest. Neither the RPF nor the logger could be held accountable because the rules at the time did not assign responsibility. Yet another incident happened on private industrial timberland where a well flagged and protected site was looted by someone working on the timber harvest. We learned there that it is not always a good idea to plainly identify sites with flagging on the ground and mark them on the THP map. The concept of a confidential addendum arose from incidents such as this.

Sometime around 1988, I was given funding for a Wildlife Biologist position to work within the Region to help review THPs for their potentially negative effect on biological resources. I was always bothered by the fact that we already had excellent cooperation from Department of Fish and Game in matters relating to biology and that we really did not need our own Wildlife Biologist. I began an effort to trade the biologist position for a Region 4 archaeologist. Again, with the help of Dan Foster, we were able to make the trade and hired Carllys Gilbert to work in Fresno as a regional CDF archaeologist. This position was later filled by Linda Sandelin following the retirement of Carllys. The archaeologist position became a valuable asset for the Region, not only in review of Resource Management projects and THPs, but in the review of fire station construction projects and other capitol improvements done within the Region and also in rehabilitation following large wildfire incidents.

I think that my role in the CDF Archaeology Program as it developed from 1979 to my retirement in 1999 was to let these various rule failures be known to the Board of Forestry, the Southern Forest District Technical Advisory Committee, and the Forest Practice staff at Sacramento Headquarters and to encourage the development of enforceable rule language. One of my pet peeves was that private consulting foresters often did not know beforehand what documentation was needed until the THP was already under review. I feel that I was helpful in demonstrating a need for a formal Archaeological Addendum so that consulting foresters would know what must be included in the THP before it was submitted, rather than finding this out after-the-fact. I also feel that I was instrumental in hiring a professional archaeological staff that was available to help the consulting forester, our own CDF Foresters and the Fire Protection program in CDF's Region 4 to recognize cultural and historic sites and to provide for appropriate protections.

**Ken Delfino**  
**CDF Deputy Director - Retired**



Ken Delfino

Historically California is a very interesting place. People moved at a slower pace and our forests, game and resources were unlimited. This historic perspective has an allure to most foresters. Young people enter the profession of forestry because of an interest in the natural world and a belief, however erroneously, that with a career working in the woods there will be a freedom from the normal “people” pressures that infect most other jobs. Even I considered a career in archaeology, but instead decided on forestry because it had greater job opportunities. Foresters encounter historic and prehistoric artifacts frequently when working in the woods because forests are relatively undisturbed compared to other areas of the state. Indigenous people inhabited California for at least the past 10,000 years and used forests extensively for their survival. Historic sites exist throughout the woods in the form of old mining camps, ranches, logging camps and early resorts. With a little training a forester with a sharp eye can easily identify these sites. Many foresters acquired personal collections of arrowheads and old glass bottles found during their work in the woods (of course these were collected before Historic Preservation laws that prohibit collecting on most lands).

Case Mountain My first experience with archaeology in CDF occurred at Case Mountain in Tulare County in about 1975. I was the Area Forester for the Tulare Ranger Unit and responsible for all Timber Harvesting Plans (THPs) for the southern Sierras. A THP had been submitted for a property on Case Mountain, about 5 air miles from Mineral King. The Forester (RPF) submitting the plan had a reputation for purchasing property or timber rights from uninformed landowners (regarding timber values), cutting all available trees and dumping the property for development. I was especially sensitive to this plan since it proposed to cut Sequoia Redwoods up to sixteen feet in diameter (PRC 4726 prohibited cutting Sequoia Redwoods in excess of sixteen feet in diameter in Tulare, Fresno, and Kern County). Case Mountain had a grove of old growth Sequoias that had never been harvested. During the Pre Harvest Inspection (PHI) I noted many old growth Sequoias in the five to fifteen foot diameter range and I was concerned about the proposed harvest of these magnificent trees. I also noted an expansive area containing 27 of the so-called “Indian Bathtubs” and numerous bedrock mortars. I suspected more prehistoric sites might exist on the property as well. Although public notice and copies of THPs were not easy to get during that time, the local Sierra Club Chapter got wind of the plan because of the possible harvest of the giant sequoias. A local group of Native Americans became concerned about possible sacred sites on the mountain top.

I requested a review from Sacramento since the harvest would probably cause a great upheaval in the community. I got more than expected. The inspection party included Larry Richey, Chief Deputy State Forester, Jim Denny, Chief of Resource Management, Ranger Ray Banks (Tulare Ranger Unit) and a local Sierra Club activist invited by Richey. We arrived at the entry point to the property about 9 am to find the gate blocked by the RPF’s truck, and his attorney, who was packing a side arm. After a brief, but acrimonious exchange, the RPF refused to allow passage on the road to the site because of the presence of the Sierra Club representative. Ranger Banks got on the CDF radio and ordered a bulldozer to remove the truck since the seven-mile road to the harvest site was maintained by CDF as a fire control road and CDF had a right to pass at any

time. The RPF backed down and we proceeded to the THP site. (Ranger Banks was small in stature but mighty in spirit.) The inspection proceeded and a number of issues were raised, including harvesting old growth Sequoias and possible significant archaeological sites. An archaeological survey was requested for the site, however the RPF refused because such surveys were not required by the Forest Practice rules. The THP was denied, appealed to the Board of Forestry by the RPF, and denied by the Board. By this time the site had gained much local publicity. A THP was never resubmitted and the area was never harvested. A few years later the site was acquired by BLM and is now protected.

Cannell Meadows American Forest Products (AFP) harvested Timber Harvesting Plan 4-75-121, in Cannell Meadows, in 1974. This was a private parcel that had been an old homestead next to a large meadow, surrounded by the Sequoia National Forest. I inspected the plan in late 1975 with Hank Abraham, Forester with AFP, after the harvest was complete. During the inspection Hank took me to an archaeological and historic site next to the meadow. Two dilapidated hunting shacks were undisturbed. Hank was most excited about a small granite rock



Forest Practice Inspector Ken Delfino.

that contained rock art. The rock was near a haul road and next to a landing. I noticed a walnut sized flattened stone lodged in a crevice of the rock that contained the same pigment as the artwork. It appeared to be a stone used to grind the pigment, probably left by the original artist. Although the area immediately around the stone was undisturbed, the adjacent disturbed landing and haul road contained many artifacts. I noticed numerous obsidian flakes, a sharpened stone needle-like tool, scrapers and chipped and round stones that were not native to the site. If surface arrowheads had been present, they had been picked clean by others.

It appeared that the site was significant because of the rock art and I notified Sacramento that an archaeological survey might be justified. This THP became one of about 100 THPs statewide that were reviewed in 1976 by a team from CDF and other agencies. The site was subsequently recorded and later acquired by the Forest Service. It is now part of the Sequoia National Forest.

CFIP and CDF's First Archaeologist During the early days of the Forest Practice program, archaeology was not a big issue. When it did arise, Archaeologists from the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) would provide services, paid for by CDF. By 1979 CDF was contracting for a full time Archaeologist from DPR to review THPs, other Resource Management projects, and construction projects. The first opportunity to establish a CDF Archaeologist position occurred in 1980 when the California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) and the Vegetation Management Program (VMP) were established. The Budget Change Proposal (BCP) for CFIP included one position. Dan Foster was hired in 1981 and he has been the Archaeology Program manager since that time. Dan's time was to be divided between several Resource Management programs and Technical Services (CDF construction division). CDF continued contracting with DPR for services with Dan administering those contracts.

Early on we decided that CDF would institute our Archaeology Program with an education and persuasion approach rather than the big stick. I had had experience with federal agency Archaeologists where any number of projects were stopped or drastically altered when historic

or prehistoric artifacts were found, even where those findings appeared to be relatively minor. Federal forest managers became hostile toward the program and cooperation with archaeologists, in some areas, became strained. Dealing with archaeological resources on private land is different from federal lands. The landowner, with the exception of burial sites, owns the artifacts. They are free to do with them whatever they wish. Under CFIP and VMP, since these were voluntary grants, CDF did have some clout to require protection of sites, or else not make the program grant.

Under the Forest Practice program the only clout, however meager, came through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). There were no Forest Practice rules requiring survey and protection of sites until about 1991. Without cooperation from RPFs and landowners it would be difficult to provide protection for prehistoric sites. Dan Foster understood this and was willing to use the CDF approach. He created and taught training classes which have actually become popular. Dan prescribed mitigation measures that protected sites and allowed project activities to proceed. All CDF foresters were trained to work with landowners and RPFs in a cooperative way so that sites were recognized, recorded and protected. The success of the program is evident in the statistics. More sites have been recorded in California under the direction of the CDF Archaeology Program than by any other single agency, including federal landowners. We are proud of this accomplishment, and California's historic and pre-historic resources are better protected because of this program.

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**Brian D. Dillon, Ph.D.**  
**Consulting Archaeologist**  
**Instructor - CDF Archaeological Training Program**

I was born in Oakland, California, a patriotic fifth-generation Northern California boy with at least one Gold Rush ancestor. One of my earliest childhood memories, at about four years of age, in 1957, is of swinging in my Mill Valley back yard as high as the top bar of the family swing set alongside my best friend. We were singing the latest Elvis Presley hit song “*Put another dime in the rockin’ machine*” at the top of our lungs. Were actual life scripted by a Hollywood hack, such an auspicious beginning would inevitably lead to an adulthood spent either as a rock star or Olympic gymnast, but reality is of course much different: my friend grew up to be a cowboy, rodeo rider and thoroughbred horse auctioneer, while I grew up to be an archaeologist.



Brian Dillon

As a kid, I simply presumed that I would grow up to become an historian like my dad. My early childhood was spent accompanying my dad, a well-known western historian, to and from a seemingly endless procession of museums, libraries, historic and prehistoric sites, and culture-historical attractions throughout the Western U.S. And, while other kids played baseball with their dads, at age five I was playing Pershing vs. Pancho Villa with mine. My father would dress me up in Mexican sombrero, cartridge bandoleros, and burnt-cork mustache, and we would slither through the tall grass in the hills above our small town yelling epithets such as “*Maten los Gringos!*” and “*Viva Villa!*” This activity was obviously a legacy from my father's own childhood and playtime with his dad, my paternal grandfather, William Tarleton Dillon, an heroic figure of mythic proportions, who rode with Pershing against Villa between 1914 and 1916, after his Spanish-American War service in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, and his

Boxer Rebellion service in China, and his service in South Africa in the Boer War as an Irish-American volunteer fighting the British, etc., etc. While other kids brought in baseballs autographed by Willie Mays for show and tell at school, I would lug in .50 caliber 1871 Remington Rolling Block rifles and give lectures on buffalo hunting on the Great Plains, the Indian Wars, and other such topics. So, when folks ask me why I became a *prehistorian*, I always respond, tongue-in-cheek, that it was simply to go my old man one step better, since he has spent his life as merely an *historian*. . .

One day, in 1962, my brothers and I erected a tent in our front yard, went through our house collecting every bit of historical junk we could find; car parts, spiked helmets, old, rusted guns pulled up from San Francisco Bay with my trusty Navy surplus magnet, etc. etc. We opened the “Dillon Family Museum”, charging the public 5 cents admission. I provided the crowd of visitors with a running commentary not always absolutely accurate (“here you see before you the actual typewriter upon which Thomas Jefferson wrote the *Declaration of Independence*”) but appreciated nonetheless for its style and verve.

The archaeology bug first bit in 1964, when our family made a trip through the American Southwest after my father’s teaching duties at UCLA had been concluded. We went from archaeological site to archaeological site and Indian Reservation to Indian Reservation. On this trip, while 11 years old, I experienced what I later recognized as a critical turning point on the road to my eventual career. Standing in a jeans jacket and bad haircut before Spruce Tree House at Mesa Verde National Monument, I found myself looking up at the Anasazi ruins, all contemporary matters completely forgotten. I thought to myself “*whatever this stuff is, I want to do it for the rest of my life!*” My rediscovery of the archaeological discipline at UC Berkeley eight years later would reawaken the excitement I first felt at Mesa Verde: my life has been in ruins ever since.

But the firm decision to become an archaeologist actually took place while spending innumerable hours in the US Army’s Oakland Induction Center, reading Bernal Diaz’ *True History of the Conquest of New Spain*, one of the best-sellers of the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. I promised myself that if I were to be turned loose from the US Army, I would spend the rest of my life in archaeological harness. And, because of an unhealed broken left wrist, the legacy of a skateboard accident at age 11, my draft card was stamped 4F, and I was sent back to UC Berkeley and to the study of archaeology. So, I am proud to say that, unlike most of my peers, I became an archaeologist as the direct result of a physical, rather than a mental, disability.

My academic progress at Berkeley was very rapid, but nonetheless hand-to-mouth. I went all the way through graduate school on fellowships and scholarships, both local and national, also scraping along on what I could make doing contract archaeology around the San Francisco Bay area. My doctoral dissertation research took place in Guatemala, as a Fulbright Fellow, 13 months straight in a jungle field camp reachable only by boat or helicopter, 32 kms away from the nearest dirt road, electric light, or permanent human residence. My little tribe of archaeologists shot all our own meat, caught all our own fish, and grew all of our own fresh vegetables while doing Maya archaeology for more than a year. Returning to *Gringolandia*, I wrote my dissertation on a National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship, and was awarded my Ph.D. degree while still only 25 years old, the youngest person to do so in archaeology, I am told, in the history of the University of California. The day after I turned in my dissertation I took a research job in archaeology at UCLA, (which, according to Berkeley Ph.D’s, stands for *University of California for Lower Achievers*).

I earlier had worked with Robert F. Heizer at UC Berkeley; now my mentor at UCLA became Clem Meighan, and through Clem I met many other leading lights in California Archaeology, such as Frank Fenenga, Bill Wallace, and Fritz Riddell. My life-long friendship with Fritz Riddell began one day in 1980 when Clem walked Fritz into my subterranean office at UCLA and introduced him. Within seconds all three of us were jaunting down memory lane and yukking it up. I first met Dan Foster in 1983, when he walked into my office at UCLA asking for help and access to our archaeological files. I was happy to oblige him, and the level of cooperation Dan received apparently made such an impression on him that seven years later he was able to overlook my many faults and invite me to become an instructor in his CDF archaeological training program. This recruitment was done at the urging of our mutual friend Fritz Riddell, who recognized early on that CDF archaeology and I might be a good “fit,” the proverbial round peg in the round hole.

Through working with and teaching for CDF I have come to know it well. It is the most enlightened of all public agencies I have had the pleasure of working for over the past 31 years. Through CDF I have come to know hundreds if not thousands of rugged individualists in my own and in other western states, those foresters who still tromp the ridgelines and continue to make important archaeological discoveries. Most of these people are far more capable and archaeologically savvy than even the best of the young archaeology students one encounters within the University context, and I find that I have much more in common with them than I do with the increasingly disconnected university small fry.

Foresters, unlike most anthropology majors, are already accustomed to “reading” the landscape, and attuned to subtle nuances of topography and vegetation that make historic or prehistoric features register on their radar while others walk right past them. Foresters, used to thinking in “tree ages” deal with the concept of time depth every day out in the woods, in other words, they are at home with basic archaeological concepts that are completely alien to most modern California urban idiots, anthropology majors included. So, for the past 13+ years I have been most grateful to be doing archaeology with, and teaching archaeology to, a group of people that are the finest our state has to offer. A mark of my increasing age, if not maturity, is that in my CDF classes I am beginning to find the sons and daughters of older foresters who survived earlier classes more than a decade ago. And, the fame of the CDF Archaeology Program has spread far beyond California’s borders; our program has become so successful that we regularly incorporate foresters from other Western States and even from foreign countries in our classes.

I joined the CDF archaeological training course teaching staff in 1990, and the first class I helped teach was #18. I have not missed a single one of the 70+/- classes since then, although I came close to missing one of the Redding sessions. Redding, land-locked in about as central a position in the heart of the state, is not renowned for its seafood, yet, our entire CDF teaching cadre went out for Sushi one night while our class was in session, at the urging of our fearless leader. My suspicions were aroused when I realized that not only were there no Japanese diners



Brian Dillon explaining site formation during archaeological training class.

present, but that none of the staff appeared to be Japanese as well (the waitresses probably had last names like Sorensen, Johanneson, and Jensen). Despite being a firm believer in the old adage of not eating fish (especially raw fish) in a restaurant beyond the actual sound of the breakers, and against my own better judgment, I nevertheless ordered sushi along with the rest of the CDF gang just so as to be sociable. Big mistake. I spent a sleepless night suffering all the symptoms of food poisoning, and could barely drag myself out of bed to do my first lecture the next morning. But, the show must go on, and despite looking green around the gills, and feeling much worse, I managed to struggle through my morning lecture. But just barely. At the end of my tether, I made a rush for the men's bathroom which, unfortunately, had already filled up with a couple dozen foresters, all waiting in line inside to use the various facilities. Bursting through the door, I realized in an instant that both the toilets and urinals were unavailable, so with my final reserves of strength, I made it halfway through three or four ranks of foresters so as to vomit from a distance of at least three or four yards into the nearest sink. The immediate outrush of people from the john into the hotel lobby looked like a minor volcanic eruption, and I spent the rest of the day sleeping in my truck outside the classroom. Those students present that day will never forget the *Redding Sushi Barf-o-Rama*, a unique event in which the instructor not only made his audience, but he himself, sick. I heard later, but of course did not witness it first-hand, that Dan Foster delivered my remaining lectures that day.

Fritz Riddell and I bunked together for many years while team-teaching our CDF classes. It is unlikely that anyone else could have put up with either of us, for we were constantly producing a strange litany of grunts, throat-clearings, and nasal trumpeting as a result of various ailments. During one night, or rather early one morning, around 2 am, in Redding, a knock came at the door. I got up to answer it, presuming that it was a student with a serious problem (it would have to be pretty serious to wake us up at 2 am). Fritz got up too, wearing only his skivvies, his chest and other portions of his anatomy covered with various scars, zippers and bandages. I pulled open the door to find a confused soiled dove who, when she saw Fritz, exclaimed "*Oh, there are two of you!*" I suggested that she had probably gotten the room number wrong, but Fritz, by then in his late 70s, nevertheless still managed to yelp out in a stage whisper "*Call her back!*" as I was closing the door. I still wonder which of our students or teaching cadre had actually ordered up female companionship that night, or whether it was a practical joke played upon us by some member of the class.

Fritz Riddell and I came to be a kind of Mutt and Jeff comedy duo in our CDF teaching, keeping the students entertained so that they could stomach the less agreeable but still necessary aspects of the class such as rules and regulations (which, thankfully, neither of us ever had to teach- Dan did then, now Linda Sandelin handles this part of the course). Fritz and I made fun of each other during our lectures, constantly ribbing each other from behind the podium. We played many jokes on each other, on our boss Dan Foster, and other CDF archaeologists. A favorite was showing a slide of Dan and Rich Jenkins together out in the field, and then asking the class for a voice vote as to which had the most impressive CDF archaeological potbelly.



Brian Dillon lecturing to students at archaeological training course near Ukiah.

We also pulled gags on our CDF students over the many years that we team-taught, some simple, some complex. A standard gag was mixing donuts and bagels in with the stone artifacts laid out for teaching purposes, but one of the best gags involved a fake, foam-rubber rock, a Hollywood prop, realistically painted to look like a small granite boulder. One day while lecturing about the different kinds of stone which could be used as raw materials for chipped vs. ground stone tools, I lifted the rubber rock up from behind the podium, holding it up as an example, and then hurled it over the heads of all the students at Fritz who was nodding off in the back of the classroom. Fritz squealed like a stuck pig, falling out of his chair, and came up off the floor with a big, embarrassed grin, eager for revenge. And so it went, year after year, until our great good friend Fritz Riddell left us for good in 2002.

In 1992, the year that the whole state was on fire, we almost had to cancel a class due to the flames. At one of our Redding Classes we began the day with a major fire just put out in Calaveras County, another one still burning in Eldorado County, and foresters from both areas nervously checking their truck radios during each break. Then, during our first day's session, another big fire sprang up to our west in Trinity County, and halfway through the teaching session another fire began blazing in Shasta County to our immediate east (the Fountain Fire), right where we were intending to take our class for the field session the following day. We blitzed through the CDF barricades in our little red CDF pickups notwithstanding, and did our field session at an alternative location while the fire was still growing only a short distance away. Subsequently, driving home in our CDF rigs, we were greeted as "heroes" by local residents, but were too embarrassed to admit that we were merely archaeologists, not actual firefighters.

But the closest of several close calls resulting from fires took place in Southern, not Northern, California. One of our field training classes incorporated a visit to Corral Canyon on the Malibu Coast, a chaparral-choked box canyon with only one easy way in and out. I had conducted archaeological excavations there some years earlier, and our CDF students were trying to find the limits of the prehistoric archaeological site. This class, unlike many, was light on foresters but heavy on firefighters, especially those from L.A. County. Halfway through the final field exercise, one of the students, a fireman, wrinkled up his nose, and began asking if anyone else could smell smoke. Soon, half the class was sniffing the air like coyotes and running up the nearest ridgeline like deer, and yelling out that the very next canyon over was on fire! Needless to say, we dismissed the class early that day. Local residents later remarked that they had never seen such a rapid response to a fire call, so many little red fire trucks so soon. . .it was almost as if the firemen were there before the fire broke out (which, of course, they were, but doing archaeology!).



Dillon teaching RPFs housepit recognition skills.

Another memorable CDF training class took place in Ukiah while the Los Angeles Riots were going on. These began to be reported on TV and on the radio shortly after the class began, and came to dominate most conversation in the classroom. By the end of the first day just about every student in the class came up so as to ask me if everything was O.K. back home in L.A., where I had just left the wife and kids. I eventually was able to get through on the telephone

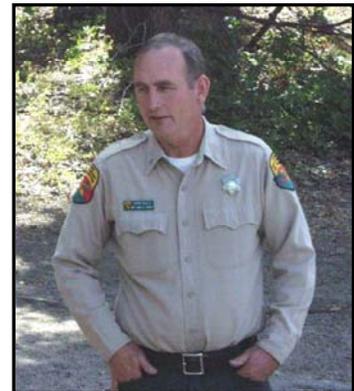
only to find out that my wife's workplace in Downtown L.A. had closed down early in the day because of the riots, and that my wife had taken advantage of this unique "free day" opportunity to go shopping! The shopping trip was not successful, however, as most downtown businesses were boarding up their doors, so for my wife the L.A. Riots were most memorable as her worst-ever shopping day.

Foresters in my CDF classes often ask me what my most important and exciting discovery as a life-long archaeologist has been; without hesitation, I always answer "my wife." I found her in the front row of a Berkeley archaeology class I was the T.A. for. But, early on my wife Millie had the good sense to abandon anthropology in favor of Library Science, leaving only one professional lunatic in the family. And, for nearly three decades now she has exerted a humanizing and civilizing influence upon me, or at least tried to. If my own childhood disproves the common public misconception that all archaeologists of my generation were raised by wild dogs, then my marriage to the world's most tolerant and patient woman has had an additional benefit to my chosen profession: proof that at least one archaeologist can be periodically unleashed upon an unsuspecting world without the resulting collapse of modern Civilization.

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### **David Dulitz** **CDF Forester - Retired**

Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest (MHDSF) is the third largest State Forest and occupies 4,807 acres of giant sequoia forest in the upper reaches of the Tule River in eastern Tulare County. I was fortunate enough to work on this forest for almost 27 years, first as Assistant State Forest Manager from 1974-1979 and then as State Forest Manager from 1979 to 2000. MHDSF is very rich in both historical and prehistoric archaeological sites. The historic sites date back to the late 1800s when seven sawmills were constructed in the immediate area to process the abundant timber resource. A resort was also established on the forest that included a store, hotel, summer school, and numerous cabins. The prehistoric sites on MHDSF forest are fine examples of seasonal camps of the Yaudanchi Yokuts and other ethnographic groups. Another archaeological feature on MHDSF is the curious granite rock basins that occur alone or in conjunction with prehistoric sites on the forest.



David Dulitz

Floyd Otter, State Forest Manager from 1953 to 1969, accomplished some very important archaeological work on MHDSF. Floyd was very interested in the history of the area and documented his years of research into a book titled *The Men of Mammoth Forest* published in 1963. This book provides an outstanding reference for the history of the MHDSF and surrounding area. Floyd also developed a list of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites along with rock basin locations of the forest. This list turned out to be remarkably complete after extensive archaeological surveys were completed in the 1980s and 1990s.

Starting in the 1970s, Environmental Impact Reports were required for State Forest timber sales. Archaeological surveys were subsequently required for these reports and were initially contracted out to the California University system or Department of Parks and Recreation. Logistical problems in the archaeological survey for the 1979 Headquarters Timber Sale resulted in a delay of that sale for one year and a resulting loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to

CDF because of falling timber prices. This got us thinking about getting archaeological surveys done up front for the entire forest to avoid delays in specific projects. We allocated some of the State Forest forestry aide budget in 1982 and hired Dorothy Stangl as a seasonal archaeologist for two seasons to accomplish a survey of the entire State Forest. An estimated 90% of the State Forest was surveyed for both historic and prehistoric sites and included the discovery of 18 additional sites. By this time, Dan Foster had been hired as the CDF archaeologist in Sacramento and he assisted Stangl in recording these additional sites.

The first detailed excavations of archaeological sites on the forest were accomplished in a 1987 contract awarded to William Wallace and his wife, Edith. Trial digging was done at five sites and an extensive excavation was accomplished at a seasonal base camp at Methuselah. This work resulted in two reports, *The Prehistory of Mountain Home State Forest* and *Methuselah, A Southern Sierran Bedrock Mortar and Rock Basin Site*.

Another contract awarded to William Wallace in early the early 1990s was focused on detailed study of the Sunset Point site. This spot was chosen for study because of the degradation of the site that was occurring in association with the campground that was adjacent to the site. Wallace started this project but encountered some health problems associated with the high elevation. With much regret, Bill and his wife Edith were forced to abandon the project because of health concerns for Bill. Brian Dillon later completed the excavations finding the site



Dave Dulitz compiled locations of archaeological sites during his tenure as Forest Manager at MHDSF.

to be more complex and significant than expected with material over 8,000 years old recorded. As a result of this work, the small campground at this site was closed, and the site was turned into an archaeological interpretive site and day use area. A self-guided trail was developed around the site with beautiful signs manufactured by the Mountain Home Conservation Camp. Assistance for one of the signs was obtained from Leona Dabney, a Native American living on the Tule River Indian Reservation. This made a very special connection to the decedents of the original occupants of this site that are living in the local area.

The State Forest is also rich in logging history. Beginning in the late 1800s, sawmills were brought up to Mt. Home and extensive logging of the giant sequoia forests occurred. Evidence of this early logging remains in the form of sawdust piles, remains of sawmill sites, skid roads and stumps. In the mid 1970s, Floyd Otter showed me remains of log chutes built to skid the huge redwood logs down to the sawmill sites. By the 1900s remains of these log chutes were gone because of the natural decomposition of the wood. I felt that it was important to document these historic logging areas before more deterioration of the sites occurred. In the late 1990s we undertook an extensive survey of Enterprise Mill and Frasier Mill, two of the larger mill sites and logging areas. A detailed map was created of the logging area, skid roads, and individual giant sequoia stump locations. A report of this work for the Enterprise Mill Site was published in 1998 titled *Enterprise Mill Historic Site, CA-TUL-814H*. It is interesting to note that this work has proven valuable not only for its archaeological significance but also for an understanding of the size and spatial distribution of giant sequoia trees before this early logging activity.

Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest remains a very special place to me because of the

memories of 27 years working on the forest. The rich archaeological resources on the forest also hold the secrets of the memories of countless souls that have encountered this gem of a forest in the Tule River country of the Sierra Nevada. The work that CDF has done to identify and manage these important state-owned resources has an important place in the history of CDF's Archaeology Program.

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**Glenn J. Farris, Ph.D.**  
**Senior State Archaeologist - DPR**



Glenn Farris

My first project for CDF was an archaeological survey at Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF). I was employed by the Department of Parks and Recreation as an Archaeological Project Leader in order to meet our commitment to do field work for CDF. John Foster was our main liaison with CDF at the time and he got me involved in this project. So, on May 12, 1980, I met with John and with Harold Slack of CDF to get oriented to the project. A few days later, on May 15, I met with Cliff Fago of CDF who provided me with maps and valuable information on the survey area as well as a list of contacts.

On the way to Fort Bragg on May 21, John and I met with Jim Purcell of the Ukiah Field Office who then accompanied us to the Point Arena CDF Fire Station. We met a representative of Louisiana-Pacific (LP) there and visited a knoll-top site near an old Air Force Communications Station that had been pretty badly impacted by previously logging activities. John and I worked out a "long-line" plan with the LP rep to avoid further impacts to the site. We then took notes on the site for John to use later to prepare a site record. Following this interlude, we continued up the coast to Fort Bragg for the night.

Next morning we met with Forest Supervisor Forest Tilley, as well as Henry (Hank) Land and John Griffen. They jointly provided a briefing on the timber sales and outlined the order of harvest. After this John and I drove through JDSF and we looked at sites that had been previously located by archaeologist Valerie Levulett and her crew. Although we were focused on prehistoric sites, we did note the many stretches of redwood trestles remaining from the old logging railway. We went on to visit an impressive (CA-MEN-790) site that featured Chinese export ceramics. This site (Three Chop Village) was later excavated intensively by Dr. Thomas Layton of San Jose State University.

Over the next couple of weeks, I completed the survey of the 1980 timber sale. It was a valuable experience in understanding how selective the Indians had been in the use of redwood areas. They largely avoided the lower lying areas and concentrated on the ridges which provided them easier movement between inland and coast as well as a somewhat more mixed forest. In particular, one would find tanbark on the ridges, but not in the low areas. I was often surprised to find beautiful flats down near the river that showed no sign of having been used by the Indians for camping.

The survey area was often very steep and difficult terrain, but there were some nice rewards in terms of patches of wild rhododendron, a 40 foot waterfall and a hidden grotto that made things interesting. Those were the days when we often worked alone without even a radio for

communication. Fortunately, I didn't have any particular problems, but would have been up the proverbial creek if something untoward had occurred. I recall having little faith in the old clunker of a truck I had checked out from the State Garage. I especially distrusted the tires and had to repair the right brake/turn signal light myself. When I finished up the survey on June 6, I held an exit interview with Henry Land (Forest Tilley being away that day) and returned to the office in Sacramento to complete my report.

On June 17, 1980 I was off to Mountain Home State Forest to do a survey for a timber sale. On my way I stopped at Fresno State University to check records and met with Dr. Dudley Varner and Ms. Kathi Cursi who were in charge of the Archaeological Clearinghouse located there. I then continued on to Mountain Home State Forest and met with Forest Manager David Dulitz and Assistant Forest Manager Norman Benson. Dave Dulitz took me on an orientation tour of the site and showed me a rock outcropping with BRMs and two "Indian Bathtubs" identified as CA-TUL-575. These peculiar features have proven somewhat enigmatic over the years and various scholars including George W. Stewart (1929) and William J. Wallace (1993) have weighed in with their own interpretations of the use. I put forward the possibility that they may have been used by Mono people who had come across the Sierra from the east to harvest acorns. They may have used them as cookers for processing quantities of acorn mush, however, Bill Wallace has questioned this theory, so I think it is still uncertain.

Next day, I began a reconnaissance of the old Enterprise Mill (CA-TUL-814H) site and the Mosquito Pond. I was surprised to find that in spite of a good flow of water and an abundance of sugar pine and redwood in the area, no prehistoric sites were located in the project area. Therefore, the main sites were historic ones dealing with the logging history of the area. One particular historic feature was something known as the "California Tree" (now the California Stump, CA-TUL-815H). This tree was supposedly cut down by promoter John McKiernan in 1889. The stump stood 7 feet tall and measured approximately 72 feet in basal circumference.

My visit to the site coincided with my own dissertation study of the Indian use of pine nuts in California. Dulitz noted how the squirrels would regularly gnaw off the large sugar pine cones that would come crashing down to the forest floor. Dulitz would often collect these to be used to gather seed specimens for the Forest Research Lab at UC Davis. Dave said that he would get a royal scolding from the squirrels who had done the hard work, but it sure beat having to climb the tree himself.

My last project with CDF also occurred at JDSF. On October 28, 1991 I drove up to Fort Bragg to help with an historical sites evaluation. I met with Forester Jim Hordyk. Hordyk recommended I get a copy of a book by Ted Wurm titled *Mallets on the Mendocino* that described railroad logging on the Mendocino Coast by the Caspar Logging Company. The next morning, Hordyk oriented me to various locations in the forest. I soon found that many of the old camp sites were remarkably ephemeral and were largely clean of artifacts. I did come across a number of can scatters, but many of them were fairly recent piles donated by the local population. Many of the cans had been thoroughly blasted by people who like to bring their guns into the back country and blaze away. I soon found that one of the problems with photographing in the woods was the remarkable darkness. Even ASA 400 film was not effective in the early morning and late afternoon.

In my search for various sites I began by attempting to confirm the locations that Mark Gary had previously located in this same area within JDSF. I got help at times from people like Camp

Host Robert Allen (stationed at Camp One) and from Forester Tom Larsen who told me about a large dump site in the Three Chop Ridge area that had not been included on the Gary map. One evening I called a retired forester named George Williams who had appeared in an old photo of the Hare Creek Trestle. George suggested that for details of this site that I contact Forester John Griffen.

On another day, I ran into Forest Manager Forest Tilley who helped by pointing out the location of two gravesites. When I spoke to him again on my way out on November 1, Tilley confirmed that several of the bridges along Hare Creek had actually been built by CDF in the late 1950s or early 1960s even though they looked older. He explained that in the early days CDF had hired some old-timers who had worked in the Forest with the CCCs and so their construction methods were consistent with the older style which could confuse a latter-day researcher trying to date certain structures by their “style.”

This later research ultimately resulted in a paper given in a symposium at the Pasadena Society for California Archaeology (SCA) meetings organized by CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster in 1992. It was titled, *Historic Railway Logging at Jackson Demonstration State Forest*.

I was fortunate to work with several really fine people at CDF in the early years of the Archaeology Program. I even had a brief shot at the job Dan Foster has so ably filled over the past couple of decades, but at the time I was still trying to complete my dissertation at UCD and did not want to take on full time employment until I had it behind me. In retrospect, I would say that CDF was fortunate to get Dan.

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**Gerrit L. Fenenga, Ph.D.**  
**Associate State Archaeologist - CDF**

One day during the spring of 1999 I received a phone call from Dan Foster asking if I was interested in applying for a position in the Archaeology Program at CDF in Sacramento. I had known Dan since we met as teenagers on an archaeological project during the early 1970s and he must have heard through the grapevine that I was dissatisfied with my position on the faculty at California State University Bakersfield and was searching for employment elsewhere. As I remember that call, I was less than enthusiastic about this proposition, primarily because I had had some previous experience working as a public agency archaeologist with the BLM and the USFS and I was not especially interested in moving from the world of academic archaeology back to the world of cultural resource management (CRM). Dan was very persuasive, however, informing me that this was a “very good job” and promising me that I would have plenty of field time and would not be tethered to a desk. He described the nature of the position to me in what I have since learned is typical CDF jargon using program titles and various acronyms that I was not familiar with at the time. I tried to get him to explain the job to me in plain English, and eventually decided that it wouldn’t hurt to apply in the event no better employment opportunities presented themselves.



Gerrit Fenenga

The position Dan offered was that of archaeologist for CDF’s Cost-Share Programs, principally

the California Forest Improvement Program, which at that time was well funded and expected to grow. I filled out the required State employment forms and a short time later was asked to schedule an interview. As things turned out, the date of my interview coincided with the date of birth of my son Jacob and the interview was conducted over the telephone since I could not make it to Sacramento. I recall little of the discussion since I had virtually no sleep for three days due to my wife Janel's prolonged and somewhat difficult labor. To this day I think that the interview team must have given me a break, because the other candidates must have performed better than I for that portion of the application. I also like to think that my family increased not by one that day, but logarithmically as I indeed became part of the larger CDF "family." As things have turned out, Dan was right. He was offering me "a very good job" and one which has not slighted my academic interests at the expense of management-driven archaeology.

The nature of the Archaeology Program at CDF is unique in many aspects from cultural resource programs in other agencies and is both intellectually challenging and rewarding. Not only is there rarely a dull moment for any of the CDF archaeologists, but none of us find ourselves confined to the typical oppressive office environment of that of many of our sister agency colleagues. I doubt a better job exists than that of walking around the woods looking for archaeological remains, and then having the satisfaction of knowing that those we find are likely to be protected for the benefit of future generations. My own role in the Program has changed somewhat over the five years I have now been with CDF. At first I was to act as the archaeologist for CFIP and other land owner assistance programs, as well as to participate in our Archaeological Training Program. Given that I had an educator's background and an interest in teaching archaeology, the latter role was a natural choice for Dan to exploit my service. Within a short time, however, I found my position had expanded into also being the archaeologist for the Urban Forestry Program, the State Forest Program, and the Timberland Conversion Program. I had statewide responsibility at that time and found myself commuting like a truck driver juggling projects in Trinity County one day, Tuolumne County the next day, and San Diego County on the next. Whereas this was fascinating to me as a California archaeologist, it was logistically complicated and inconvenient in many ways. This fact, together with issues surrounding the State budget, led to Dan reorganizing the entire Archaeology Program so that today each of us now oversees the archaeology in each of the different CDF programs within a specified region of the State. As such, I now am involved with much of my time in Forest Practice like the other CDF archaeologists, and they each now review archaeology in our other programs. The exception to this is our Archaeology Training Program, where I serve together with Linda Sandelin as Lead Instructor, and the Timberland Conversion Program in which I still am the sole archaeologist. Under our new organization, I am the archaeologist for the central Sierra Counties from Sierra County on the north to Tuolumne County on the south. Because this territory overlaps into both the formal Northern and Southern Administrative Regions of CDF, I often refer to myself as the "Mother Lode Archaeologist" for CDF to describe the region my responsibilities now cover.



Gerrit Fenenga teaching archaeology at Keystone Site near Ukiah in 2003.

Before I came to CDF I thought I had a reasonably good sense of how CRM was practiced in

California and elsewhere in the United States. I had been around practicing archaeology since before the establishment of early modern resource protection legislation such as NEPA, NHPA, and Nixon's Executive Order 11593 pertaining to federal properties, CEQA, and other authority in California. I had worked as an archaeologist for the first private cultural resource management firm in the United States (Archaeological Resource Incorporated, Inc.) and had both experience and formal cultural resource training with two federal (BLM and USFS) and one state agency (DPR). I also had been involved with contract work for a number of other entities including NPS, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and CalTrans. In addition, I had worked at various times with the archaeological programs at a number of academic institutions including CSU Long Beach, UC Riverside, and UC Santa Barbara. I received formal training at UC Berkeley where I earned three degrees in archaeology, and I had taught archaeology in the California Community College system at Chabot College in Hayward and for nine years served on the Anthropology faculty at CSU Bakersfield. I had even developed and taught courses specifically on CRM, as well as related topics such as California Archaeology and Historical Archaeology. However, when I was hired by CDF I was startled to learn there was a whole world of CRM of which I was totally unaware. That world was CRM as practiced under the unique program developed by Dan Foster at CDF.

There are a number of reasons why the Archaeology Program at CDF developed in a unique and different way than that of other public agencies. Some of these include the fact that CDF works largely on private rather than public lands which it administers and manages, the fact that we have no analytical facilities such as a laboratory or any curation facilities, our role in regulation primarily through the Forest Practice Rules as defined by the Forest Practice Act (FPA) of 1973, and the way our Archaeological Training Program certifies Registered Professional Foresters and other resource professionals to conduct archaeological work in a paraprofessional manner under the guidance and review of CDF's professional archaeological staff. Together, these conditions have acted to require CDF to develop a different approach to CRM archaeology and have resulted in a system which finds, documents, and protects more cultural resources annually than any other public or private agency in the State. In addition, I suspect (although I haven't collected data to prove this point) that implementation of our Forest Practice review process provides the majority of fiscal support for more than one of the California Historic Resources Inventory Information Centers. These are an essential part of historic preservation in California and would never survive under the budget supplied by the State Office of Historic Preservation which directs and manages them.



Gerrit Fenenga with a portion of the Archie Brown artifact collection.

I am not the only practicing archaeologist in California with a lack of knowledge about the nature and effectiveness of the Archaeology Program at CDF. I served for three terms on the Executive Board of the Society For California Archaeology (SCA) and during my tenure heard a variety of negative comments about both CDF and Dan Foster expressed by other members of the Board. Specifically, these centered around two topics. First was the use of an archaeological training program to certify non-archaeologists to practice archaeology. The second related to continual lobbying by several individuals to promote Dan for one of the annual awards given by the Society to recognize outstanding achievement in California archaeology. In retrospect, and

with the advantage of having now worked within the CDF system, I have come to understand these criticisms much better than I did in those days. The first issue involves little more than a self-centered concern on the part of certain individuals who practice archaeology in the private sector that they might be missing out on some potential contract dollars, coupled with a lack of understanding of the manner in which individuals certified under the Archaeological Training Program are policed by the professional archaeological staff at CDF. The second issue was simply the fact that a number of professional archaeologists who had been exposed to the program had realized its significance and they honestly felt Dan was due just recognition for having developed it. Dan never did receive an award from the SCA and in recalling this story I clearly remember a conversation I had with Fritz Riddell a short time after I came to CDF. Fritz, who was one of the great patriarchs of California archaeology, told me at that time that Dan was “the most important archaeologist in California.” Fritz was a wise old man who in his sixty-odd years of experience in California archaeology had seen a lot and realized that the program that Dan wrought was far better than the system that he had developed as the first California State Archaeologist.

I have described some of the circumstances that have resulted in why the Archaeological Program at CDF evolved in a unique manner, but I have not provided much evidence for how the approach used at CDF is distinctly different from that of other regulatory agencies. This difference begins with a conceptual basis that what archaeologists are documenting and protecting through the environmental review process is not really the geographic locations that we refer to as archaeological or historical sites, but rather it is the scientific information that these locations contain. This information is not only important, but it belongs not to the individual landowner so much as it does to the People of the State of California. This concept is implicitly stated by the significance criteria utilized to evaluate cultural resources as defined in both CEQA and the Forest Practice Act. Operating on private land with little or no resources for evaluating individual sites through the more widely known Section 106 process used by the Federal government (or those modeled after it, such as CEQA), CDF has adopted a completely different strategy for conserving cultural resources.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, when an archaeological site is discovered it must be evaluated to determine if it is a significant resource. This evaluation process is not fully standardized, but basically involves investigating each site through archaeological excavation and analysis with the resulting data assessed in a comparative way against other such resources. This is a costly and cumbersome process. CDF’s approach is conceptually different, is less costly, and is more elegant. Using the Forest Practice Act or CEQA significance criteria, all archaeological deposits are assumed to contain “information important in prehistory or history” (CEQA) or “information needed to answer important scientific research questions” (FPA). In other words, in order to destroy an archaeological site, one must prove that the site is not significant, rather than the reverse. This method achieves the same goal as does the Section 106 or the CEQA process, but does so in a more economic and simple fashion. Coupling the CDF approach with a general “flag and avoid” conservation policy results in less costs to landowners during timber harvests or other activities that might impact resources while maximizing their protection and conservation.

Archaeology is a complex field with many different dimensions. Unlike other fields of science, it is what analytical archaeologist David Clark once described as “an unempirical empirical discipline.” This statement was made in reference to the fact there are many different ways to do archaeology. CDF has exploited this aspect of the field by involving people with many different backgrounds and experiences and encouraging them to participate in the process of site

discovery, documentation, and interpretation. The goal of this approach has been primarily to find and protect cultural resources, but also it has contributed greatly to educating a wide variety of individuals to the nature and importance of such resources. The program developed at CDF to deal with cultural resources is not perfect because things do get missed and sometimes fall through the safety net established by our environmental review process. The Archaeology Program itself is under constant review and revision as efforts are made to improve its ability to contribute to historic preservation in California. An example of this is seen in recent efforts that have been made to reduce damaging impacts that can potentially affect resources during fire suppression activities. Firefighting is an important aspect of our agency, yet only recently have we begun to aggressively address this issue in terms of its potential impact to significant cultural resources. Two important steps that have been made in this area include systematic documentation of the kinds of negative damaging effects that do occur when sites are burned and/or impacted by fire suppression, and secondly to make a concerted effort to educate firefighters to recognize, avoid, and report archaeological discoveries during the course of conducting their other activities. Initial movement in this direction has shown remarkable success and CDF archaeologists are encouraged by the progress we have seen in a very short period of time.

In this essay, I have chosen to emphasize and focus on the unique nature of cultural resource management at CDF in contrast to that of other public agencies. I have not addressed interesting anecdotes or significant discoveries that have occurred as a result of the program, or many other things I could have discussed. My own particular interest in archaeology centers a great deal around the epistemology of the discipline, that is to say how we know what we know about the past rather than what we specifically know. Archaeologists engage in a lot of theorizing and interpreting, often with little regard for the realities of the nature of the subject they are studying. I am of the opinion that theories are only as good as the data upon which they are based. Much archaeological interpretation is not well founded, and therefore consists of little more than speculative scenarios about past human behavior. Archaeology begins with archaeological sites and too few archaeologists realize how important it is that we find and accurately document these before we leap-frog ahead with “proving” our pet theories. Archaeology is a statistical science which requires that adequate sampling be applied before analysis takes place and interpretation follows. Although it may not seem very glamorous, the basic work of finding and accurately recording archaeological sites is more important in the long run than any thing else we do. CDF trained Registered Professional Foresters in this sense contribute a great deal more to the discipline than the “research” of many purported professional archaeologists. CDF is to be commended, if nothing else, for the considerable contribution it has made to the field of scientific archaeology by its policies and programs that annually result in the discovery and documentation of hundreds of archaeological and historical sites.

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## Dan Foster

### Senior State Archaeologist - CDF

I am the manager of CDF's archaeology and historic preservation programs. My office is at CDF's Sacramento Headquarters and my duties include policy development, staff supervision, and program administration. I was first hired by CDF in December of 1981 and have been here ever since. In 1992 I was appointed by CDF Director Richard Wilson as CDF's Historic Preservation Officer. That job gives me additional responsibilities for managing CDF's historic buildings. I am really pleased to have received such a fine collection of articles, written by friends and colleagues from their own unique perspectives; they have made a valuable contribution to this volume. My article is a personal recollection of past events that led me to choose archaeology as my desired profession, and how and why I chose to come work for the California State Department of Forestry. An objective summary of the history of this program is presented in the other chapters within this volume. The other articles within this chapter, written by friends and colleagues from their own unique perspectives, have made a valuable contribution to it. This present article is a personal recollection of the events that led me to become an archaeologist, and how and why I came to CDF.



Dan Foster

My first exposure to California archaeology occurred during the summer of 1971. As a 15 year-old high school student I participated in a two-month-long archaeological dig along the Fresno River east of Madera. The excavations were conducted by the California State University Long Beach (CSULB) and partially funded by the National Park Service. My brother John Foster, an anthropology graduate student at CSULB at the time, invited me to join the crew as its youngest and least experienced member. Our salvage archaeology project studied numerous prehistoric and historic sites soon to be lost by the construction of the dam for Hidden Reservoir (now called Eastman Lake) and the inundation of the foothill country behind it.

The Hidden Reservoir archaeological project was led by CSULB Professor Frank Fenenga and most of the 60+ crew members were either his anthropology students or their guests. We occupied a series of undeveloped camp spots along a mile-long stretch of the Fresno River pretty close to where the dam is now located. My brother John and I shared a camp directly adjacent to Professor Fenenga's, which gave me the opportunity to talk to him quite a bit. Frank was a wonderful, friendly man with an engaging personality that endeared him to all his students.

Early on during the dig, after one of his lectures at the midden site being excavated, I asked him a question that reflected my complete ignorance of both California Indians and of archaeology in general. Had he not answered it the way he did I might

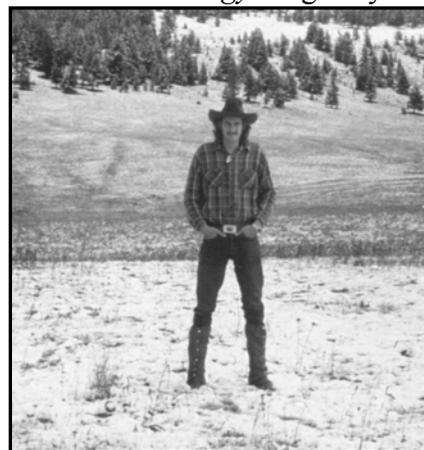


Dan Foster (standing far left) at Hidden Reservoir, 1971.

well have become an accountant, a chicken plucker, or an engineer, anything other than an archaeologist. Looking at a small ground-level exposure of granite bedrock containing three perfectly symmetrical holes, I asked Frank if those holes were made and used by the local Indians to “secure their teepee poles.” It sure looked like they would have worked well for that. Frank made certain not to embarrass me for having asked such a dumb question, explaining instead that California Indians didn’t build teepees – those were Plains Indians that did. Then he went on to describe how Chuckchansi Yokuts houses were built. He had me sit down next to him so we could carefully inspect the ground surfaces within what I know now to be bedrock mortar holes. He explained how the mortars were used and how such use contributed to the dark midden soil that surrounded the feature.

In addition to California Indians and salvage archaeology, Professor Franklin Fenenga also taught me the correct way to treat people working as a team. Through Frank I met several other leading California archaeologists such as Dr. William J. Wallace and Dr. Clement W. Meighan, both of whom would later help my CDF archaeological program in numerous ways. I also first met Gerrit Fenenga, Frank’s son, on the Hidden Reservoir project. He was 19 in 1971, and vastly more knowledgeable about archaeology than I was, having grown up at the foot of the master. Little did either of us know that some 28 years later he would join me here at CDF. Frank Fenenga became a lifelong friend and would later serve CDF as an instructor in several archaeological training courses. After his death, I was able to partially repay his kindness and the debt owed him for originally getting me into archaeology by helping to get a memorial volume published at UC Berkeley in his honor.

The archaeology bug bit me very hard at Hidden Reservoir, and the experience convinced me that my future lay as a professional archaeologist. After completing High School in 1973, I moved to Turlock so as to attend California State University Stanislaus (CSUS). I studied physical anthropology and human evolution under Carol Carson and archaeology under L. Kyle Napton. In the fall of 1975 I took a class entitled *Field Methods in Archaeology* taught by Dr. Napton; I was one of only 7 students. On the first day of the class the others had a discussion - considering the possibility of turning this class into a semester-long archeological field expedition, doing survey and excavation work in Nevada and Montana, and asked me if I was interested in joining them. After having just plowed through six hours of Basic English, Calculus, and other terribly boring courses, I said “Hell Yes - When do we go?” We left two weeks later. Just time enough to drop out of all of our other courses for that semester, and for Dr. Napton to change this field course into four courses worth 16 semester units. We conducted surveys on our way up to Montana - looking at Lovelock Cave and other world-class sites in Nevada, standing wickiups in Yellowstone, and Bison-Drive sites in Paradise Valley on the Yellowstone River. But the majority of time was spent excavating a terrific site on the DuPont Ranch near Avon, Montana, site #24-PW-340.



Dan Foster surveying in Montana, CSU Stanislaus archaeological expedition, 1975.

Not content to survive as a starving student, I also began my career as a state archaeologist in the winter of 1975, working for Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). This was as a crew member on the archaeological excavation of the Monument Mesa Site (CA-SDI-222), a San

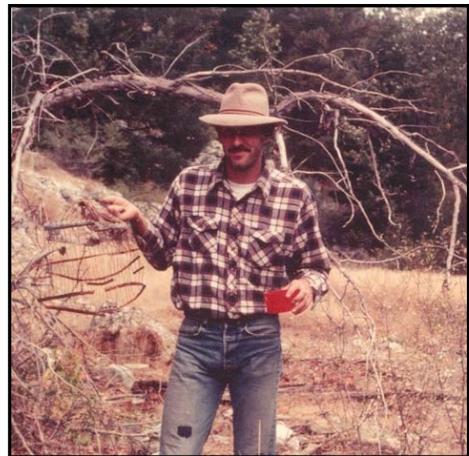
Dieguito-period site located on a coastal terrace on the Mexico-U.S. border.

Back in the '70's, CSU Stanislaus was on the semester system but offered an unusual one-month-long winter semester between the two large ones. Some students just took the month off, but others used it to focus on a favorite class. A full load for the winter semester was one class (4 units) but classroom and lab instruction was scheduled for 6 hours every day. Some classes were entirely out in the field. During January 1976 I participated as a student archaeologist-crewmember on the archaeological excavation at site CA-SDI-222, Borderfields State Park, under the direction of Jeffery Bingham. With Dr. Napton's support, a special class was created for me, in which I was assigned to compare and contrast the archaeological field methods practiced by the California State Parks programs with those practiced by CSU Stanislaus. This was also my first exposure to public agency archaeology and to cultural resource management, for the work completed at this state park unit was mandated by CEQA preceding major day-use facility and landscaping development.

I completed my B.A. in Anthropology in 1977 at Stanislaus State, having been encouraged every step of the way by Dr. Napton. He is a brilliant archaeologist and it was my very good fortune to have received such excellent field training in archaeological research methods from him. He is still teaching at CSUS and has been a contract archaeologist for CDF for over 17 years. After graduation, I went back to work for DPR as a seasonal archaeologist. For the next thirty months, I participated in a series of surveys and excavations throughout the California state park system.

In August of 1980 I changed from state to federal employ, accepting a position as a seasonal archaeologist on the Beckwourth Ranger District of the Plumas National Forest. I moved into the barracks at the Mohawk Ranger Station and stayed there for six months. Although my actual supervisor on the Plumas was a forester, my work was also overseen by the Forest Archaeologist. This person was a good archaeologist but, if he had a fault, it was his habit of always taking a confrontational approach when cultural resource management issues were involved. He trained his US Forest Service district archaeologists to follow this practice, which included secretly guarding the locations of sites, even from those USFS foresters and sale administrators that needed to know where they occur so they could ensure protection. On the Plumas National Forest, the federal archaeologists were not encouraged to make efforts to educate forest staff regarding cultural resources, or to recruit their assistance.

Consequently some of the Foresters and Timber Sale Administrators began to develop markedly hostile attitudes towards archaeologists, viewing all of us as obstructionist pariahs. During my first week on the job I witnessed a Timber Sale Administrator violently throw a chair across a room while yelling "God Damn Those Archaeologists" at the top of his lungs. Curious to find out just what had motivated that display, I learned that he had just gotten in a bit of trouble for authorizing the harvest of a huge pine tree from within the boundary of a known archaeological site, in spite of recommendations contained in the Archaeological Reconnaissance Report that the tree be left standing. This particular fellow knew how to recognize an archaeological site and did not believe the tree was within a site. Looking at



Dan Foster recording a historic site on Plumas National Forest in 1980.

the sale area sometime later, although there were a few basalt flakes nearby, I didn't think the site extended to the tree either, and I would have approved its harvest, if it was directionally felled away from the actual site.

This incident, and the attitudes that surrounded it, had a profound effect on my later career. I learned that foresters and archaeologists can teach each other many things about the woods, and that archaeologists and foresters can become powerful allies for each other by developing a cooperative working relationship based upon mutual respect. Many foresters have a genuine interest in prehistory, history, and archaeology, are well-skilled in field reconnaissance, can read the landscape, and with a little training and encouragement, can provide valuable assistance to the archaeologist. This approach was not realized on the Plumas – which was a mistake. When opportunities came to me later I was not going to repeat them. I was going to develop partnerships with foresters and recruit them to help find and protect sites.

It was during my time with the USFS that I developed a career-long interest in how archaeology could be included within the overall management of California's forestlands. Despite the confrontational climate I encountered upon beginning work as a federal archaeologist, I discovered that I enjoyed working with foresters: we had common goals, we loved working in the woods, and we wanted to protect forest resources. I also discovered that professional foresters were not trained to recognize archaeological sites and features found in the woods, and that significant damage to cultural resources sometimes resulted during projects overseen by foresters simply because these resources were archaeologically invisible to them. At the same time I realized that many archaeologists were just as lost in the forest setting as were foresters mystified by archaeology, and the germ of an idea that would chart my career in later years was born; if I could ever somehow make foresters of archaeologists or make archaeologists of foresters, then I could really make a difference in my chosen field. The most important lesson learned was that cooperation gets you much farther than unnecessary confrontation.

In February 1981 I left the Plumas National Forest, moved to Sacramento, and accepted my first permanent job in archaeology - working once again for the California Department of Parks and Recreation as a State Archaeologist I at the Sacramento Headquarters. This was another great job, in no little part because this is where I met Fritz Riddell, who would become my mentor and life-long friend. I learned many things from Fritz that would later help me establish a program at CDF. He opened many doors for me and introduced me to many archaeologists that have become firm friends; for example, it was Fritz who introduced me to Dr. Brian Dillon at UCLA, who would later come to help expand my CDF archaeological training program and serve as its longest-running instructor next to myself. More important than perhaps any other of his many talents was Fritz Riddell's ability to "sell" archaeology to those ignorant of its very existence, or even to "sell" it to those opposed to it on emotional or intellectual grounds. Fritz was famous for his knack of converting potential archaeological adversaries into archaeological allies, and, through working closely with him for many years, I believe that I too have managed to become proficient at this important skill. In fact, when the late Don Miller (founder of the USFS Archaeology Program in California) once told me how much my personality and style reminded him of Fritz, I considered that to be the finest compliment ever given to me, and still do.

At Parks I began to work on a series of archaeological projects within several state park units, including surveys at Big Basin, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (CRSP), Plumas-Eureka Mine, and excavations at the Franklin House in Old Town San Diego. My assignment at CRSP was to support DPR's prescribed burn program and I worked closely with Dr. Harold Biswell. I recall

this experience as my first need to “sell” archaeology, to justify its role in state government, and convince park officials of the need to protect cultural resources in the development of operational burn plans. This was also my first exposure to CDF.

Like many Californians, I had never heard of CDF up until this time, and knew nothing about what the agency did. For their part, CDF did not have its own archaeology program, instead making use of state archaeologists on staff at DPR through a series of annual contracts. My brother John did much of this work, and in the the final year (1981) it was Jim Woodward that was assigned exclusively to work on CDF projects. One day while surveying in the East Mesa of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park I met CDF Forester John Gray who had positioned himself with a CDF engine and crew on a ridge top at the park’s eastern boundary. He wanted to be prepared to respond to a potential escape should DPR’s controlled burn get away. John was intrigued to meet a state archaeologist and see some of the archaeological sites I was finding. We had many lengthy discussions on how these sites should be managed during controlled burns, and I came to learn much about CDF. I knew I would enjoy working at CDF if ever given the opportunity. I found that CDF’s area of responsibility covered some 30 million acres of California’s privately owned range and timberlands, including most of the state’s foothill country and all the non-federal timberland, where literally thousands of unrecorded sites were waiting to be discovered. I realized that any person fortunate enough to work as an archaeologist for CDF would have practically the entire state of California to work in, and that most of the land parcels under CDF’s jurisdiction had never before been surveyed for cultural resources.

Although I had hoped to embark on a career as a state archaeologist working for the California Department of Parks and Recreation, issues of alleged nepotism forced me to start looking for work elsewhere. My brother John, a supervising DPR archaeologist, was under attack by a disgruntled archaeologist who claimed that I had been unfairly hired instead of him. The allegations weren’t true, but both Foster brothers realized that it would be better for our careers if only one of us were employed by state parks: so, having less seniority, I left. Meanwhile, my good friend Jim Woodward was wrapping-up his CDF assignments and told me about an archaeologist position being established there. Jim thought that CDF and I would be a good fit for each other and I had already decided that CDF was the place I wanted to be. I wanted the chance to develop an archaeology program to support commercial timber operations and controlled burns across those millions of acres of private land.



Dan Foster’s first office at CDF - 1982.

When DPR chose to discontinue the annual contracts that provided archaeology services for CDF, the agency successfully completed a Budget Change Proposal (BCP) which added one permanent fulltime State Archaeologist II position to its workforce. We have Cliff Fago and Brian Barrette to thank for preparing the BCP that created this first archaeologist position. Jim Woodward probably would have been offered the job but he had already decided to go back to DPR. His CDF boss, Audley Davidson, asked him who on the State Archaeologist II list might have the right mixture of abilities, enthusiasm,

and attitude to be successful. Jim told Audley about me, and told me about the CDF official that would be making the decision. Even before the interviews, I went over to the fifteenth floor in the Resource Building to meet CDF Staff Chief Audley Davidson, and told him how much I wanted this job. One of Jim's last assignments at CDF was to complete an archaeological survey of a timber sale area at Boggs Mountain State Forest (BMSF) near Clear Lake, and Jim asked me if I'd like to go with him. I took a week off work to volunteer on this project. Jim let me help him survey, record the sites, and write up the report so I could show CDF the kind of work I was capable of doing. In retrospect, both Jim's recommendation and my eagerness must have made a positive impression on CDF.

The interviews were held during the fall of 1981, and more than a dozen qualified candidates were interviewed. When asked to explain why I thought my experience and training would allow me to successfully perform CDF work, I discussed my recent survey at BMSF and presented a copy of my report. I remember Audley's long telephone call to me in December 1981 during which he engaged in small talk for what seemed like a half hour before he finally broke the suspense and revealed the Department's decision. With his words "Well, you're it" I was welcomed into the CDF family that day.

The CDF Director at that time was David Pesonen, and the Deputy Director for Resource Management was Loyd Forrest. I was assigned to work for the newly created California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) under Audley Davidson, although my direct supervisor was Forester III Tom Randolph. In these early years I did little work for Forest Practice. My duties were to



Dan Foster reviewing a THP near Boonville in 1997.

provide archaeological support for the CFIP program, for timber sales on State Forests, and to provide training for CDF staff. My only involvement with THP review was to make field inspections at confirmed sites, but more times than not these site visits took place after such sites had been clobbered by logging. CDF did not believe sufficient authority existed to require THP applicants to complete cultural resource surveys to locate and protect significant sites during plan development. It took several years to accomplish this. It required field visits and damage appraisals with an assessment of how the damage could have been prevented. Eventually the state decision makers came to realize the inadequacies of forest practice rules, and deficiencies in CDF's review and support staff. This led to the creation of CDF's certified surveyor program in 1991 and from that day on every THP in California then contained information about cultural resources and how they would be protected.

I take great pride in knowing that my efforts, and those of the outstanding colleagues I have worked with, have changed the way professional forestry is now practiced in California. Cultural resources are now given full consideration as an important part of the wildland and urban landscape we are responsible to manage. One of the accomplishments I am proudest of is having found and persuaded some of the most talented archaeologists in the state to come and work with me at CDF. My very good friend and colleague Richard Jenkins has been at CDF the longest, and he has made Northeastern California his own special research province to the benefit of all. He has also become a leader in this program and has taken us in several new and

exciting directions. My great friend, the late Mark Gary, was a dominant force in the archaeology of California's North Coast Ranges, and CDF lost one of its most unique figures when he left us so abruptly. Linda Sandelin delivers the program to places previously not well covered such as to the contract counties, the CDF Academy, fire personnel, and to THP review in the Southern Region. She ranges tirelessly all over the entire southern half of the state to support CDF projects and protect cultural resources. More recently, Steve Grantham and Chuck Whatford have moved from the State Office of Historic Preservation to become successful CDF archaeologists in the North Coast Ranges, and Gerrit Fenenga does a terrific job as instructor in CDF's statewide archaeological training program and covering three CDF units in the Mother-Lode region. I have several enlightened CDF administrators to thank for creating these additional archaeologist positions which strengthened our program and brought it to a new level. These are Ken Delfino, Ross Johnson, Jerry Ahlstrom, Steve Jones, Norm Cook, Duane Shintaku, and Dean Lucke. Truly, if the CDF archaeology program is something to take pride in, much of the credit goes to these outstanding and hardworking colleagues. And, I would also like to thank my brother John at DPR for his wise counsel over the years, and for dragging his gawky little brother onto that first archaeological site more than 33 years ago.



Dan Foster - 2003

My old colleagues at the Department of Parks and Recreation had warned me that the job at CDF would be rough, and had cautioned me that CDF lacked the sophistication to manage cultural resources. Boy, were they wrong! My acceptance of CDF's offer in December 1981 to become its first permanent fulltime staff archaeologist was the best decision I ever made. It led to an exciting, full, and rewarding career as a public archaeologist working for a terrific state agency. I take great pride in knowing that my efforts over the years have changed the way forestry is now practiced in California, and changed it for the better.

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### **John W. Foster** **Senior State Archaeologist - DPR**

I look back with great fondness on my years spent working with the Department of Forestry. I was a shiny new state archaeologist with Parks and Recreation when one of my first assignments in about 1977 was to help support a new CDF program for the identification and protection of archaeological sites. It was an extremely exciting time because I was assigned to a multi-disciplinary Task Force whose charge was to evaluate the effectiveness of a newly passed Forest Practice Act. That took me all over northern California to see logging operations and sometimes archaeological sites as part of a team dispatched by the Resources Agency.

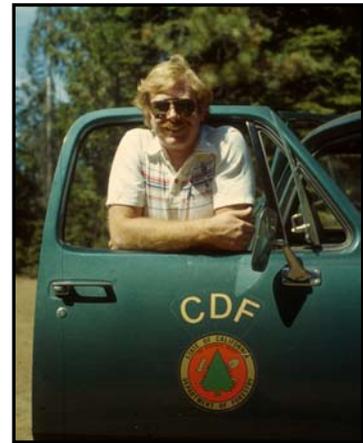


John W. Foster

One impression stays with me from those years and has been reinforced many times since: CDF's foresters are the most professional regulatory and management people I have ever worked with in State government. They really do care about balancing how the forests are managed, resources are protected and wood products are produced. I always knew I was interacting with professionals, and that my professional opinion was "valued" in CDF. I worked as a specialist but found foresters as a group to be highly interested and receptive to understanding how ancient societies made use of forest lands. I was privileged to conduct the first cultural resources training for CDF starting in 1977, learning as much from the students as they did from me. What I started as a one-day orientation class has become (through the efforts of my brother Dan and his dedicated colleagues) a model training program for resource professionals. It is the finest cultural resources training class in State government, and a must-do for serious resource people.

I want to briefly highlight three examples from my experience with CDF that are worth noting.

The Worm and the Bald Hills In the late 1970s the expansion of Redwood National Park was being proposed along Redwood Creek, called the "Worm." Arcata Redwood Company was the landowner and they had filed THPs for harvest of trees from the slopes above the creek to the margin of the Bald Hills. Groups opposed to logging were pressuring CDF to not approve those plans, and among the issues raised was archaeology. So I was dispatched to the area with instructions to identify and map significant archaeological sites, so they could be protected. Working with CDF foresters, I found some significant Chilula sites, and interesting historical features. These have since become part of a Historic Landscape designated by the National Park Service and open to public appreciation within an expanded Redwood National Park. The system worked; there was a legitimate public concern, and CDF did a good job in addressing it.



John Foster on a CDF assignment in 1979.

Legal Consequences of Archaeological Damage to Site CA- MEN-1631 In 1979 I was part of a team that evaluated THP 1-79-224M on Georgia-Pacific (G-P) land in Mendocino county. In the archaeological reconnaissance, two sites were discovered, mapped and recorded. They were encompassed in a Special Treatment Area, agreed to by the applicant, and provisions were made to fell the trees away from the archaeological deposits. This planning effort was wasted, however, when Men-1631 was destroyed by tracked vehicles which bladed up lay-outs for several large redwoods within the Special Treatment Area.

The case was prosecuted and went to court. The District Attorney and CDF worked very closely with me and with Milton Marks of the Northwest Indian Cemetery Protection Association (NICPA) and Yurok Tribe to explain the consequences of this error and the heritage damage done. On October 30, 1979, G-P was found guilty of violating Section 4591 of the Public Resources Code, a "substantial deviation from the THP." Although a minor violation, it was, I believe, the first time archaeological site damage had been cause for such a verdict with respect to timber harvests in California.

That wasn't the end of it. Under pressure to avoid a civil action by NICPA, G-P agreed on

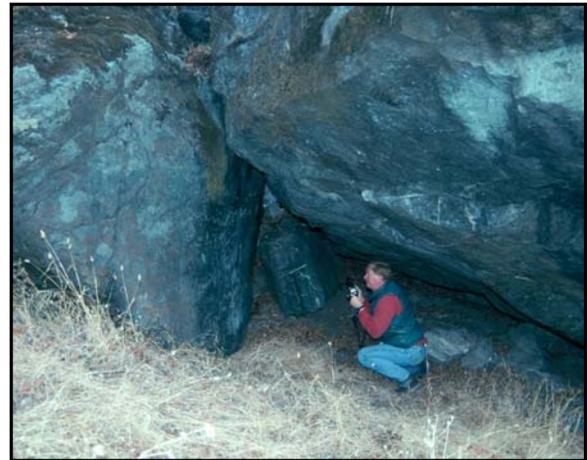
January 15, 1980 to an Order of Probation issued by Judge Orr of the Long Valley Justice Court. The Order contained provisions by which archaeological sites needed to be inventoried, recorded and protected during timber harvest operations over the subsequent three years. This was a landmark decision inasmuch as it clearly set forth the landowner's responsibility for protecting archaeological sites on private land. The message was sent: these heritage sites are important, they have value, and if they are damaged through negligence or accident, there will be legal consequences.

Lost Petroglyphs at Slakaiya Rock One of my most enjoyable collaborative efforts with CDF involved working in 1993 with my brother Dan to record a significant petroglyph site on the Eel River in Trinity county. We would have never had that opportunity without the diligence of Dave Drennan. Not only did he painstakingly search for the site for several years while he performed preharvest inspections, he finally "found" the site, and remarkably, he obtained the owner's permission for formal documentation. In my mind, Dave epitomizes the outstanding dedication and professionalism of CDF. Without his efforts, the Slakaiya Rock petroglyphs would still be officially "lost."

This elaborate Wailaki inscription was first noted in 1913 by a US government engineer and reported to Dr. A.L. Kroeber of the University of California. Kroeber passed on the information and location to his graduate student, Pliny Earl Goddard, who passed it along to other researchers as well as the compilers of the first archaeological inventory records for the state. Somewhere in the process, the location of Slakaya Rock or TRI-001 became confused and the site disappeared from official records. It remained officially "lost" for 80 years. Finally, during a THP inspection, Dave Drennan rediscovered the main panel in a protected rock enclave near the Eel River. He organized the survey team to document this feature, and bring

life back to the ancient site. A highly accurate and scaled illustration of the main panel was made. This work has brought credit to CDF and to Dave Drennan for finding and preserving it.

In looking through my meager CDF files from 25 years ago, I find many examples of early steps taken to bring cultural resources into consideration when regulating timber harvests. In 1980, for example, we struggled to insure that photographs could be taken in the course of identifying cultural resources in a THP area. That's right!! CDF's Director had denied a THP because the inspectors and specialists (including the archaeologist) were not allowed to use cameras to record their findings. It was a struggle to find the right balance, and we were sensitive to the fact we were working mainly on private property, but slowly we established the public's interest in



John recording petroglyphs at Slakaiya Rock Panel 1 in 1993.



Slakaiya Rock petroglyphs, CA-TRI-1.

protecting heritage sites for the benefit of all citizens.

Finally, in 1981, it was time to encourage CDF to develop their own program and end their reliance on DPR to provide archaeological expertise. With considerable sadness, I made a recommendation to Parks that the 5 year inter-agency agreement not be renewed. It was time for CDF to develop their own program, hire their own specialists, and integrate cultural resources into their mission and scope. They have done so and I take pride in my early role in that process.

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**Jill K. Gardner**  
**Assistant Director, Center for Archaeological Research**  
**California State University, Bakersfield**



Jill K. Gardner

When Dan Foster asked me to contribute to this volume, I was not sure exactly what to say. After all, most of the work that the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at CSU Bakersfield has done for CDF is in the administration of about 11 annual contracts with CDF which provide part-time archaeologist positions at several CDF offices. These contracts, however necessary, I dare say no one on earth (at least no archaeologist) would consider the least bit interesting or intriguing as a subject of commentary in this chapter. However, after discussing it with my colleague, Bob Parr, I decided that we did indeed have some interesting projects that could be included in this volume.

The CAR and CDF have been working together for over 15 years. Beyond the administration of contracts, we have also conducted survey work for various CDF projects, such as those associated with Vegetation Management Programs, California Forest Improvement Programs, Forest Stewardship Projects, and Timber Harvesting Plans. Much of this survey work was performed along with Jack Ringer of the Kern County Fire Department as part of the planning stages for prescribed burns in the county. While many of the projects we have done for CDF have taken place in Kern County, we have also conducted work for them in the counties of Fresno, Madera, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, and others.

Several of these projects culminated in the identification and recordation of some interesting archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historical. The one that stands out in my mind, perhaps because it is one of the few CDF projects for which I have actually conducted fieldwork myself, is the Dillonwood Grove Site on the western slope of the southern Sierra Nevada in Tulare County. The fieldwork was conducted in the summer of 1996, and the site consisted of a lithic scatter composed of obsidian flakes, some milling tools, and a few flaked stone tools. Based on obsidian sourcing and hydration, protein residue analysis, and a sample in-field debitage analysis, the site was interpreted as a temporary camp associated with seasonal hunting and/or gathering forays into the mountains by lowland people perhaps as long ago as 1,800 years. But the real reason the site stands out in my mind is the "raging bear" incident. One of our students was holding the stadia rod for mapping purposes, and inadvertently encountered a black bear. I don't know who was more frightened - the student or the bear - but the sight of this young man dropping the stadia rod and running at the speed of sound right through my lithic analysis unit is not one I am likely to forget.

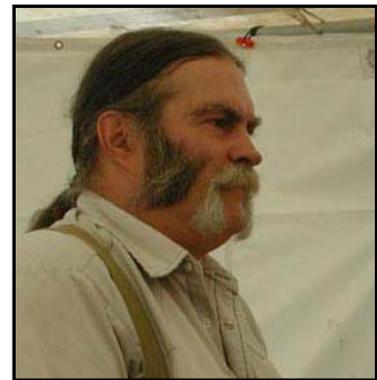
Other projects illustrate the diversity of the work we have done for CDF, such as the Battle Mountain Ranch VMP in Tulare County, conducted in 1999. The two sites that were recorded there are believed to be associated with a group of Yokuts Indians who retreated to this area to defend themselves against local militia and U.S. Army forces during the Tule River War of 1856. Another example is the inventory of two historical can dumps at Enterprise Mill and Galena Mine Camp at Mountain Home Demonstration State Forest in Tulare County, the purpose of which was to determine whether they were contemporaneous with historical operations in and around the sites. Yet another example is the assessment of the Tollgate VMP in the Tehachapi Mountains in Kern County, where seven prehistoric milling sites were recorded, along with the Tollgate Lookout Tower. Rock art has also been recorded during our work with CDF, as evidenced by the Stevenson VMP project in Kern County, where a pictograph was discovered in Caliente Cave.

These are just a few of the projects we at CAR have completed over the years that we have been part of the CDF "family." Working with Dan and some of the CDF contract archaeologists has been such an enjoyable and enlightening experience. I applaud their efforts to ensure that the cultural resources of California receive fair and equitable treatment in the planning process, and I truly look forward to a continuing relationship with the folks at CDF.

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**Richard Gienger**  
**Environmental Protection Information Center**

I start this account that relates to archaeology and CDF with a brief and simplified story about the founding of Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. This gives a context for my main story. At certain times events pertaining to the more recent history of Sinkyone Wilderness Coast will be referenced to give some perspectives to the main account.



Richard Gienger

In 1975 the California Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) bought the Bear Harbor Ranch, about 3500 acres along the Pacific Ocean in the northwest corner of Mendocino County. The local community breathed a sigh of relief because the ranch had almost been purchased by a developer for a newer version of Sea Ranch. Ostensibly the community would have benefited by helping to build the mansions of the wealthy on small plots, and the wealthy would have the run of that section of spectacular coast.

High hopes for comprehensive protection and restoration of the area were somewhat dashed shortly afterward, when the Department of General Services brought in 500 head of cattle to make money for the state while DPR decided how to classify and name the new park unit. The cattle swiftly and adversely impacted the riparian areas, knocking over the alders and fouling the water. Removing the cattle was one of the first major issues that engaged the public. It wasn't until around 1978 that the cattle were finally removed.

The Parks & Recreation Commission classification and naming hearing took place in Fort Bragg in September 1977. A fair number of people traveled from the area to witness and testify. At least half of the crowd were "back-to-the-landers" with assorted older people and officials making up the balance. Speaker after speaker gave eloquent testimony as the beauty and

heritage of that coast -- stressing both the natural and cultural heritage, wishing to honor both the land itself and the Native American ancestors and descendants of that land. That articulation of the intertwining of those values continues to be relevant today.

The Parks Commission combined its Usal and Bear Harbor acquisitions into a single project and discussed the naming and classification of its new park unit. Of the classification alternatives defined by DPR that could allow both traditional hunting and fishing, while preventing motorized exploitation, was the Wilderness classification. Up until the last speaker, all had supported wilderness classification. The last speaker, an older gentleman unknown to most of those present, initially was expected to articulate the case for motorized access and unfettered recreational use -- for no one else had argued that case as had been expected. As it turned out he was the most eloquent spokesman for Wilderness. He was William Penn Mott, former California Parks & Recreation Director under Governor Ronald Reagan, who had focused state interest on the Coast from Rockport to Capetown in the late 60s and early 70s.

DPR Director Cahill spoke against wilderness protection, and the public was chided by Commissioner Ida Berk, from East Palo Alto, for hoarding such a grand resource from urban California. The Commission finally passed a resolution classifying the unit as a park with the provision that large areas would be set aside as wilderness as the planning and growth of the unit progressed. The naming of the park was postponed until October 1977 at Asilomar -- in deference to Commissioner Vivian Hailstone who was not in attendance. The two prominent suggestions were "Black Sands", by Ida Berk, and "Sinkyone," by an Indian man in honor of the ancestors and descendants.



View of the Sinkyone Wilderness.

Lo and behold, in October, the Commission with Hoopa Elder Vivian Hailstone present and with the support of Ida Berk, voted to name the unit Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. One Commissioner voted against that naming, citing the ambiguity of Wilderness and State Park. To our minds the naming officially and appropriately intertwined the Natural and Native heritage.

It was a long and continuing struggle by tens and hundreds of people, in many venues, by many organizations, for many years to achieve a semblance of protection and respect for the Sinkyone Wilderness Coast. Over 7,000 acres of land were acquired in December 1986 to add to the protected area. About half of that went directly into Sinkyone Wilderness State Park (SWSP) and the other half became InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness in the early 1990s.

The struggle continues today as Parks & Recreation is in the midst of finally doing the General Plan for SWSP. 1980 legislation authored by former State Senator Barry Keene provides that Sinkyone Wilderness State Park becomes part of the California Wilderness System upon completion of the General Plan. The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council is actively planning and implementing their plans on their generally upland holdings.

Back in 1977 -- at the same time that the Parks & Recreation Commission was passing motions that affected the Sinkyone Wilderness Coast, Georgia-Pacific Corporation (G-P) was bent upon, and engaged in, relogging the isolated rugged coast and liquidating any surviving stands of Old Growth Redwood and Douglas fir. A Timber Harvest Plan (THP) was being reviewed by CDF

in September 1977, a plan to remove all the remaining Old Growth in the “Little Jackass”/“Little Wolf Creek” Watershed. [That became known as the Sally Bell Grove Watershed.] In the early 1960s, photos seem to show that almost all of the small watershed was still Old Growth. Boise-Cascade Corporation, one of G-Ps predecessors, logged parts of the watershed, but there still was around 300 acres of Old Growth remaining in the watershed.

CDF convinced G-P to clearcut the watershed in two or three stages rather than taking all the Old Growth at once. An 80 acre clearcut and a forty acre clearcut were separated by what became known as the Sally Bell Grove six years later. The steep watershed -- canyon, really -- surrounds

a beautiful cove and a rocky point call Mistake Point. The 1977 THP was a heavy blow -- much was on steep ground which had never before been entered for logging.

A lot of active research, writing, and interaction with a variety of agencies commenced in earnest by a coalition of Sinkyone Wilderness advocates. One of the main focuses of research and learning was the history and pre-history of the indigenous people of the area and region. When many “back-to-the-landers” moved to the area in the late 1960s and early 1970s, many were interested in finding sustainable and sane models for living in that place.

The present evident model of depleted forests, buried streams, and skid trails everywhere at a stone’s throw didn’t seem to look very viable. There was a conscious look to the millennia of indigenous relationships to the land. Locally, at the short-lived Briceland Store, a U.C. Berkeley monograph by Gladys Ayer Nomland called *Sinkyone Notes* was available and copies were widely purchased and read. It included the story of Sally Bell, a Sinkyone survivor of a massacre at Needle Rock, north of Bear Harbor. She and her husband Tom Bell lived into the 1930s at Four Corners, often traveling to Briceland and Westport. Local author, Ray Raphael’s second book, *An Everyday History of Somewhere*, focused on “everyday” peoples’ relationship and survival with the land, starting with the Sinkyone -- and included an interview with an “old timer” whose life had been saved at birth by Sally Bell.

Research was ongoing in the King Range, north of Sinkyone Wilderness, by archaeologists and student archaeologists. That work was widely followed and communications established with archaeologist Valerie Levulette, Bill Hildebrandt and others. A deeper awareness of the history and pre-history of the area was growing.

In 1978 or so G-P filed two more THPs along the Sinkyone Wilderness Coast. One was for upslope areas, mostly in the North Fork Wolf Creek Watershed, between the old town site of Kenny (headwaters of Usal Creek) and areas leading to Bear Harbor. The other THP was for an extensive area in the ridgetop valley of Waterfall Gulch Creek (a North Fork Usal Creek tributary) and included 2/3rds of the Old Growth knoll adjacent to the 1977 THP on the south and extended into the Wolf Creek Watershed on the north.

By luck and fate, I and my family, found ourselves leasing the Needle Rock House for most of 1978. There were three gatherings, one large, that were held there during that year. The gatherings included people from the North Coast in general, and from Humboldt and Mendocino Counties in particular. Topics of interest were far ranging, but protecting the Sinkyone Wilderness Coast was emphasized.

During that time a small group embarked on a hike from the Bear Harbor area up to the proposed THP area around Kenny. Those on that hike that I can now recall were King Range/Sinkyone advocate Mel Lynn and his son Thorin, Sonoma County Sierra Club activists Sue Estey and Julie Verran with her daughter Katherine, and myself with my 5 year old son Maceo. As we clambered up toward the THP and Kenny, Katherine all of a sudden found a perfect obsidian arrowhead. We hadn't gone many more yards when Maceo found a perfect chert arrowhead. It was a seminal moment for all of us. All of a sudden we were struck with the reality of the Sinkyone living on this land for 1000s of years. The site spoke to generation after generation of preparation for the hunt -- the abundance of elk and deer and sustenance of the people.

We returned in the dark to the Needle Rock House stumbling and sliding down the steep slopes from the Usal Road Ridge. The next day the necessary steps were discussed and began to be undertaken. Jim "Deerhawk" Ekedahl took the site issue to the Mendocino Archaeological Commission. G-P forester Jere Melo assured the Commission that operations wouldn't begin until protections for the site and/or other sites were established. As far as I know operations commenced without adequate evaluations or protections. Sometime during that period Val Levulette registered the site we had discovered.

Several people scouted out the other THP in the Waterfall Gulch area. The whole area appeared to be one extended site -- acorn preparation tools were everywhere. We argued with CDF and the archaeologists that got involved with this plan, but only four discreet areas were given site protection. Several years later the larger extent of the site was conceded, but the upshot with the THP was that at least one of the four designated sites was bulldozed for a pad to soften the fall of an Old Growth tree. DPR Archaeologist John Foster, working under contract to CDF, who inspected and verified the destruction, reportedly was advised by G-P forester Melo that he would never be allowed on G-P land again.

This site destruction resulted in charges against G-P for site destruction. There were two or three hearings in Judge Orr's Court in Leggett. I missed the first hearing, but was told that G-P was somewhat apologetic, saying that it was a mistake -- the site hadn't been flagged for fear of pot hunters disturbing the site. Apparently there had been no communication with the Licensed Timber Operator (LTO) either. By the last hearing, which I attended, G-P was getting surly and making comments about getting artifacts into brown paper bags as soon as possible.

The Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association was represented at these hearings by Million Marks and Walt Lara Sr. This was very heartening in a bad situation. Letters were sent to the court encouraging required consultation with Indian representatives for all operations which might impact heritage sites. Unfortunately the court didn't go that far, but the terms of penalty and probation did include the requirement for archaeological surveys to be done in probable areas in the entire G-P "Usal Unit", which contained at that time about 40,000 acres -- from near Pierce to Leggett, and between the South Fork Eel River and the coast. This was good, but too often the results were that previously disturbed sites were disturbed further or obliterated.

Contentions continued as more G-P THPs were proposed and carried out. Communications with the Native American Heritage Commission were started. Jim Deerhawk and I went to the local Indian organization, XIT (Crossing of Indian Tribes) at Alderpoint. They were informally supportive of Sinkyone Wilderness protection, but felt constrained by members or relatives employment at the L-P mill that was operating at that time in Alderpoint. After the closing of

the mill XIT became the Wailaki Aboriginal Society which still meets from time to time.

Legislation relative to Sinkyone Wilderness was passed in 1980 as mentioned above. Then Assemblyman Doug Bosco got \$3.2 million allocated for acquisition which made the issue real and actually ended up being the largest portion of funds that made the purchase happen in 1986. Field trips happened from time to time. One typical sidelight was that G-P argued for a long time over terms of a lease for a coastal trail until Robert "Man-Who-Walks-in-the-Woods" Sutherland pointed out that G-P had agreed to an easement in 1975 as part of the conditions for approval of a THP near Usal.

Things came to a critical juncture in 1983 when G-P filed a THP for what became known as the Sally Bell Grove. It was the last straw, and all that had been learned in the years before was brought to bear on that THP. It's quite a story in itself that is too long and complex to related here. The short of it was that the Environmental Protection Information Center, the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), Wailaki Fred "Coyote" Downey, Robert Sutherland, and Richard Gienger sued for a Writ of Mandate against the California Department of Forestry (& Ross Johnson in his official capacity) and Real Party Georgia-Pacific Corporation. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs included Sharon Duggan, Jay Moller, and Michael Solomon. The Old Growth grove was named the Sally Bell Grove to honor Sally Bell and indigenous peoples. Non-violent civil defenders stopped operations twice in the Grove -- the second time with help of a Stay issued by the California Appeals Court. The Mendocino Superior Court had ruled against the Plaintiffs but the case was appealed -- and a Stay was in effect from the fall of 1983 until the Appeal Court made its ruling for the Plaintiffs in the summer of 1985, which overthrew CDF's approval.

There were four parts to the Appeals Court ruling: (1) CDF failed to consider cumulative impacts; (2) CDF failed to adequately consult with Native American; (3) CDF failed to assure the citizens of California that the Native American Cultural Heritage was being protected; and (4) CDF failed to issue their Response of Comments in a timely manner. The first three parts of the ruling remain in contention to this day. Part of the mission of several people involved in this is to see that remedies inherent in this decision are finally implemented.

Part of the irony of the EPIC v. Johnson case (the Sally Bell case) was that up until that decision CDF was insisting that logging in the Sinkyone Wilderness was not a Native American issue. Indian people that helped to make the issue were many. Bill Wahpepah, Tom LeBlanc, Dennis Jennings, "Coyote" and others were key during the early 1980s. Native American involvement has been unbroken in real life time, and has grown in an "official" way from September 1977, and continues to grow into the future.

While the Appeals Court was pondering its potential decision, a number of people including "Coyote", Ricardo Tapia, and Priscilla Hunter helped to start the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council (ITSWC). In a general sense it is a consortium of Indian Tribes from Hoopa to Hopland. In a specific legal sense it is composed of approximately 7 federally recognized tribes in a non-profit organization. Negotiations began to take place amongst various stakeholders, especially after Trust for Public Land acquisition in 1986, and the ITSWC pressed its case for the upland acres of the acquisition that Mendocino County wanted kept in "multiple use". In about 1994 the ITSWC purchased title to the upland areas of the 1986 acquisition.

After the Sally Bell decision CDF began to slowly try to comply with the decision. As regards cumulative impacts, it took about six years to get an inadequate checklist in place. Cumulative

impacts remains an unresolved high-profile issue.

CDF, which had been trying to come to grips with the archaeology and Native American Heritage issue at the time of the EPIC v. Johnson decision in 1985, stepped up its efforts to improve its process. An agreement was forged with the Native American Heritage Commission to have some sort of interim consultation process until more formal rules and procedures could be established. Harvest plans received more attention regarding protection of archaeological sites, but a more rigorous and formal process wasn't in place until 1991.

The 1991 rules package was quite contentious with a lot of arguments over the determination of significance of a heritage site -- what factors applied and who would be involved. The time for passage of the rules package was extended to provide for more review by the Native American Heritage Commission. No satisfactory and functional consultation process was established for Native Americans in the harvest plan review process.

In 1997 and 1998 the archaeology rules were amended and the amendments went into effect in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Certain improvements were made, but no ongoing and workable process was attained to assure Native American involvement in the review process -- in the field, or through written or oral communication. Exceptions to these shortcomings usually involve active participation by larger tribes that have people with a designated responsibility for environmental and cultural review. One shortcoming, that was chronically aggravating to Native Americans and others, was the lack of a regional map which would clearly show the location of the proposed plan. The Board denied the inclusion of such a simple and yet vital request in the rule amendments.

The latest archaeological rules changes were established by the Board of Forestry in 2002, and which went into effect in 2003. CDF put together a pretty comprehensive package that tried to address significant problems, such as bringing the program into compliance with CEQA. One of the new requirements for such compliance was to notify Native Americans of sites that were found during the review process -- not just notification at the start of plan preparation, or if a site is discovered after plan approval.

Another highlight of the latest rules package was the inclusion of a regional map clearly locating the project area. It was amazing to me and others that such an obvious need, so simply met, was resisted by the Department and Board for over 12 years -- and finally included as "essential".

There is so much left to be done -- issues to follow through on with the assurance of meaningful Native American consultation and participation. The Native American Heritage Commission is the responsible agency in California for protection of California Indian cultural sites. Fulfillment of their responsibilities has often been made difficult through lack of interagency communication and through lack of adequate resources. The legislature has become involved in trying to correct these difficulties, and others, and several bills have come close to passing that would overhaul the consultation and site protection process in California.

The former Native American Advisory Committee to the Board of Forestry has been reconstituted as the Native American Advisory Council to CDF. Some good work has been done over the years, such as a brochure describing the protection process as regards harvest plans, but more work remains -- especially that which increases ongoing and effective consultation on heritage and cultural matters.

As previously stated, some large tribes, and a few others, have been able to develop -- in conjunction with CDF and other agencies -- a consultation and cultural protection process that works. There are large areas of California private and state forestlands where the process isn't functioning adequately. While archaeology, *per se*, done by CDF and private foresters has greatly improved over the last two decades -- much of it is completely separated or isolated from those it pertains to the most, California Indians.

The Department of Fish & Game has the responsibility and capacity to inspect harvest plans that may adversely affect fish and wildlife resources -- and DF&G is often present on inspections of such plans. The Regional Water Boards have the responsibility and capacity to inspect harvest plans that may adversely affect water quality -- and WQ is often present on inspections of such plans. The Native American Heritage Commission, listed individuals and entities, and sovereign tribes have the responsibility to protect cultural heritage sites -- but are usually rarely present on inspections of harvest plans that contain such sites. Until this problem of consultation, participation, and authority is corrected, the CDF archaeological program will fall short of legal and ethical success.

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**Mary A. Gorden**  
**CDF Contract Archaeologist**

My exposure to CDF's Archaeology Program has been as an outsider. I am an educator with a particular interest in rock art conservation and preservation. I teach archaeology to elementary students for the Tulare County Outdoor Education program. I assist Dr. John Pryor in Continuing Education classes in archaeology and history at CSU, Fresno. I serve as the Society for California Archaeology Education Chair. I worked with BLM and Southern Sierra Archaeological Society to establish and run a volunteer site monitoring program for the Bakersfield Office. The Fresno Archaeological Society, Bay Area Rock Art and the Kern County Archaeological Society support this monitoring project. Currently I am working part time for CDF Archaeologist Linda Sandelin out of the CDF office in Fresno through one of eleven contracts funded by Sacramento and administered by Dan Foster through a series of annual contracts with CSU Bakersfield.



Mary Gorden

My first contact with CDF was in the early 1980s when I met Dan Foster. He was engaged in a cooperative effort that included professionals, local landowners, and fire departments, which resulted in the formation of Coalinga Archaeological Research Group (COALARG). The purpose of the organization was to pursue interests in the archaeology of the Coalinga area. COALARG was so successful that it spawned Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group (TULARG) and the Fresno Archaeological Research Group (FRESNARG). I was involved with the latter two groups. Members of these groups catalogued private artifact collections, recorded sites, shared research and published newsletters.

The detailed recording of the Cupule Point Site near Coalinga by Foster and Betts and other COALARG members has been significant event in my career development. I have used the story of the tragic destruction of this site by an illegal rock quarry operation and CDF's role in

assisting Fresno County Sheriff's Office in the investigation and prosecution in teaching and public lectures many times over the years to illustrate several points. First, ignorance can be a big factor in site destruction. Second, sites cannot be replaced once they are destroyed. Third, historic and archaeological sites are protected by law. In this case, photographs of boulders at the recorded site led to the identification of the boulders at a Coalinga apartment complex. Because it happened in the southern valley, people in the area can readily identify with the site. The fact that the recordation of the site allowed the perpetrators to be caught, shows the value of site recordation.

Through the years, CDF archaeologists have contributed to the public and professional community through presentations and articles. For example, Dan Foster gave a program to the Fresno Archaeology Society. The CDF web site also has articles available on various topics that are available to the interested public. CDF archaeologists have participated in professional organizations by giving papers at annual conferences. John Betts' drawings have made a significant contribution to the archaeological and rock art record. John and Dan also worked with the Friends of Sierra Rock Art in recording and conserving rock art sites, such as Wabena Point.

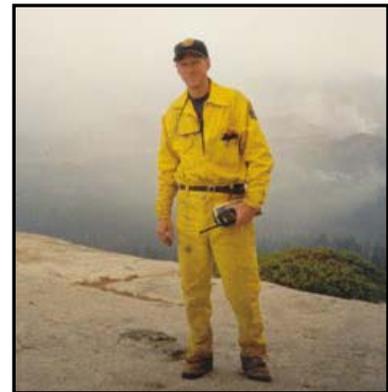
CDF is one of the government agency contributors to the Rock Basin Research Project sponsored by the Southern Sierra Archaeological Society. The goal of this research is to amass existing site reports, record sites, and conduct research on rock basins (the so called "Indian Bathtubs") in the Southern Sierra. Linda Sandelin has been involved in compiling basin site information. She has participated in several basin recording sessions.

CDF archaeologists have made a concerted effort to reach out to the public. The Archaeology Program has furthered archaeology conservation and knowledge out of proportion to its size.

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### **Steve Grantham** **Associate State Archaeologist - CDF**

When I joined the CDF Archaeology Program staff in 2001, I did so with an eye on the opportunity to do historic preservation at a local level, and I wanted to work in the woods. For seven previous years I reviewed from an office chair thousands of compliance documents for the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) in Sacramento. After 13 years in the business of cultural resources compliance review, I really wanted to get back to my roots. I basically felt a little detached from my profession, and wanted to get back. At OHP I would only read about archaeological sites and I almost never got to look at them. I started in Humboldt County in the mid 1980s and my first job out of college was with the US Forest Service. Finding and recording sites and chasing fires in the forests of the Sierra Nevada were my first jobs. I wanted to get back.



Steve Grantham

Ten years of college, both graduate and undergraduate anthropology work in the California State University system prepared me for a career with the State of California as an archaeologist. With that background, I have been able to work as an archaeologist for CalTrans, OHP, and the CDF, as well as in the consulting arena. Over those handful of years my career's focus, and not necessarily by choice, has been my ability to navigate the swamps of the cultural resources

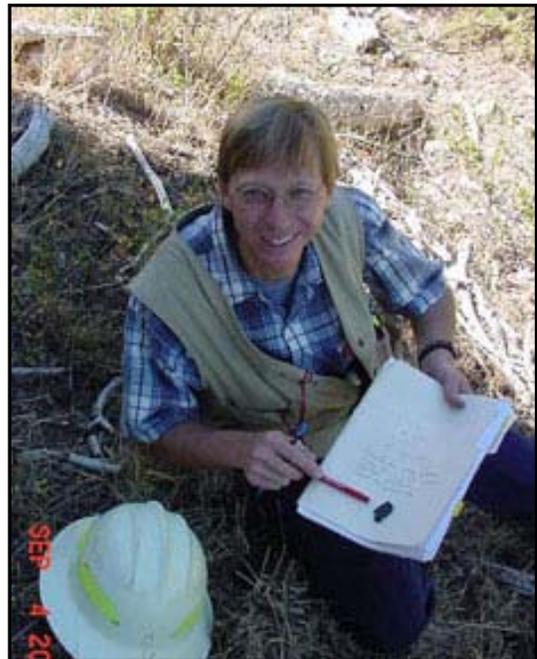
regulatory process.

That first year with the CDF was a lot of fun. I was assigned to the Humboldt-Del Norte Unit in Fortuna, California. I was out of the office environment and out in the woods. I got to see properties in my daily fieldwork that most people would pay to see. I had always suspected that Humboldt County possessed some pretty nice archaeology. Indeed, sites I was seeing on preharvest inspections were impressive. It was great to be back in the woods. I would have moments, when I would sit on my ATV, and take in some of the views overlooking this beautiful place that I live and work and just feel blown away. What a cool job.

A resource professional working for the world's largest fire department has drawbacks as well as opportunities. That first summer with the CDF's Humboldt-Del Norte Unit, I experienced the loneliness and boredom of a fire season when most of my forestry colleagues were away on fire assignments. I was here, they were gone, and forestry related work came to a grinding halt. Foresters would come back from fire assignments, share their stories, and my mouth would water. By the end of that summer, I resolved to take whatever training I needed, to get in on next fire season's action.

During the summer of 2002, I took on the Unit's 67-hour Basic Fire Fighter I Course, as well as the Incident Command System series of courses. The training was time well spent. That same summer, both Richard Jenkins and I had ample opportunity to represent the CDF Archaeology Program on the fireline at two major incidents. At both the McNally Fire and the Pines Fire, Jenkins and I teamed up to spend nearly 100 person days actively involved in fire suppression, site protection, and rehabilitation work. We worked with dozers going "direct" and with Native Americans doing rehabilitation after suppression. The work was hard core and pretty darned exciting. We were tired and dirty, but it was the most fun I had had at work in a long time. The summer of 2002 fire season revealed that the CDF should evaluate its approach to archaeological site protection during campaign fires in the state responsibility area. A number of archaeological sites were damaged with direct and indirect strategies on the Pines Fire.

Jenkins and I were successful in the 2002 fire assignments, as we seamlessly incorporated ourselves into the Plans Section at both McNally and Pines fires and became viable and important team members at both incidents. We had a positive influence, and provided valuable information to the Plans Section as well as folks on the ground fighting the fires. We discovered that with our fire training and our archaeological field skills we have abilities that are useful to equipment operators as well as others on the fireline. We began to jokingly refer to ourselves as the "CDF archaeological strike team." In fact when asked "who are you guys?" we responded that we were the CDF archaeology strike team. The battalion chief that asked didn't even know that the CDF had archaeologists, let alone a strike team. We thought that was pretty funny.



Steve Grantham recording a site in CDF's Humboldt-Del Norte Unit.

While it remains to be seen, Jenkins and I may have opened a window of opportunity for the CDF Archaeology Program during the summer 2002 fire season. Our presence on the fireline, in our CDF nomex, interacting with heavy equipment operators, battalion chiefs, fire captains and firefighters, most of who didn't even know CDF had archaeologists, spread the word of our work and why it is necessary. The feedback on our participation was largely supportive and positive. I think we were viewed as part of the CDF team and if all goes well our role will grow as will our team.

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**Blossom Hamusek**  
**Caltrans Archaeologist**

My first encounter with Dan Foster and the CDF Archaeology Program was as the Assistant Curator for the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Northeast Information Center (IC) at California State University Chico. Although I do not remember the exact day in 1984 when we first spoke, I will not forget the contents of our conversation. I was responsible for the curation of archaeological site records for eleven counties in northeastern California and as part of that duty I was in charge of reviewing all archaeological site records which were submitted by local archaeologists in order to assign them a state trinomial prior to entering the records into the statewide database. Being the young and dedicated student of archaeology that I was, I took my job very seriously and one of those jobs entailed checking all the locational information on each record and providing the correct UTM's if they were found to be in error. Of course, I would report these errors back to the submitting archaeologist so that they could include these corrections in their copy of the records. Well, one of those records with incorrect UTM's happened to belong to a Mr. Dan Foster who took some exception to having some young whippersnapper who did not know who he was correct his work (I think that the conversation went something like this "Do you know who I am?" – "Not really, but I do know that your UTM's weren't correct"). Needless to say, after that inauspicious introduction we began a working relationship that lasted until I left Chico State in June of 1995.



Blossom Hamusek

Between 1984 and 1990 my involvement in the CDF Archaeology Program primarily centered on the review of the aforementioned site records and calling either Dan or Rich Jenkins with the aforementioned "corrections" as well as -- starting in 1986 -- conducting record searches for RPFs for the various timber harvest plans which were located in our region. Although we would often groan at the sheer number of these new THP record search requests knowing that we needed to respond to the requests with a two week turn-around, the money was good as they say and the additional income from these requests helped to keep the fledgling ICs in the northern half of the state up and running at a time when our yearly operating budget from the State Historic Preservation Office was only two thousand dollars.

The fact that Dan and Rich have always been very supportive of the IC system and Chico State University Archaeological Research Program can not be understated. Dan always had a creative side to him when dealing with money issues and frequently assisted the ICs with their precarious funding status in these early years through various special contracts. Being as we had no money

to purchase supplies, Rich even once had the nighttime janitor at CDF headquarters collecting three-ring binders for us out of the trash so that we would have something to store the thousands of archaeological site records in. Some of those same binders are still in use almost twenty years later!

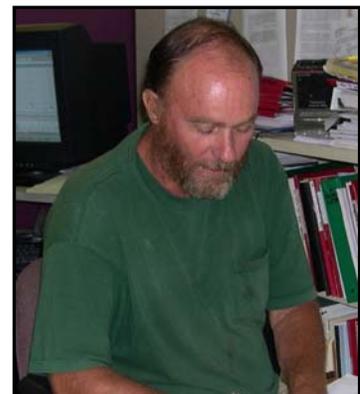
Beginning in April of 1988 my association with the CDF Archaeology Program changed from being that of a “reviewer” to that of a “doer.” During a routine field review of a Vegetation Management Project (VMP) near the town of Manton, in northern Tehama County, Rich encountered a Late Period Yana hunting camp that possessed a subsurface cultural deposit. Unfortunately, the identification of the overall extent and nature of the surface deposit was severely hampered by the fact that prior to the controlled burn, the entire site area had been impacted by heavy equipment under the consent of the CDF Forester in charge of the project. Although the Northeast IC had recommended an archaeological survey prior to any project operations, mechanical brush crushing and fire control line construction took place without the recommended survey resulting in the destruction of approximately 80% of the site. While it is all too easy to ignore mistakes that one’s own department has made, Dan and CDF acknowledged the breakdown in the review process and contracted with the Archaeological Research Program (ARP) at Chico State University to conduct an archaeological investigation at CA-TEH-1490 in order to determine the extent of the damage as a result of the VMP. This project served as a first for me – my first project being in charge of an excavation, my first experience at analyzing cultural materials from a site deposit, my first time producing an evaluation report, my first time dealing with rainstorms that fill your units with a foot of water overnight, and my first job-related sexual harassment at an isolated location by an angry CDF Forester.

Despite these “firsts” I continued to work with Dan and Rich as a contract archaeologist through the ARP until June of 1995. These projects, too numerous to list, have provided me with many memories, some good (e.g., recording prehistoric rock rings in Fandango Pass, being able to take my dog and husband [also an archaeologist] with me on surveys, seeing the headwaters of Spring Creek near Big Lake) and some not so good (having to justify the need for protecting archaeological sites on private land to very disgruntled foresters and land owners, dealing with numerous snakes, hornets, dense brush, two mountain lions, and the occasional bear trap set up by growers for unsuspecting surveyors in marijuana fields). I think that my experiences as a CDF contract archaeologist are not that different from the many others that have served in this same capacity. While not all of these memories have been necessarily pleasant, I have always thought that what doesn’t kill you only makes you a better archaeologist – right??????

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**Philip Hines**  
**Associate State Archaeologist - DPR**

I am an Associate State Archaeologist with the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Off Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, CDF and DPR entered into several interagency agreements whereby DPR was to provide CDF with cultural resource management personnel to assist in identifying and evaluating cultural resources for timber sales, acquisition of land for conservation camps, and construction projects at existing CDF



Philip Hines

facilities. I was fortunate enough to work on a variety of projects including an extensive cultural resource inventory of the historic logging features in the Jackson Demonstration State Forest, timber harvests plans, and land acquisitions for future conservation camps.

CDF produced a detailed report including the history of the Jackson Demonstration State Forest (Gary and Hines 1993), descriptions of the historic resources, and evaluation of the historic resources in terms of their significance under CEQA. The report is used by foresters when planning projects so they can avoid potentially significant cultural resources. The project was quite interesting from a cultural and historical perspective. The lumber was shipped by steamers. The initial logging occurred near the coast and moved inland as stands became depleted. Camp buildings were built on skids and moved inland on the same rail line used to transport lumber to the coast. Trash scatters at the camp and mill sites provide archaeologists with insight into how the loggers lived and how logging evolved along the Mendocino coast.

One of the more interesting experiences during the survey occurred when I locked myself out of the state vehicle along the entrance road into a nearby conservation camp. It had been raining so my clothes were pretty dirty. I walked into the conservation camp and borrowed a clothes hanger to trip the car door lock. As luck would have it, I had just popped the car door lock on the passenger side of a vehicle when a camp guard returning from town happened to drive by. My initial fear was the guard would assume I was an escaped inmate. He got out of his truck and asked what I was doing. I told him the story about how I had locked myself out and borrowed a clothes hanger from the camp office to break into the vehicle. He didn't question the story.

The most exciting find made during a CDF project on which I was involved occurred during a 160 acre survey for a proposed conservation camp south of Independence. Independence is located in the Owens Valley along State Highway 395 about 30 miles south of Bishop. We had recorded a dense prehistoric flake scatter during the last week in September 1990. We returned in late October to complete an extended Phase 1 (detailed) study. We set up several grids marked by units defined with string and nails and identified all of the artifacts in each grid to help identify different activity areas. We were taking the last of the equipment back to the car when the Native American monitor working with us picked up a piece of obsidian and asked if it was anything. My eyes got real big. It turned out to be the base section of a large fluted point suggesting the site had been occupied during the Paleoindian period some 10,000 years ago.

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**Mark G. Hylkema**  
**Associate State Archaeologist - Santa Cruz District - DPR**

During the mid 1980s while in graduate school at San Jose State University, I participated in many different CDF sponsored archaeological projects. I recall how exciting it was to go out on archaeological investigations in some very remote places, and sometimes I even got paid to do it. The Department of Anthropology allowed a few grad students to have access to a state credit card for fuel and a 1980 vintage gas guzzling white Chevy suburban with E-plates. That vehicle faithfully served those of us who were sent throughout Central and Northern California to conduct archaeological evaluations for timber harvests, complete field surveys for controlled burns, and participate in many other tasks through



Mark G. Hylkema

an interagency agreement between CDF and the university. Thanks to Dan Foster at CDF, Dr. Thomas Layton (my graduate committee chair) and the Chevy, it was a time when I could freely wander and conduct surveys and excavations in a variety of different geographic areas. Consequently, I saw many fabulous artifacts and a variety of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Unexpectedly for me, some of the more interesting finds were from the hinterlands of the central region of the Diablo Range. I conducted several different surveys in that region - all were related to range management projects involving controlled fires. I later synthesized the results of these surveys in an article published in the Proceedings for the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 6 (1993).

My first survey in the central Diablo Range involved a range management plan at the Carney Ranch, which was located in the uplands east of King City, north of Coalinga where several ephemeral drainages merge to form the headwaters of the San Benito River watershed. The ranch consisted of 5,800 acres with elevations ranging between 1700 and 4000 feet, which for the Diablo Range is a moderate height. The terrain was remote and consisted of steeply folded ridges interspersed with oak woodland, lodge pole pine and chaparral vegetation. Patches of open grasslands were scattered among the valley bottoms and stream terraces. Each of the many multi-directional ridges was separated by a canyon with a typically dry creek bed traversing its length. The poison oak and chamise, along with manzanita and other shrubs has progressively encroached on the upland grassy meadows, inhibiting browse for cattle. In order to remedy this, the rancher, Mr. Otis Carney sought a permit through CDF for a controlled burn. This triggered the need for the cultural resources survey which had to be done prior to initiating the burn.

In the heat of the summer of 1987 I embarked with the cavernous Chevy and brought along my friend and colleague, Jeffrey Hall to survey an area that neither of us had ever heard of before. Typically, when seen from the lowlands of either the San Joaquin Valley side or the Salinas/Santa Clara Valley side, the central and southern regions of the Diablo Ranges with their nearly tree-less low rounded grass covered hills present an arid and frequently forlorn impression. It surprised me to find that the interior uplands were well wooded with many springs and drainages, and yet was so sparsely occupied. Leaving Hollister on Route 25, just a little beyond the hamlets of Tres Piños and Paicines, homes or other ranch houses become few and far between. This survey was even farther south than the Pinnacles National Monument and was in an area virtually unknown in the archaeological record at that time.

Jeff and I piloted the suburban along an extensive dirt road leading from the paved route to the Carney Ranch house. The ranch "headquarters" was situated within one of the more broad valleys nestled between the surrounding hills. Five creeks meandered out of the higher regions and joined at the ranch house, which, as it turned out was built a hundred years ago right on top of a prehistoric cemetery. This became our first recorded site, SBN-155. Something about the region compelled me to feel that very "old" archaeological sites might be found in the vicinity. It did not take long to confirm this hunch as we readily observed cupule dotted boulders in the adjacent streams along with numerous hand stones and milling slabs, abundant primary and secondary reduction flakes of Franciscan chert, and fragments of human bone.

Otis Carney was evidently a very wealthy rancher; I believe that he mentioned he had formerly worked as a speech writer for President Ronald Reagan. Together with his wife Teddy they impressed me as being the very image of gentility and old California hospitality. Although they were in their 70s, they could still handle the management of a sprawling ranch and supervise the many non-English speaking ranch hands. Spanish rolled off his tongue in gentle tones when Otis

spoke to the workers, and they appeared to all get along very well. The interior of their house was immaculate and looked like it could have fit in at any upper-class urban neighborhood, which stood out in stark contrast to the surrounding territory visible beyond each window.

After looking over the tangle of topographic maps and establishing property boundaries, we departed from Otis and Teddy and set our sights on an area above the ranch behind some ridges that seemed to contain level stream terraces where we thought it might be possible to find surface indicators of archaeological interest. We found ourselves scrambling up very precarious jeep trails, and more than once I was thankful for the immense bulk of the suburban and its downward gravitational pull. Somehow we found ourselves in a high canyon that narrowed to a distinct precipice at its mouth with yet another valley some distance below the abrupt drop. As the road snaked into the upper canyon we found that it gradually broadened out beyond its mouth. It turned into a short, beautiful little valley and I could sense that something important was about to be found in this box canyon.



Picture 1. Surface collection from site SBN-156. Center object is half of a polished jade pendant.

No sooner did I park the truck and open the door than my sentiment was confirmed. Given the high carriage of the truck, when the door is opened one must necessarily look to the ground or risk dropping to a jolting stop on the earth's surface below. As I looked down I saw that I was about to step on a long red colored Franciscan chert knife with a blade measuring over 10 cm in length. A portion of the tip was missing, an indication that the blade had once been longer still. Skillfully knapped, it had a contracting stem, with two strange protruding tangs on opposite sides of the lower blade margin. It did not resemble any late period artifacts I had ever seen but did look like forms with an affinity to archaic south coast range archaeological assemblages. Before long we found many other points and bifaces scattered over the sparsely vegetated ground surface (see picture 1). These finds continued right up to the abrupt drop at the end of the canyon where the dry stream bed draining it plunged below through a narrow rocky gorge. During heavy rains when the stream would contain water, the gorge must make a spectacular flume into the lower valley, which was a couple of hundred feet below.



Picture 2. The dimensions of the neck widths and overall size of these points suggest big game hunting.

Surface visibility was very good and we soon plotted the site boundaries of what was to become site SBN-156. We noted that many of the points resembled those described in the 1960s for sites excavated during the construction of San Luis Reservoir (Olsen and Payen 1969) and at other sites along the foothill lowlands of the ranges eastern flank. At those sites they were assumed to be associated with archaic assemblages. They were also identical to types found at sites along the central California coast, particularly the Monterey Bay area. The Rossi Square-stemmed type (defined by Jones and Hylkema [1988:163-186]) is a robust, heavy-duty point form that has been dated at sites on the Monterey Peninsula, having a temporal span ranging in age from the end of the middle Holocene to the early part of the late Holocene (circa 2,500 BC to about AD

500). Picture 2 shows two Rossi specimens found during the survey at SBN-156.

At SBN-156 the Rossi points co-occurred with some other very large, wide side-notched points that are now known to have the potential to be older still. It was clear that we had found a place of significant antiquity. Another unusual find was a half of a highly polished circle of translucent green jade that had evidently been a pendant. It was so nicely made that had it not been broken it would have looked at home in a store selling jade jewelry. Other items included lots of good quality Franciscan chert debitage, some hand stones and a portion of a pestle. We documented the site and were very reluctant to leave because of the intense excitement that occurs when making such easy surface finds.

Returning back to the ranch, Otis and Teddy readily appreciated the discovery and it surprised me to hear that Otis had never seen such things up there before! It goes to show you how attuned to the ground just below our feet we archaeologists are. Fortunately, we were able to concur that the location of SBN-156 would not be affected by the proposed burn. Before we departed, Otis and Teddy suggested that I might want to attend one of their locally famous barbecues where many of the local ranchers might be induced to bring some of the artifacts that they had found on their ranches. That interested me very much because long-time ranchers frequently have interesting artifact collections. The opportunity came to fruition several months later, and at the Carneys' invitation my future wife, Linda and I showed up. As it turned out, many ranchers did bring their "arrowheads" having been encouraged by the Carneys who assured them that we would not confiscate their artifacts. Ranchers are often secretive about their resources- most have sites on their lands and suspect that outsiders will try to stop their free use of the landscape or have some kind of authority to take their things away. I have found that once you succeed in winning their confidence they will often go to great lengths to display their collections. On the day of that barbecue, Linda and I saw hundreds of points- and what struck us most was the fact that none of them were arrowheads, and none were obsidian. All of them were similar to those from SBN-156 and they included dart tips, spears and knives. Where were the late period markers for the Diablo uplands?

We wondered about the high frequency of these archaic heavy-duty points and the noticeable lack of late period markers. It was clear that hunting was an important economic pursuit and that it centered on some big prey species. Bedrock mortars were not uncommon nor were milling slabs and hand stones, an indication that a variety of vegetal foods augmented hunting. Given the possible range of animals that might qualify as eligible for such large chipped stone tools, elk or bears seemed like the principal prey species. I could imagine that the elk, lured into the uplands in late Fall when acorns were readily available on the ground, might have been expeditiously obtained by hunters driving them into the box canyons where they could use their heavy hunting weapons to dispatch the animals. Perhaps SBN-156 with its precipice at one end of the canyon served as a natural corral and slaughter ground. That would account for the abundant chipped stone tools scattered all over the place and the volumes of chert debitage. The milling tools probably indicate that women were also there, perhaps to help process the game while doing other culinary tasks. I should mention that my general impression of the terrain was that it was a deflating land surface, and the limited area of ashy dark loam soil containing the cultural deposit was no longer very deep. It did not appear to be a residential site, unlike SBN-155 with its cemetery located at a lower elevation. I could imagine that the ancestral Native Americans found the co-occurrences of elk and acorns to be very satisfactory.

Not too long afterwards, Linda and I were asked by Dan Foster to do another controlled burn

survey at a place called La Gloria Valley just north of the Pinnacles National Monument. This setting was also in an upland valley and was some twenty miles northwest of the Carney Ranch. Again after traversing the requisite jeep road the dauntless suburban took us to a bowl-shaped valley where we soon found boulders displaying cupule rock art and a few bedrock mortars. As I surveyed the small valley floor I pondered the question of elk hunting in the Diablo Ranges and thought about how Rossi points, found both on the coast and inland mountains, might be connected with the early cultural chronology proposed by D.B. Rogers (1929) for the Santa Barbara area. Rogers identified a three phase chronology where the earliest milling stone era was superceded by what he called the hunting culture, which in turn gave way to late period cultures (the Canaliño). The hunting culture, he proposed, was characterized by mixed milling tool assemblages and a high frequency of large projectile points. Unfortunately for Rogers, radiocarbon dating was not yet available and he could not accurately date these temporal components. As I thought about this I soon stumbled on yet another Rossi Square-stemmed point (see Picture 3). Like the others, it was well made from Franciscan chert and quite robust.



Picture 3. Rossi Square-stemmed point at La Gloria Valley.



Picture 4. Barbed contracting-stemmed forms.

Sometime shortly after this survey, Linda got a job with the BLM as their Hollister District archaeologist. Over the next several years she became intimately familiar with the Diablo Range and the reclusive ranchers. She examined additional collections and began to formulate a research goal for her Masters degree and often brought home numerous artifacts on loan from the ranchers. We soon discovered that the Rossi Square-stemmed type, in addition to another form characterized by short contracting stems with very pronounced tangs, were among the most common styles in the central Diablo Range. Picture 4 shows some of these barbed contracting-stemmed forms.

Given the propensity for brush fires to spread quickly and consume all tinder in its path, CDF must gauge the weather conditions very carefully before implementing a burn. Processing burn applications submitted by local ranchers and completing CEQA mandated cultural resources evaluations prior to the burns can backlog the application process and delay the timing of controlled burns. Therefore, the arrangement with San Jose State was of great value to CDF and the number of projects began to grow. It was not long after the Carney and La Gloria Valley surveys before I was assigned another project in the uplands of the central Diablo Range. This new project targeted chaparral encroachment on the 6,000 acre Andresen Ranch along the headwaters of South Fork Pacheco Creek, many miles north of the previous survey projects. This area was above Pacheco Pass and was only slightly



Picture 5. View of La Gloria Valley.

less arid than the more southerly surveyed ranches.

Once again we launched the suburban. After finding a gated dirt road off the shoulder of Highway 156, we found ourselves traveling along a canyon through which Pacheco Creek meandered its way into ever increasingly remote territory. Passing through several varieties of jury-rigged ranch gates, we entered a broader terraced stream bottomland with mature oak woodlands that looked very promising in regards to finding archaeological sites. Picture 5 shows the first open area encountered just before reaching the old ranch house complex, and the location turned out to be a very important archaic site, which we recorded as SCL-680.

Arriving at the ranch house we were met by Mr. Pete Andresen. Pete managed the cattle ranch for his father who was a member of a multi-partner consortium that owned the property as “Pacheco Land and Cattle, Inc.” No one lived at the house and it was used as a sort of vacation cabin by the consortium members. Pete was not your typical rancher. He was an ex-Navy Seal (still on the active reserve list) and ran his own financial advisory firm out of Monterey. Pete and I became friends from the start: he is honest, forthright and very environmentally aware. He worked to keep the cattle out of the many springs that dotted the surrounding steep slopes, and was very protective of the ponds containing rare Tiger Salamanders. In all my years hiking and surveying in California, I had never before seen these elusive creatures. The area was rich in wildlife: while surveying there I have seen deer, bobcat, many raptors and even a cougar. Pete also knew where the arch sites were. He had grown up on the ranch and the barn, corral, and house were situated on a prehistoric cemetery. The house area was also formerly the site of a Mexican period adobe from ranching days past. For years Pete hid bowl mortars near the sites where he found them because his father and the other owners who frequently hunted wild boar and deer on the property might take them away (not being as environmentally aware).



Picture 6. Pete Andresen and his armed friend during survey.

Pete traveled around in a beat-up ford pick-up or rusted jeep and always packed a pistol or a rifle. On several occasions, he had been charged by wounded boars and more than once he had tracked poachers on the property, which made him a little edgy when out alone. Also, I think that the Navy Seal training was deeply rooted in his persona. He would occasionally invite his seal pals from Fort Ord to come over with their latest weaponry and shoot on the property. One time, at his request, I taught a group of grim-faced burly seals how to chip stone tools and make arrows, knives and the like. They enjoyed that very much (I’m scarred to admit) and insisted that I fire off some rounds from a very heavy caliber, sniper-scoped tripod supported gun. They later sent me a photograph in which I’m lying prone on the ground with ear-muffs and long hair shooting that mini cannon at some distant target. What I don’t have a picture of is



Picture 7. Milling tool assemblages from SCL-679.

the enormous bruise on my shoulder from the guns recoil. Pete loved to drive up the various ridges, in defiance of gravity itself, looking for new sites and was enthralled by the arch survey (see Picture 6).

We recorded half a dozen sites and once again I was struck by the over-all antiquity of the assemblages. Cupule rock art was visible on many boulders scattered all along the creek bed and narrow stream terraces. We often found milling slabs and hand stones in addition to mortars and pestles (see Picture 7). Everywhere, ground squirrel burrowing brought up Franciscan chert debitage, *Olivella* beads and human bone fragments. The *Olivella* were all spire-lopped except for one “barrel” shaped specimen. Several of the sites containing burials were on slopes and low knolls, above stream terraces where I would not normally have expected to find them. It seemed to me that erosion over many years must have deflated the topography, leaving these sites higher and in a stranger way than would have been the case at the time when they were occupied.

One of the site locations that we recorded as SCL-680 had been known to Pete’s father as the “dance-ground.” No one knew why it was called that, but at that place we found a raised mound of midden, with a bulldozed trench cut into it from some grading done many years ago, and Pete said that several tiny mortars had been found there. To my knowledge, such small mortars were used to process tobacco or to grind minerals into paint pigments. Pete had recently found a very large obsidian biface at SCL-680 and loaned it to me for obsidian sourcing and hydration. This point was very interesting, being one of the few obsidian artifacts yet noted for the various surveys. It had distinctive ribbon type thinning flake scars that ran diagonally across both faces of the blade at uniform intervals. As it later turned out, the tool was from the Casa Diablo source on the east side of the Sierra Nevada Range, and had a hydration rim value of 6.7 microns. That was a very considerable reading that argues for a very old site indeed. Picture 8 shows this artifact.



Picture 8. Obsidian biface with diagonal ribbon flake detachment scars.

It has been many years since I last visited sites in the uplands of the central Diablo Range. I really enjoyed the experiences I had surveying for CDF and participated in many more projects than those described here. But for me, the Diablo Range sites were the most intriguing. I wonder if the old suburban is still available at SJSU...

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### **Richard Jenkins** **Senior State Archaeologist - CDF**

I am the current CDF Northern Region Archaeologist. My office is located at the Northern Operations Center in Redding where I review the archaeological component of all timber harvesting plans, controlled burn projects, reforestation plans, and construction projects within the 12 counties that comprise northeast California. I also supervise two of the Department’s other archaeologists - Chuck Whatford in Santa Rosa and Steve Grantham in Fortuna, who perform similar project



Richard Jenkins

reviews in the western portion of the region. I have been working in the Redding office since 1990.

Prior to moving to the Redding office I worked in Sacramento Headquarters for eight years. I began there in 1984 as a seasonal archaeologist on loan to CDF from the California Department of Parks and Recreation. CDF's single staff archaeologist, Dan Foster, had created an interagency agreement with State Parks to "borrow" an archaeologist from time-to-time and one day I got the assignment. I was fresh out of graduate school, eager to try something new, and hit it off well with Dan.

After a few project-specific assignments CDF made a request to State Parks that I become the subject of a permanent loan. State Parks agreed but after a period of 2 years advised CDF that the loan arrangement would end. CDF went to work trying to create a second permanent archaeology position and came up with a temporary solution - I was offered a position as a Forestry Technician in 1986 with the provision that I could perform archaeological duties half time and reforestation plan contract review duties the other half of the time. I was eager to take the position as it was permanent and offered benefits important to a young married couple that had just been blessed with their first son.

After nine months on the job a better solution to CDF's quest for a second full-time archaeologist was realized. The Department had been working on a Budget Change Proposal (BCP) for a second full-time archaeology position and was advised that they were successful in July of 1987. I was on the correct employment list, was reachable, and was offered the job as a State Archaeologist I. The reforestation contract reviews were no longer required and I joined Dan in the full-time archaeological review of CDF's numerous projects. Over the next three years I had a wonderful opportunity to see the varied archaeology of California as my territory included the entire state. In 1990 I jumped at the chance to become CDF's first Region archaeologist when CDF's third archaeological position was created (at the State Archaeologist II level) at the former Sierra-Cascade (Region II) Headquarters in Redding.



Rich Jenkins standing in a housepit during a PHI in Shaver Lake in 1987.

One aspect of the job that I'd like to highlight involves workload. When I first began working with the Department in 1984 there were few rules regarding archaeology in any of CDF's programs. As such not many requests for archaeological assistance were fielded and the two archaeologists had to pick up the telephone and call the various CDF offices around the state looking for project reviews in an effort to stay busy. Archaeology Program manager Dan Foster has since done a great job bringing the Department's various programs into compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the result being 1) Department compliance with mandated law 2) increased protection of the State's priceless cultural resources and 3) more work than the staff of 6 archaeologists can handle!

Another important example of change in the CDF Archaeology Program is taking place as this is being written. Up until this past year the CDF archaeologists have worked almost exclusively within the realm of the Resource Management side of the Department dealing with timber harvesting, reforestation, vegetation management, and other related issues. The Archaeology Program has historically had little interaction with the larger Fire Protection side of the

Department due to a pervasive feeling that archaeological site protection was not required during emergency situations. While I have personally been participating in wildfire assignments on a hit-or-miss basis since 1990 (only when the assigned incident command team thought there might be an issue), I am happy to report that the Archaeology Program is in the cusp of formalizing a relationship with Fire Protection that includes archaeological input on all major fires that occur within CDF's area of responsibility. These are exciting times!

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**Bill Johnson**  
**CDF Battalion Chief**

My first encounter with the CDF Archaeology Program occurred in 1986 and it was not a pleasant experience. I was the Ranger 1 of the CDF Coalinga District at that time. I was responsible for carrying out a series of controlled burn projects in Los Gatos Canyon. This was under the Department's VMP Program. I had authorized a firebreak (bulldozer line) construction at one of the VMP projects (on lands owned by Jack James) but unbeknownst to me, I had put that dozer line across an archaeological site. A CDF person in uniform with a CDF Archaeologist badge arrived from Sacramento to inspect the project. His name was Dan Foster. At that time I didn't even know that CDF had an Archaeologist. Anyway, this Archaeologist tells me how I had done everything wrong and was pushing my patience to the limits. Eventually Mr. Foster made his point and I realized that I too wanted to preserve the Archaeology that was in the Coalinga area. We united in our efforts and a friendship began. At that time Dan helped me with a plan to mitigate the damage that was done. This was a week-long archaeological dig at the Corral Site which was attended by over 14 volunteers including several local landowners. This site dig, and our numerous archaeological surveys that followed it, converted me to become a full supporter of the Department's programs to protect archaeological sites.



Bill Johnson

In fact, with Dan's help, and the partnership we made with an enthusiastic retired oil worker in town named Lou Deford, I was able to organize the Coalinga Archaeological Research Group (COALARG), a group composed of local landowners, museum officials, agency archaeologists, and members of the public. We conducted numerous surveys of this rural backcountry and identified nearly 100 new archaeological sites. These included rock shelters, petroglyph boulders, village sites, chert quarries, and temporary camps. The sites were recorded and studied, artifacts from local collections were documented or given to the local museum, and basemaps were prepared to protect the sites during fire suppression efforts while fighting wildfires in this rugged part of California. Our group was active for six years until my transfer to the Shaver Lake Battalion and Lou Deford's death left the group without the local leadership necessary to continue.

I was one of the first CDF Battalion Chiefs to complete Department's archaeological training course (Course #15 – 1988) and also the first CDF Firefighter have received the Board of Forestry's Golden Trowel Award which was presented to me in 1989.

**Russell L. Kaldenberg**  
**Archaeologist - China Lake Naval Weapons Center**

I cannot remember a time when I did not know Dan Foster. It seems like we have known each other most of our professional lives. The truth of the matter is that much of the time we knew each other through others or through each other's work, opinions, and participation in various archaeological organizations. Dan and I started working together after I became State Archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management in 1993. I had taken over when Bill Olsen retired. He spent 17 years in the position. I spent 10 years, but it seems like half a lifetime. It was like trying to paint a speeding freight train.



Russ Kaldenberg (center)  
and colleagues

Along the way Dan and I started working together for the benefit of archaeology and archaeological resources. He and I both shared the idea that the best archaeological programs are those which are shared with the public. When Dan began bringing in his foresters to share data with and to train as paraprofessionals he sold me on his program. Anyone who can think beyond the paranoiac adage of not sharing with the public our resources (even though we admit freely and frequently that most sites we know about we were told about and that pothunters and looters know about many more sites than we know about, yet we have the philosophy not to tell anyone about the location of archaeological resources, it is just plain silly) is ok with me. Dan supported the CHRIS data base and allowing access to those with a need to know. He was one of the first ones to see the value of such a data base.

At the time I was a Governor Pete Wilson appointee to the Historical Resources Commission. We held a lot of meetings that went nowhere fast. But one of the objectives of a Commissioner was to hold meetings and listen to people talk. Dan came to most of the meetings and most of the time he talked and had great ideas, sometimes his ideas didn't go anywhere like the one which suggested that the SHPO staff quit fooling around at meetings and get to work on the CHRIS data system so that we could all use it before we retired. Well, today is almost 2004, Dan and I are both contemplating retirement and the electronic system is about as fully developed as it was in 1999, it is just that more money has been spent and more meetings have been held. But as I started out this paragraph, that is part of the objective of a Commissioner to hold meetings and I held a lot of them and now Bill Hildebrandt holds a lot of meetings where a lot of words are said and sometimes Dan talks and sometimes he listens. All in all Dan is a good person to have at meetings because he volunteers to do things. Like the time he volunteered to get a list of interested people together for the next meeting and indeed, at the next meeting a lot of interested people got together but they were primarily architects and historians and we had to start at the beginning again and I am not certain that we ever reached the middle again while I was a Commissioner. Oh well, we tried and sometimes things work and sometimes they don't.

Another time we worked together was when Congress gave local fire districts a bunch of money but did not tell them the process to go through to spend it. After all it was a federal undertaking even though the trees to be trimmed and the roads to be widened were all on private land. So Dan calls up and asks me my opinion and I am of the same mind that he is; lets streamline the process, work on an agreement document that outlines the process by which the money can be spent and have the SHPO and the Council sign it. Everyone had their pet projects. One was the purchase of a fire truck that couldn't be purchased until we had the agreement document in

place. So we hurried and got a document that must have been 80 pages in order to send to the SHPO and the Council and to BLM and to all of the local governments for their signature. It shouldn't have worked because the document was so blasted long and every time someone reads a long document something had to be changed, but it worked, the folks got their fire truck, got their trees trimmed and their roads widened. All because of Dan's ability to smile. He called me up to tell me that it was all ok, had been signed and thanks for my help. I said "are you sure it has been signed by Hans and everyone else." Dan responded "Who are you going to believe, me or your own eyes?" How does one argue with that logic?

Dan is one of those fellows who walks into the room and you know he is in a position of importance. He just has that wonderful smile that makes you think he ought to be in politics. So I hope that he can retire one of these times soon. And if anyone quotes me from any of these paragraphs please let them know that I was misquoted!

In summation, as we were leaving a meeting at the BLM State Office, where we had a meeting to discuss our expectations about data management, Dan was heard to say "I have had a perfectly wonderful afternoon, but this wasn't it." That is one of the reasons we have always gotten along, is that we can and have been Frank, (I don't know where Bill and John were) with each other over issues involving our resource and the public and have made decisions on the resource base that we can both live with. The highest honor is peer recognition. I am proud to consider Dan as a peer and as a friend and I am looking forward to staying in contact with him as long as my aging bones continue to work. He is a good human being, a good friend and a good archaeologist.

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**Deidre Kennelly**  
**Student Assistant - CDF Archaeology Program**

My involvement with CDF has been recent, yet poignant. I have been looking for some kind of involvement in the broad field of anthropology, and I met Dan Foster by pure chance at jury duty in July of 2003. He was enthusiastic about his work with CDF and very willing to tell me all I wanted to know about what he does. I felt it a good idea to keep in touch with him because he was very resourceful and helpful.



Deidre Kennelly

We set up a meeting to talk a little bit about what I was interested in and if CDF could fulfill that in some way. From my standpoint, I wanted all the information I could get! I am a student at California State University Sacramento, working on my BA in Anthropology. As graduation is nearing, I have felt the need to get out in the "real world" and get some hands-on experience in my field of interest. I really didn't know what to expect from my meeting with Dan, seeing as how I have such little experience in the field. At most, I was hoping just to get some information on possibilities for the future. As it turns out (to my advantage), Dan found a place for me working alongside Gerrit Fenenga as a student assistant in October of 2003. Recently, I have been learning the in's and out's of the Timber Harvesting Plan reports and how the CDF Archaeologists review them. Gerrit has set aside a weekly meeting time to work with me and show me what he knows. He has made a point to help correlate what I learn here with my classes at Sac State, as well as work out ways to give me a variety of hands-on experiences in the many

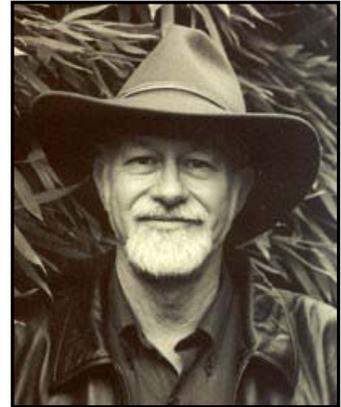
areas CDF is involved with.

As I said, my involvement with CDF has been a recent occurrence, but I have gained a great deal of insight thanks to Dan and Gerrit because they have been so willing to give me as much information as I can ask for. I have no doubt that the experience I have gained and continue to gain at CDF will directly help me in my education and beyond.

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**Thomas F. King, Ph.D.**  
**Consultant in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

I practiced California archaeology, as an amateur and as a professional, from 1958 until 1973, when I fled across the Sierra all the way to the east coast. During my time in California I participated in dozens of surveys and excavations, ran university programs, published papers and monographs, helped form the Society for California Archaeology, and did all kinds of archaeological odd jobs virtually all over the state – and I never encountered the CDF.



Tom King

Oh, I knew there was a CDF, and as the U.S. Forest Service began to gear up a program to comply with federal historic preservation laws, those of us working on it shook our heads over those “state timber guys” who were running roughshod over sites in the forests that the feds didn’t control. But I left the state without ever doing anything with CDF, and have spent the last thirty years doing cultural resource management for the federal government, in the Micronesian islands, and as a private consultant, teacher, writer, and once again, performer of odd jobs – and had just about forgotten CDF except when Native American friends in California grumbled about it.

So it was with real surprise and pleasure that I got a call from my old friend and colleague Gerrit Fenenga – field boss on my dissertation project along the Chowchilla River, and now a far more experienced California archaeologist than I ever was, asking permission for CDF to republish my long out-of-date handbook, *The Archaeological Survey: Methods and Uses*. In 2003 it was inserted into CDF’s comprehensive (1200 page – two volume) Archaeological Training Manual and posted on the CDF Archaeology Program website. Not only was I flattered, but I was intrigued by the fact that CDF now actually has an Archaeology Program, and – as I found when I visited the web site – quite a good one at that.

In establishing and supporting the Archaeology Program, CDF has exercised a high degree of responsibility toward the state’s cultural resources, and for that CDF – notably its talented, capable, and no doubt hard working archaeology staff – is to be much congratulated. However – since as my antique colleagues will tell you young folks, I *never* just applaud things; I always *criticize* – I want to challenge CDF and its archaeologists to take the next step.

The next step? Recognize that you ought not just be doing archaeology; you ought to be taking responsibility for the full range of cultural resources affected by forestry – not just archaeological sites and maybe old cabins and roads and logging camps, not even just Native American spiritual areas, but the cultural value that tribes and other users of the forests ascribe to the forests, to the trees, the rocks, the streams, the wildlife. Take a more holistic view of what

you're about. Become more than archaeologists. You can't find tribal spiritual sites through archaeological survey; you have to talk to people, and you're not making a serious effort to find such sites when, in the words of the web site, "it is not required (though) it is recommended that LTOs send a letter of inquiry to the local Native American contacts...." Even if letters were required, they wouldn't be effective tools for communicating with folks, or learning their concerns. And the folks who may have concerns aren't only Native Americans – I'm sure there are others who've traditionally used the forests for cultural purposes, and who use them today, whose interests are at least as important as are those of us archaeologists.

I've already written more than I was asked for, so I'll leave it at that. Great program, CDF; keep up the good work, but go that next step. Archaeology is important, but it's not the only thing in the forest environment that's got cultural value, and a truly responsible manager ought to deal with the whole ball of wax.

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**Mark Lancaster**  
**Consulting Forester**  
**Natural Resources Planner - Trinity County**

In 1988, Trinity County's Planning Department became the first Planning Department in the north state to require its land use planners to attend CDF archaeology training. It also required Information Center record searches as part of project planning. Since then the Planning Department has located or relocated a number of historic and prehistoric sites, protecting them with designated non-developable areas.



Mark Lancaster

The commitment to train planners in archaeological site recognition came about from the great septic system debacle of 1987. Prior to the debacle, the Planning Department worked on a few projects to protect Native American and historical sites and had a desire to preserve sites identified by other people. Unfortunately, not being trained in site recognition themselves left planners in a precarious position.

In 1987 that became readily apparent when the Planning and Health Departments reviewed a subdivision proposal in an area with high ground water. Septic system suitability was the primary issue with the subdivision. The solution seemed to place the septic systems in a series of higher mounds outside the high water table area. During CDF's review of a proposed timber harvesting operation on the same property, CDF Forester Steve Dunlap and CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster inspected the area Trinity County had recommended for septic system installation, and determined that this area contained the remains of a prehistoric Native American village site with a series of very distinctive housepits, midden, and abundant surface artifacts. After many phone calls, much effort and cooperation with the landowner, new septic disposal areas were designated outside the archaeological site, which was then designated an undevelopable area.

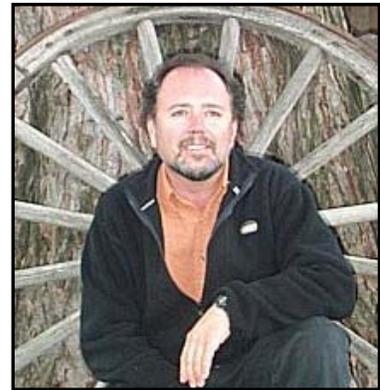
The story, however, does not end there. Dan Foster has used this Trinity story at subsequent archaeological training sessions to demonstrate the value of the site recognition. Dan, unfortunately, connected me as the septic planner and, being a forester, it has stuck for 15 years. For the record, I was not involved in the project until after the discovery of the site, but I still get ribbed for being "the forester that put septic tanks in housepits." So with this article I can once

and for all set the record straight.

I am happy to say that from that auspicious beginning, I have been fascinated with archaeological resources and have located several more village and housepit sites, a cupule site on a granite peak (unrecorded at the request of a Tribal Council), Chinese camps, dams and other artifacts, mining sites, dumps, trails and numerous other sites. I have gained knowledge and understanding of the human condition in the area to a level I would never had if not for the CDF training. In fact, I am working on the outline for a historical novel based on a number of the sites I have found. There won't be any septic tanks in the novel.

**Scott Lawson**  
**Director, Plumas County Museum**

In June of 2002 I participated in CDF's Archaeological Training for Resource Professionals, a 4-day class held in Redding, California. A part of my job at the Plumas County Museum entails working with foresters when they come in for information on historic sites that are within a project they are working on. I felt the training offered by CDF would benefit the museum by putting me on the "same page" as the foresters. My only archaeology training was about 25 years ago in college, and so a refresher also seemed in order.



Scott Lawson

I worked in the woods as a logger in the 1970s and 1980s and so am familiar with how logging operations are conducted. By walking out the ground with the forester and looking at sites, or potential sites, I can help the forester develop a better understanding of what is being looked at, and how we can protect it. As a historian, I am very passionate about protecting and preserving our historic and prehistoric resources, so I also felt the training would give me a better idea of what the foresters were learning and how they were dealing with these historic sites.

Although I do not have the time to go out on every job that comes through the museum, I am able to many times point things out on the map that I am aware of. This is due to many years of researching our county's history, as well as extensive hiking and site hunting over the years on my own time. I am always willing to share the information I have developed if it helps protect or preserve a site and contributes to the publics' better understanding of it.



Scott Lawson at archaeology training.

On one occasion, I was on vacation, driving around through the woods of southern Plumas and northern Sierra counties when I came across a group of timber operators looking over a private job. One of them recognized me and so we had an impromptu historical hike to look over various sites on the property. Although I haven't been back, I am confident it resulted in the protection of sites they were not aware of.

One thing of great interest to me was the difference in how the State of California looks at sites

and potential sites, versus the way the United States Forest Service looks at theirs. I must say I prefer the State's method of giving the site the benefit of the doubt. Not only does it protect the site, it does it without all the associated costs and time factors that performing an intensive site study, or doing a dig, would and do result in.

I found the training to be very informative, well orchestrated, and very comprehensive for the small amount of time allotted to it. As a historian who is focused on Gold Rush history more than anything the actual site exercise was particularly useful, as it gave me a better understanding of how to look for prehistoric sites, which generally are less obtrusive than historic sites.

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**Thomas N. Layton, Ph.D.**  
**Anthropology Professor, San Jose State University**



Thomas N. Layton, Ph.D.

My twenty year association with the CDF Archaeology Program began with Dan Foster's June 1984 visit to my San Jose State University archaeological field camp at Albion on the central Mendocino Coast. Dan wanted to get me involved with the archaeology on some of the interior lands under his jurisdiction, and he asked me for a wish list. I told him that all of our excavations had been on prehistoric sites and we needed a protohistoric site, preferably with visible house pits, to attach our sequence to an ethnographically recognized Pomoan group. About a week later Dan took me on a tour of god-awful raped, scraped (from road grading) and horribly disturbed sites located in Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) including two flake scatters, one in the infield of a baseball diamond and another subsumed in the bulldozed confluence of two logging roads. He saved the good site for last: A pristine village site, with distinct housepits, high on a ridge in JDSF. That site was Three Chop Village. And our discovery of Chinese ceramics in those housepits not only changed the direction of my career, but they led to the archaeological delineation of a world commercial system linking Boston merchants, Bombay opium producers and Chinese consumers, with San Francisco entrepreneurs and the intrepid northern Pomo people of Mendocino County.

That excavation lead to my participation as an instructor in ten years of CDF archaeological training courses developed by Dan to train foresters and loggers how to identify and protect archaeological sites in the timberlands of California. Graduates of that course found and protected other sites that I was to excavate. Indeed, Brian Bishop, a graduate of one these classes, was to discover two village sites within a Timber Harvesting Plan on Lincoln Ridge, near Westport. Brian's discovery led to an expansion of my work into Coast Yuki territory. Meanwhile, CDF Forester, Jim Purcell, another graduate of Dan's course, recorded a major



Tom Layton's 1984 excavation of housepit #1, Three Chop Village at JDSF.

village site on Zeni Ridge in Central Pomo territory. San Jose State excavations conducted on that site led to Patricia Dunning's 1996 masters thesis, *On the Trail to the Coast, A View from CA-MEN-2136: The Zeni Site*.

To mention some of the results of the synergy fostered by the enlightened CDF Archaeology Program that has guided my research into productive venues, I mention the following.

1) Our CDF sponsored work on Lincoln Ridge led not only to the excavation of two village sites currently being researched, but also to an oral history project with Mark Walker, who was 100 years old when I began interviewing him in 1992. Those taped interviews continued until Mark's death at the age of 107. They will result in a book in which Mark tells the story of growing up near Westport and working most of the timber trades.

2) Our work at Nightbird's Retreat and Three Chop Village, both sites recorded by CDF staff, led to my publication of *Western Pomo Prehistory* (Layton 1990).

3) Our discovery of Chinese ceramics at Three Chop Village led to two books, published by Stanford University Press: *The Voyage of the Frolic: New England Merchants and the Opium Trade* (Layton 1997) and *Gifts From the Celestial Kingdom: A Shipwrecked Cargo for Gold Rush California* (Layton 2002).

4) The China trade connection led to four major museum exhibits, a historical play, a television program on the Learning Channel, and even a beer! The Frolic Shipwreck Repository now is permanently housed at the Mendocino County Museum in Willits.

5) The Frolic Shipwreck Project received a "Governor's Historic Preservation Award" in 1998.

6) And, in the year 2003, we are developing yet another Frolic exhibit -- at the Point Cabrillo Lighthouse, less than half a mile from the Frolic wreck site.

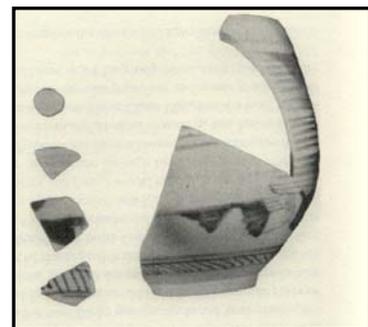
The California Department of Forestry Archaeology Program, designed and perfected by Dan Foster and his staff, stands as a unique model of what a resourceful administrator in a State agency can accomplish through hard work and creative outreach.

Editor's Update.

Tom's book, *Gifts From the Celestial Kingdom: A Shipwrecked Cargo for Gold Rush California*, flowing from CDF sponsored research, has just received the first ever James Deetz Book Award, created by the Society for Historical Archaeology to encourage and honor powerful, accessible writing that reaches the public as well as the profession.



Tom Layton's SJSU students excavating HousePit #1 at Three Chop Village, JDSF in 1984.



Frolic wreck site artifacts recovered at JDSF.

**Don McGeein**  
**Volunteer Archaeologist**

My interest in California Archaeology began when I was about eight years of age. I lived in Mill Valley, California and would go with my father occasionally to a large shellmound near the family home and search for Indian artifacts. In those days (early 1930s) literally tons of the midden were hauled from the site to be used for paving city sidewalks and private driveways and during that activity it was possible to find some artifacts usually fashioned from stone (obsidian and chert) and bone (usually bone awls).



Don McGeein

Early in 1948 I took a specimen made of high grade black steatite to the Anthropology Department at U.C. Berkeley to have it identified. While at the museum on that memorable day (for me) I was introduced to Frank Fenenga and several graduate students who became lifelong friends during the following years. Among the student archaeologists involved were Clement Meighan, Francis “Fritz” Riddell, Bob Squier, Dave Fredrickson, Art Freed, Bill Olsen, Norman Wilson, and many others that I worked with on many archaeology digs over the years.

I worked with Fritz Riddell on many archaeology projects and it was because of our working together for over 50 years that he made it possible for me to sign-on, so to say, as a volunteer “digger” on several CDF digs in various places in California. These CDF-sponsored archaeological excavation projects are high on my list of “favorite digs” that I was fortunate enough to be a part of: Methuselah (CA-TUL-1173), Sunset Point (CA-TUL-1052), Dad Young Spring (CA-PLA-689), The Corral Site (CA-FRE-1346), and Lime Kiln Gulch (CA-TRI-942).

Like all “digs” that I have been on, most of which involved U.C.B. archaeologists and graduate students, the people who made up the crews on these CDF-sponsored projects were always very compatible and had fine senses of humor. While working for Brian Dillon at the Sunset Point Site I thought Brian would surely send out for a replacement for me. First while doing some fairly long measurements with a 100-foot tape, which was a version that was marked with metric numbers, Brian would ask me for a reading and I was having a helluva time trying to interpret the numbers and fractions thereof that I was looking at. The second thing was when I was asked to dispose of some dish-water and I, not knowing it contained one of Brian’s most prized cooking utensil, a rice-steaming device, tossed it out with the water. A fairly lengthy search, using a flashlight that night finally discovered where the steamer had come to rest which made both of us feel much better.

In addition to these, I had the privilege of being a member of a group of archaeologists who were taken on a truly fantastic tour onto some land in the Coalinga area to be shown many former Indian habitation sites that were incredibly rich with surface artifacts, most of which are flaked stone. On another day, I believe the group was taken to one of the most impressive petroglyphs sites in California, a site called Swallow Rock. The tour, led by Dan Foster, was exceptionally interesting, and made during August 1991. The sites visited included the Lone Cottonwood Site, Swallow Rock, the Cupule Point Site, the Corral Site, and Mitchell Springs. This tour and the excavation work at the Corral Site, as well as visiting a local rockhound and Indian artifact collector was one of the most enjoyable and fun-filled archaeological surveys I have ever been on. Those who were fortunate enough to attend this really memorable event were: Dan Foster, Lou Deford, Bill Johnson, Bob Parr, John Betts, Phil Hines, Brian Dillon, Fritz Riddell, Mark Sutton, Frank Fenenga, Bill Wallace, Edith Wallace, and Don McGeein. The entire area covered

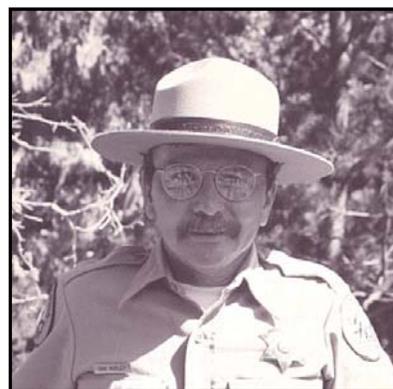
by the Coalinga area tour is a tremendously rich area for California archaeology and I was, and am, very sorry that the organization developed and led by CDF known as the Coalinga Archaeological Research Group (COALARG) had to be disbanded - a real loss.

Fritz and I were invited by CDF to take part in a site survey project in an area in the Sierra foothills in northern California where a forest fire had recently (a few days before we arrived) burned hundreds of acres. I believe Rich Jenkins was in charge of this project.

One of the things about the CDF archaeology projects, without exception, which really impressed me was the quality of the lodging which was provided. Some of us were housed in the CDF Fire Station facility in Coalinga. For the Dad Youngs Spring dig, the crew was housed in a truly wonderful facility which is a University of California Center for Blodgett Forest research personnel. For the Mountain Home State Forest work a very comfortable cabin was available for the archaeology crew. The CDF projects that I was allowed to be part of made it possible for me to visit places in California that I never would have, if it hadn't been for those projects. CDF should be proud of the tremendous amount of archaeology work that was accomplished throughout California, oftentimes through coordinated volunteer efforts under the leadership of the CDF Archaeology Program.

**Dan Murley**  
**Curator, Healdsburg Museum**  
**DPR Ranger/Archaeologist - Retired**

As a Ranger and Archaeologist for the State of California for over thirty years I have had the good fortune to work closely with many other agencies regarding natural and cultural historic properties in the state. One exciting, challenging and puzzling cooperative effort came in the winter of 1997. I received a call from CDF archaeologist Dan Foster regarding an anomalous discovery in a Timber Harvest Plan area, near the small coastal town of Point Arena. While cruising the site for harvesting in the drainage of one of the unnamed tributaries to Hathaway Creek a boulder was discovered with the following inscription: **Robert Piper 1876**.



Dan Murley

The panel on the nearly vertical face of the boulder was about 1.5 feet wide by .75 feet tall. Interesting to say the least, yet not unusual, an interview of local resident Billy Piper by the forester produced a logical result. According to Billy, a relative, Robert Piper, apparently homesteaded in Hathaway Creek in approximately 1870 and one could imagine the solitary man with time on his hands chiseling his name and the date into the available medium. When the indefatigable forester decided that where there is smoke there might be fire he intensified his search and was duly rewarded by another similar find. In the same desolate locale, another boulder bearing another inscription was discovered. At a height of about 5 feet above the ground surface on a slightly overhung south facing surface were inscribed the numbers **66** underlined, directly above the letters **PK**. To answer the riddle of the inscription CDF Archaeologist Dan Foster and the inquisitive forester David Chalfant began their detective work. Historical records, folkloric accounts, informant interviews and sheer determination, revealed no clue to the curious cryptic petroglyph.

In a type of needle in a haystack grasp, Dan called me at Fort Ross and asked if there had been any similar inscriptions left by the Russians who had established a settlement on the Sonoma Coast about 35 miles south of Point Arena. Under the auspices of the Czarist commercial entity, The Russian American Company, the adventurers and hunters who were mostly Alaska Natives ranged up and down the California coast hunting marine mammals. A small camp had been set up near Point Arena after the shipwreck of a Company ship headed for Ross from Alaska bearing provisions and manufactures. The reason for my particular interest in the inscription was that in Cyrillic or Russian writing the often-used abbreviation for the company was “PAK”. Also the Russian word for California began with a “K”.



Dan Murley's drawing of the strange inscriptions.

Armed with our vivid imaginations and dogged determination we climbed and crawled, slipped and slid, and chatted and conjectured about the rock inscription. I noted that it was documented that many Russians and Alaska Native men left the company's type of indenture to live in the nirvana of California with native women. Could this have been the mark left by one such California pioneer? We will never know. The comradeship we experienced among the members of our State team and the private sector participants was a testament of cooperation and conscientious resource protection. The whole experience was an enjoyable and informative detective adventure.



Ethnographic photographer Bill Heick, Dan Murley, and Eric Wilder, Pomo Tribal Chair, during a consultation at the Healdsburg Museum.

### Larry Myers Native American Heritage Commission

CDF's Native American Advisory Committee (NAAC) was originally created as the chief advisory group for the California State Board of Forestry regarding the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAAC arose in 1994 in response to various concerns of the Native American community regarding the identification and mitigation of cultural resources by the California Department of Forestry (CDF). These concerns included the failure on behalf of the CDF and professional foresters to identify the presence of cultural resources on sites and the lack of Native American participation in this process. Realizing the need for an advisory body dedicated to addressing these concerns, Larry Myers, Executive Secretary of the Native American Heritage Commission, and Dean Cromwell, Executive Secretary of the Board of Forestry, initiated the establishment of the NAAC.



Larry Myers

On January 19, 1994, the NAAC met for the first time as an official agency of the California State Board of Forestry. Its six Native American members included Leaf Hillman, Andrew Jackson, Walt Lara, Leonard Lowry, Susan Masten and Larry Myers. These members were selected based upon their knowledge of cultural resources, the Native American community, and forestry practices. In addition, Dean Cromwell, Lisa Wolfe, and Dan Foster served as representatives for the Board of Forestry. According to its charter, the Committee was given the responsibilities of evaluating the effectiveness of existing CDF rules, regulations, and practices as regarding to cultural resources, as well as assisting with the development of a consultation program between Native Americans, the CDF, and foresters. Furthermore, the NAAC was responsible for increasing awareness regarding the protection of cultural resources in CDF projects and counseling the California State Board of Forestry on issues regarding cultural resources.

Over the course of its existence, the NAAC has contributed much to the protection of cultural resources. Among the most pressing issues it initially faced was the amending of California's Forest Practice Rules. The NAAC successfully accomplished this on September 11, 1996, when the California State Board of Forestry approved a series of amendments leading to greater protection for Native American cultural resources. Moreover, in 1998, the NAAC developed the *Native American Guide to Timber Harvesting on Non-Federal Lands in California* as a tool to help Native Americans become involved in CDF's practices. An important byproduct of the NAAC's work is the growing understanding between CDF archaeologists, foresters and the Native American communities, as well as in increased awareness within the forestry community regarding Indian concerns.

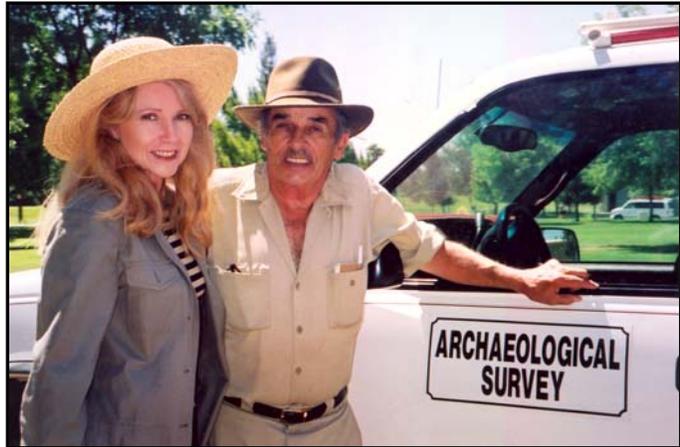
The NAAC became dormant for several years, but in 2001, it was reorganized and its affiliation was transferred to CDF. An important component of this reorganization was the manner in which it achieved tribal representation. CDF sent letters to federally recognized tribes requesting their active participation with the committee. In addition, CDF expanded the mandate of the committee, allowing it to provide advice to CDF on all issues affecting Native American people; not just the protection of cultural resources. The NAAC, which today includes nine members, continues to work toward the protection and preservation of California's cultural resources. Through its efforts, the voices of California Native Americans will continue to be heard, not only within the CDF Archaeology Program, but also by CDF Management and throughout all the Department's programs.



Larry Myers in his office at the NAHC in Sacramento

**L. Kyle Napton, Ph.D. and Elizabeth A. Greathouse, M.A.**  
**Institute for Archaeological Research, California State University, Stanislaus**

The thing that strikes us most forcefully at CSUS is that an Archaeology Program actually exists at CDF, and thrives, and we are proud to have played a part in its development. In the years before this program got underway we watched helplessly as sites on private forest land were disturbed or nearly destroyed during timber harvest operations. We remember one site, where a big boulder with numerous bedrock milling cups was bulldozed over the edge of a deep river canyon (not much was left of the site after that) and other instances where log



Elizabeth A. Greathouse and L. Kyle Napton, Ph.D.

removal roads went right through archaeological sites because it was the expedient thing to do. That has changed, thank heaven: sites are still damaged or destroyed, but the number of such instances has been greatly reduced and, we feel, this is very much a direct result of the CDF program. We were fortunate enough to be involved in the program from the earliest days: it seemed there was hardly an area that we surveyed or inspected that didn't have either prehistoric or historical cultural resources: the value of the program was apparent from Day One. As we went along we thought we'd total up the reports and the sites; we have written one hundred reports and probably recorded ten times that many sites, including more bedrock mortars than one can imagine; and these, thanks to the program, are recorded and hopefully will be available for future research. Among the CDF projects that come to mind are excavations at CDF's Hurley Forest Fire Station east of Fresno: it was bitter cold, foggy January; the CDF battalion commanders showed great kindness in letting the crew warm up a bit by the stove during dismal days. At CDF's Ishi Conservation Camp east of Red Bluff we enjoyed test excavations that revealed one of the deepest known prehistoric sites in Tehama County, and we were impressed with the enthusiasm of Rich Jenkins, Walt Williams and Roy Dowdy, who did everything they could to make the experience a pleasure -- at least as much as could be, given the weather, which could charitably be described as awful. While we're recalling some awful field conditions, how about chest-high star thistle on a project near Dobbins in Yuba County? There was over 100 acres of dense star thistle, amid which were well concealed bedrock mortars. In better times, we were in the hands of outstanding CDF personnel while we surveyed the CDF Academy grounds near Ione--they were always helpful and went out of their way to offer whatever assistance we needed. Another project that we found vastly interesting was the study of the Altaville Schoolhouse, an old-time structure saved and rehabilitated for public visitation through the cooperative efforts of CDF and the people of Altaville. Other projects in the Sierra foothills were expedited by CDF Foresters Bill Schultz, Steve Hollett, and Bill Snyder.

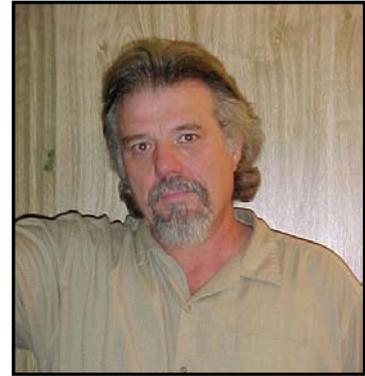
The CDF Archaeology Program has provided a wonderful opportunity for students from CSUS to conduct practical field exercises. Again, it would be difficult to say how many of our students have been involved in field archaeology, finding, recording, measuring, writing, while conducting surveys for CDF -- a fair estimate would run well into three figures. During spring 2003 alone we fielded crews varying from four to 12 people, including some comparative beginners and some very old hands who keep coming back for more, simply because they enjoy it; the best troops to work with. With them we've kicked the dust of at least 25 California counties. Lastly, it wouldn't be out of

place to offer just a few words of praise for the man who made all this happen -- Dan Foster, who daily goes forth, sword in hand, to do battle for California archaeology. Seconding him are Rich Jenkins and Linda Sandelin -- very nice people to work for. Dan reminded us that we have been a part of this for over 20 years. We can't believe it -- seems like yesterday when we did our first THP survey. It's a real pleasure to look back on those years, but it is an even greater one to contemplate the future: there are more sites out there to be found, recorded, and protected -- many more.

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**E. Breck Parkman**  
**Senior State Archaeologist - DPR**

In October 2003, Californians witnessed the most devastating fires in our state's history. Hundreds of thousands of acres were burned, thousands of homes were lost, an untold number of wildlife was destroyed, and there were many human casualties as well. For me, personally, the most devastating of the fires was the Cedar Fire, which burned 280,000 acres in San Diego County. This was the largest wildfire in the history of the state.



E. Breck Parkman

The Cedar Fire burned all but a few hundred acres of Cuyamaca Rancho State Park on October 27. The park measures 28,000-acres, and straddles the Peninsular Range between coastal San Diego and the interior Colorado Desert. Archaeologically, Cuyamaca is one of the most spectacular parks in all of California. There are over 400 known archaeological sites within the boundaries of the park, and undoubtedly many more awaiting discovery. The diversity of the sites is absolutely spectacular, with everything from Native American soapstone quarries, village sites, and rock art, to historic homesteads and a 19<sup>th</sup> Century gold mine. It's still unclear what affect the wild fire had on the park's archaeological record, but we know it was bad. At the time of this writing, State Archaeologists from both CDF and DPR are in the field assessing the archaeological damage.

I have been feeling melancholy ever since learning of Cuyamaca's destruction. In telling you why, I'll talk about the beginnings of CDF archaeology and the passion of a few of their archaeologists.

I joined California State Parks in January 1981, as a State Archaeologist assigned to the Resource Protection Division in Sacramento. My first assignment was inventorying cultural resources at Olompali State Historic Park in Marin County. Olompali is one of the great sites in California archaeology, and I felt fortunate to work there. But Olompali paled in comparison to what I found at Cuyamaca, when I was sent there a few months later.

During the years 1981-1982, I made regular trips to Cuyamaca as part of the cultural resources survey for the park's prescribed burn management plan. During that time, I visited many of the archaeological sites within the park, and personally recorded a good number of them. I also participated in meetings with the Kumeyaay, including fieldtrips to Cuyamaca with the late Tom Lucas, the renown and beloved Kumeyaay elder. I was very impressed with Cuyamaca, and it became a significant research interest of mine (not to mention my favorite State Park).

Over the years, I have often thought about Cuyamaca. When I do so, I almost always think about Daniel Foster, CDF's Senior State Archaeologist. In 1981, Dan was also assigned to Cuyamaca's

burn plan, and had already initiated much of the archaeological fieldwork there. That year, he and I teamed up to survey the park. In doing so, we found many important archaeological sites, and had some great adventures along the way. All these years later, after working as an archaeologist throughout California and on five continents, the time I spent at Cuyamaca working with Dan and others on our crew remains my favorite archaeological experience.

Dan has a passion for archaeology, and that was very apparent at Cuyamaca. In the field, day after day, he never lost his enthusiasm for the job. Every day held promise for some exciting discovery, and if the Archaeology Gods didn't take pity on us that day, then there was always the next. Dan was usually the first to be ready in the morning, and the one we always had to talk into retiring from the field at the end of the day. The fact that the sun was still high enough in the sky to see was enough for Dan to keep surveying.

Dan was an energetic field worker, and he used a lot of energy every day. Because of that, he had to eat a lot. When we ate out, Dan occasionally ordered two meals. When the waiters brought our meals out, they would look at the two of us (Dan was very lean back then, and I wasn't), then place the extra meal in front of me. I used to hate that! I think Dan always got a kick out of it. There are many other stories I could tell you about working with Dan at Cuyamaca (including the stories I've entitled "Who Took the Last Piece of Bologna!" and "The Crew Wants to Go to Julian for a Strawberry Milkshake, But Dan Wants to Keep Walking His Transect") but they are probably best left for telling around a campfire someday. For now, I'll just stick to telling you the serious things about Dan.

Few archaeologists are as gifted at finding sites as Dan. He always had a nose for sites. Fritz Riddell was a lot like that, too. I'll talk more about Fritz later. Not only could Dan find sites (and probably still does), he could also do a terrific job of recording them. A lot of archaeologists could learn from Dan in this area.

Dan and I were working at Cuyamaca as a result of litigation involving the State's prescribed burn policy, and the potential impact that burning might do to archaeological resources. After working to exclude fire from the ecosystem for a century, the State had finally realized what Native Americans and old-time ranchers had known since the beginning: Fire is a natural component of any healthy ecosystem. Of course, fire has to be carefully utilized when used as a tool, thus the need for the burn plan that Dan and I were working on. At Cuyamaca, we had to decide what effects fire might have on the park's archaeological record, which sites to burn, and which sites not to burn. Dan took the lead in coming up with our plan. He used science and common sense to come up with a plan that made sense. The State used that plan as it ventured into prescribed burning at Cuyamaca. Many sites were protected due to Dan's good work. But by that time, he was no longer with California State Parks, having left to become CDF's first State Archaeologist. In the years since, Dan has built a fine archaeological program at CDF. It was built on science, common sense, and a lot of passion.

I first met Chuck Whatford in 1984. I was giving a lecture on archaeology to the Valley of the Moon Natural History Association (VOMNHA) in Glen Ellen. The VOMNHA is California State Park's cooperating association for three parks in the famed Valley of the Moon: Annadel SP, Sugarloaf Ridge SP, and Jack London SHP. Chuck was training as a VOMNHA docent. He lived near Annadel, and was a good friend of the park ranger, Bill Krumbein. Chuck and Bill were long distance runners, and often ran in the park together. Chuck developed a keen interest in archaeology, perhaps in part because of the many archaeological sites he saw as he ran at

Annadel.

Shortly after I met Chuck, he approached me about becoming a volunteer. As a volunteer, he assisted me by recording some of the archaeological sites he had discovered at Annadel. Before I knew it, Chuck had enrolled in an archaeological field class at Santa Rosa Junior College. The class, under the direction of Tom Origer, worked on an archaeological dig at Annadel. Chuck would later co-author the final report. With an appetite for archaeology, Chuck enrolled at Sonoma State University, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees in Anthropology. Chuck's Master's thesis was a cultural resource management plan for Annadel. While engaged in his studies, Chuck worked on a number of archaeological projects at Annadel, both as a SSU student and as a Graduate Student Intern and then a Seasonal Archaeologist in my office. Chuck's passion for archaeology changed his life. Following graduation from SSU, he became a State Archaeologist with the State Historic Preservation Office in Sacramento, and more recently, with CDF in Santa Rosa.

The position that Chuck now holds in Santa Rosa was originally filled by Mark Gary. Mark died of natural causes in 2001, at age 50. His passing left a void in the lives of his many friends. He also left a vacant position at CDF's office in Santa Rosa. Fortunately, that position is now in the good hands of Chuck Whatford.

I first met Mark in 1986, when he volunteered on a dig at Anderson Marsh SHP. It was a very large excavation, with over 100 volunteers. Mark, although quiet and shy, stood out from the others as someone passionate about life, and especially passionate about archaeology. He had been befriended by Dan Foster, and his brother John, a year or so before, when he turned to them with questions regarding archaeology and timber harvests. At that time, Mark lived on a ranch in Mendocino County. In many ways, Dan became Mark's mentor, and through his influence, slowly turned him on to archaeology. Mark began volunteering for Dan, and later for Francis Berg of the local BLM office in Ukiah, and for me, too. Mark was always fun to work with. He had grand ideas, some of which were brilliant, and some of which were not. He was eclectic and very eccentric. Fortunately, archaeology has always been welcoming of the eccentric. Mark found a home with us. Like Chuck before him, Mark slowly made the transition of someone interested in archaeology, to volunteer archaeologist, student of archaeology, and on to professional archaeologist. Like Chuck, Mark enrolled at SSU, where he took a degree in Anthropology. By then, he had become a contract archaeologist working for Dan at CDF. Soon after, he transitioned to being a State Archaeologist with CDF. He was very proud of that accomplishment, as were his friends and mentors. When he died, Mark left behind some unrealized plans in archaeology. But there was so much more that he had accomplished. I am enriched today by some of the conversations that Mark and I had regarding the past. I continue to appreciate his ideas, and have begun to pursue some of them professionally.



Mark Gary

And then there's Fritz. When I think of archaeology, no one comes to mind so fast as Fritz Riddell. As most readers know, we lost Fritz to cancer in 2002. It was a huge loss. I first met Fritz in 1979, at the Society for California Archaeology meeting in San Luis Obispo. I had the good fortune to be staying in the hotel room next door to Fritz when he was awarded the

Society's original Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology. Man, was there a party in Fritz' room that night! I've never seen so many archaeologists drink so much beer in such a small room! Once I pried myself out of the room, and returned to my own, I sat and watched the wall vibrating from the joy and commotion coming from the room next door.

When I joined State Parks in 1981, I got to know Fritz a lot better. He was our original State Archaeologist, and he was a great one. Fritz probably forgot more about archaeology than most of us today will ever know. And the many battles he fought to protect the archaeological record would overwhelm most of us today. Fritz was very passionate about archaeology from an early age. In fact, in many ways, he was the poster boy for California archaeology. People couldn't be around him without catching the fever. He was an archaeologist even when he wasn't trying to be.

In 1987, I went to Peru to work with Fritz. I am so glad that I did. Fritz loved Peru, and I believe it was Peru that helped him survive his battles with failing health for so long. It was in Peru that I really learned to appreciate Fritz. In the field, he was an archaeologist like the ones we dream of becoming when we are children.

Fritz was involved in a long term study of the Acari River Valley, located on Peru's desert South Coast. He had begun working there in the 1950s, prior to joining State Parks. The archaeology on Peru's South Coast is unbelievable. When I was there, we spent weeks recording and excavating Nazca, Ica, and Inca sites characterized by well-preserved ceramics and textiles, and the remains of once impressive architecture. But in spite of the grand archaeology to be seen there, my memories of Fritz in Peru all involve his interactions with the crew, and especially with the local people. I'll always remember riding into Acari beside Fritz in the back of a small pickup truck, with a dozen of the village children running beside the truck shouting "El Gringo, El Gringo..." They were excited because Fritz had returned to Acari for another season of work. His presence there each year meant employment for some, economic benefit for many, and excitement for all. I can still see Fritz removing his white cowboy hat, and waving it slowly at the children, like some dignitary in a parade. The people of Acari loved Fritz, and he loved them. He was a great American ambassador of good will. In Peru, I realized that Fritz was what is good about our country and the profession of archaeology.

In later years, Fritz often assisted Dan and CDF, by helping to teach CDF foresters and others about archaeology. His passion and knowledge moved so many of those who met him. His passing touched all of us.

The history of CDF archaeology is in large part the story of a few archaeologists. In time, that history will expand until it is more about a process than the personalities of the few who are engaged in it. For now, though, it is about those individuals who have created and maintained the process, people like Fritz, Mark, Chuck, and especially Dan, among others. CDF archaeology is enriched by the passion these people feel for the job they do. I hope that CDF is always so fortunate.

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**Jim Purcell**  
**CDF Division Chief - Forest Practice - Retired**

I have been a CDF Forest Practice Officer since 1977 and I was recently recalling many of the challenging and sometimes difficult issues I have faced during my career. That same day I also spent time thinking of some of the more enjoyable experiences I have had in the woods. I have always enjoyed the work we do as it relates to archaeology and for my contribution to this chapter on the history of CDF's Archaeology Program I would like to briefly describe the events that took place during what I consider to be one of the most satisfying days in my career.



Jim Purcell

While conducting Forest Practice inspections in 1985, I had been speaking with various landowners and learned of a number of archaeological sites in southern Mendocino County. With the landowners' permission, I scheduled a day with CDF's Chief Archaeologist Dan Foster to meet with the landowners and have the sites recorded.

Dan and I first met with a rancher in the Anderson Valley. Dan catalogued the rancher's extensive collection of artifacts and viewed nearby springs and midden soil exposed along a creekbed cutting through a long-abandoned 1950s-era log landing. Dan discussed his observations with the rancher, who was very interested to learn that the site might be the location of a Native American village discussed in historical accounts of Pomo village sites.

We then traveled to the rancher's brother's property to search for possible housepit sites known to him. Soon after arriving, we spoke with the rancher and discovered several housepits in his barnyard near the confluence of two creeks, and Dan documented them for later recording. We then documented a separate large housepit location which I had previously discovered while looking out my truck window as I drove on State Highway 128.

During archaeology training provided by CDF, and now attended by all CDF Forest Practice Inspectors and RPFs preparing THPs, we are advised to look for names on maps which might indicate possible archaeological or historic sites. I was aware of a large petroglyph boulder called Squaw Rock and assumed that it had surely been recorded since it was directly adjacent to a county road and had a government survey marker set in it. I had noticed recently scribed etchings and new cupules in the rock and wanted Dan to see it so he could document the new etchings and cupules versus the old ones. When we arrived, Dan impressed me with his thorough measurements, photo documentation, and interpretation of the etchings and cupules. Dan was less than appreciative of one vandal's etched rendition of a romantic heart recently scratched into the historic boulder. His muttered comments will go unrecorded here, but they make me laugh every time I think of them. We were later surprised to learn that the petroglyph boulder had not previously been recorded, and Dan undertook to record the site which has been given the official designation of CA-MEN-2019.



Dan Foster with Jim Purcell, recipient of the 2002 Golden Trowel Award.

We then proceeded to a pleasant meeting with the late George Zeni, a rancher, logger, Christmas tree grower, and one of the nicest persons I have ever had the privilege of knowing. I had seen George's artifact collection and obtained permission for Dan to view it. I will never forget the look of awe on Dan's face when George displayed his collection on the kitchen table. After photographing the extensive collection, Dan and I were treated to a tour of the nearby tree plantation, vineyard, and woods, during which more petroglyph boulders were observed and an additional artifact was discovered. Dan later arranged for George to meet Dr. Thomas Layton, Professor of Anthropology at San Jose State University, and site excavations were eventually conducted on the ranch.

It is very evident to me that the excellent training provided to resource professionals through the CDF Archaeological Training Program has been invaluable in attainment of the goal to protect California's archaeological and historical resources. I see the positive results of this training every month as I perform my duties for CDF.

During my career as a Forest Practice Officer, I have become familiar with the location of many archaeological and historical sites found by RPFs and others associated with enforcement of the Forest Practice Rules. That particular day in 1985 was one of the most enjoyable in my 28 years with CDF, and it illustrates just a few examples that can be shared with readers of the significant contributions to California Archaeology that have resulted from the implementation of this statewide program.

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**Allen S. Robertson**  
**CDF Deputy Chief - Environmental Protection**

Reading the other *Voices* articles gives one the impression that all CDF's Archaeology Program deals with is archaeology. However, the Archaeology Program has more on its plate than merely the protection of the State's prehistory; it is also the protector of the Department's history in the form of hundreds of unique historic buildings. In 1994, CDF contracted with Mark Thornton to conduct a historic significance evaluation of CDF's inventory of 2300 buildings. The significance evaluation was completed on all 189 CDF buildings constructed prior to 1946 (50 years old). This, in conjunction with a similar inventory of CDF's 77 fire lookouts completed in 1993, identified a total of 260 historically significant structures that warranted protection by the Department.



Allen S. Robertson

CDF is proud of its history, yet it became increasingly evident that this aged collection of relics, in many instances, no longer met the department's operational needs. Today's engines often can't fit in a historic apparatus building. The modern workforce has conflicts over restrooms and sleeping quarters designed for all male crews; circuit breakers trip when the microwave and PC are fired up together; the energy bill goes through the roof as does the heat; taxiways buckle as loaded S2-Ts maneuver for departure; wooden communications towers sway under the weight of microwave dishes; well water and sanitation facilities no longer meet health standards; and engines must negotiate urban sprawl in order to reach the wildlands they were intended to

protect. The Department's infrastructure was in need of a substantial update.

Throughout much of CDF's history, improvements to facilities had been accomplished through the efforts of department construction staff and fire crews. Funds had been extremely limited and work had been focused on the most urgent needs including emergency repairs, minor renovations and additions as well as routine maintenance. Impacts to the Department's historic buildings inventory were minor and infrequent. But, as the inventory aged and the maintenance funding remained static the backlog of maintenance needs and infrastructure improvements increased. Everything was about to change.

In response to the well documented need, the legislature supported huge funding increases commencing in 1995. The result has been an aggressive program to update the firefighting infrastructure through the reconstruction, relocation and replacement of many of CDF's facilities including fire stations, administrative offices, conservation camps, communications sites and air attack bases. However, many buildings are considered historic and under the California Environmental Quality Act the demolition or abandonment of historic buildings is a significant impact, requiring public disclosure and mitigation. The Department's Archaeology and Environmental Programs quickly found themselves at odds with those responsible for new construction activities.

There were some early battles over historic building issues and each taught us new lessons: the ranger residences at San Bernardino Unit HQ – documentation is not adequate mitigation and demolition requires an EIR; the “Cat Barn” at Jackson Demonstration State Forest – the potential collapse of a building is not an “emergency” under CEQA; the Hammond Forest Fire Station – the abandonment of a historic building is a significant impact; Stirling City Forest Fire Station – historic compounds may be impacted by new construction. We were quickly headed down a road where every project would require a costly EIR addressing impacts to historic buildings. Each battle taught us new lessons and quickly convinced those involved of a need to address CDF's historic building issues comprehensively.

In 2001, Dan Foster and Mark Thornton completed a *Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites*. This document identified 29 significant historic buildings in CDF's inventory that could be feasibly preserved and maintained while affording public access, maintaining architectural diversity and at the same time meeting the Department's operational needs. The significance of the potential removal of the remaining historic buildings was discussed in the accompanying EIR prepared by Dan Foster and Maria Sosa, a planner with the Department of General Services. The EIR gave the CEQA clearance necessary to deal with historic building demolitions programmatically rather than on a case-by-case basis.

Today, issues still exist about the feasibility of protecting particular buildings and identifying funding sources for maintenance, but the Plan and EIR have established a common understanding within CDF about the Department's historic building preservation responsibilities.

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**Judy Rose**  
**Heritage Program Leader**  
**Pacific Southwest Region**  
**USDA Forest Service**



Judy Rose

In 1995, Dan Foster, Manager of CDF's Archaeology Program, contacted Sonia Tamez, State and Private Forestry programs, and me at the Heritage Resources Program of the Pacific Southwest Region of the USDA Forest Service, about developing a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for federally funded projects. Dan recognized that CDF administered several programs that received federal funds from State and Private Forestry, and that those programs, and the projects implemented under them, required Section 106 consultation pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act. I was essentially unaware of the state administered federal programs until Dan's contact. Dan was the primary mover and shaker, working with Sonia and me, drafting and negotiating the PA, helping the Forest Service meet its federal responsibilities. The PA was executed December 4, 1996.

In 2002, Dan contacted me about amending the 1996 PA. He recognized that many of the programs covered by the PA had changed, several new programs had been added to deal with forest health and fire safety, and other federal agencies were now providing funds to CDF for similar programs. We worked together for almost two years redrafting the PA to accommodate all existing and future federally funded CDF administered programs; tailoring it to add new participating federal agencies; consulting with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, several interested Native American groups; and other federal agencies; and coordinating with all the affected staffs within our two agencies.

The PA developed by CDF and the USFS has roots in common to both agencies, particularly the need to accomplish agency program goals while doing a careful job of preserving heritage resources within limited budget constraints. Thus, the PA emphasizes the identification and protection of historic properties. It recognizes that significance evaluation, part of the normal regulation process under the National Historic Preservation Act, is expensive and not routinely affordable. Therefore, the agreement treats all identified sites as though they are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, avoiding them with project activities. It incorporates a strong educational component, training foresters and informing land owners about heritage values and how to recognize cultural resources and avoid effects to them. With these efforts, the wealth of recorded sites is thus effectively preserved for future generations, to research, understand, interpret, value, and enjoy. The PA works efficiently and effectively. As a result, it has become a model for similar State and Private Forestry needs elsewhere in the Forest Service, in other regions and states.

The Forest Service credits Dan Foster's managerial skills for successful negotiation and implementation of the current PA that enables joint state and federal agency cooperation in delivery of federally funded programs in California. The archaeology component he has helped develop for the state's forest practice rules is essential to the PA, providing state guidelines that meet standards for federal law and regulations. The cadre of professional archaeologists he oversees in the CDF program provides the needed quality control for inventory and

identification. The cultural resource training program he supervises and provides for foresters and field personnel is critical to the identification and protection of heritage resources. Finally, Dan's persistence and abilities at drafting, negotiating, and administering the PA are essential to its effective implementation.

In its early years, the CDF Archaeology Program had little professional oversight. That opened the program to criticism, particularly when cultural resources were adversely affected--a criticism CDF is successfully overcoming. The program has steadily gained improvements, enforceable archaeology guidelines in its forest practice rules, and a professional staff to oversee them. As with any agency, periodically the guidelines and quality control fall short, but CDF makes a concerted effort to investigate the reasons why and make corrections. The CDF Archaeology Program is also gaining ground in its agency fire suppression activities, with cultural resource protection being integrated into those efforts. The Forest Service is confident in CDF's ability to manage its Archaeology Program and preserve heritage resources, and looks forward to continuing the cooperative effort formalized by execution of the PA.

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**Linda Sandelin**  
**Associate State Archaeologist - CDF**

I received my B.A. degree in Anthropology from U.C. Davis in 1992 and first learned about the CDF Archaeology Program that same year. At that time my fiancé, now husband, Tom Sandelin was a practicing Registered Professional Forester (RPF) in California, one of several hundred RPFs that have received archaeological site recognition training from CDF. Wanting to learn more about CDF's programs and how archaeology fits into them, I enrolled and attended CDF Archaeological Training Course #30 held in Redding during May 1993. What I saw at this class had a profound influence on my career. I was exposed to a



Linda Sandelin

program where RPFs were being trained how to recognize cultural resources and the need to protect them during the development of land management projects. But more than this, I witnessed the powerful effect of efforts made to develop cooperative working relationships. The CDF and consulting archaeologists, the RPF, and the Native American teaching the course were recruiting the students to assist in a cooperative effort to develop better projects, not only because protection of cultural resources is required by law, but because it is the right thing to do. They were teaching the "why" and inspiring a group of people to change the way they thought about cultural resources – to appreciate their significance, rarity, and vulnerability to irreparable damage if not managed correctly. So intrigued by this program, I signed-up for another class, and attended CDF Archaeological Training Course #36 held in Los Angeles in December 1994. Although several state and private RPFs were in attendance, that class also included several CDF, Los Angeles County, and Ventura County Firefighters who were interested to find out more about cultural resources located in California's wildlands and how they might be protected during wildfire suppression activities. I wanted to be part of this program, and was committed to gain the experience necessary to compete for one of these CDF jobs, if one were ever available. Up until that time, I had conducted some archaeological surveys for timber harvesting plans in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, but most of my work was surveying for lot line adjustments and subdivisions.

In 1995 Dan Foster needed an archaeologist to help the contract archaeologist working in Humboldt County. Timber harvesting plan preharvest inspections were needed, but the contractor was unavailable most of the time. I jumped at the chance, and have been working with CDF ever since. I spent a year as a contractor for CDF conducting archaeological inspections and surveying some engineering projects in the Humboldt-Del Norte Unit. I interviewed for the new CDF Archaeologist position in Santa Rosa, but Mark Gary, who had worked as a CDF contractor for many years, was hired. After leaving Humboldt County, I was able to continue my contract work for CDF, this time working at CDF Headquarters in Sacramento. I was hired to review work conducted on the lookouts and telecommunication towers. I also conducted some field inspections to help CDF Archaeologists Rich Jenkins, Carlys Gilbert, and Mark Gary.



Linda Sandelin instructing students at archaeology training course in 2002.

When Carlys Gilbert, CDF Archaeologist based in Fresno, retired from state service in the fall of 1996, I competed for her vacant position and was fortunate to have been offered the job – which I eagerly accepted. The transition from contractor to permanent employee was made easy as I was allowed to work in the Sacramento office until my move to Fresno in July of 1997.

Once in Fresno it didn't take me too long to realize that I had the best job of any archaeologist in California. My area of responsibility extends from Monterey and Mariposa Counties south to the Mexican border. While the size of my area, the entire Southern Region, at first seemed daunting, the workload is manageable because there are many colleagues that help get it completed. Typically, the project manager has already completed a records search, consulted with the NAHC and local Native Americans, prior to contacting me. After reviewing their initial work, we discuss the survey strategy. On the more complex or archaeologically sensitive projects I help the project manager conduct the survey and develop the protection measures. I review 100 timber harvesting plans a year which is a relatively small THP workload compared to the other CDF archaeologists. Most of my project workload lies in all of the other CDF programs administering projects on private and state lands. These include vegetation management (controlled burns) and forest improvement (tree-planting, thinning, stream repairs, etc.) and engineering projects on CDF fire stations, lookouts, and other facilities. There are hundreds of these CDF projects each year located throughout the



Linda Sandelin recording a Cahuilla fish trap in Imperial County.

Southern Region. I also help manage cultural resources on three state forests and on CDF wildfires statewide. In addition to this project workload, I also serve as co-lead instructor in CDF's statewide archaeological training program, now doing the work that inspired me to join this Department in the first place. Between the full four-day courses and the one-day refreshers, I help deliver archaeological training to about 200 people each year including CDF and private foresters, firefighters, Native Americans, and many others that have some involvement with the incredibly diverse collection of CDF's programs.

The quantity and diversity of archaeological and historic resources located on CDF projects throughout my work area is staggering. There are Native American archaeological sites over 10,000 years old, villages that were in existence into the late 1800s and early 1900s, and sacred sites still in use today. We also have early exploration, gold rush era, logging, and ranching sites. Most of the counties have over a dozen contacts for Native American tribes and individuals. It's not unusual for a timber harvesting plan in the Southern Region to have 25 archaeological sites within the project area. During the 2003 Coyote Fire in San Diego County over 500 known archaeological sites were located within the fire perimeter or along nearby contingency firelines that were built to contain it.

My job requires a great deal of travel, driving about 2,500 to 3,000 miles per month. I take pride in knowing that I respond to all the Units in my work area, not just those that are convenient to my office. I conduct field reviews for most of our Vegetation Management Projects and Engineering projects. Half of the CDF facilities are in the Southern Region, and they all need to be surveyed for the presence of cultural resources. When I arrive at each fire station I introduce myself and give everyone a short archaeology lesson. I am amazed that there are people who have worked at CDF for many years who didn't know that our Archaeology Program exists, or why CDF would even need archaeologists.



Linda Sandelin and USFS  
Archaeologist Bill Matthews recording  
archaeological site at Badger FFS in  
Tulare County in 2000.

In addition to training private and state foresters, I also became involved in CDF training through the Academy. Newly hired firefighters who go through the CDF Basic Fire Control class learn about archaeology and why CDF needs archaeologists. Since bulldozers can damage more archaeological sites on one fire than an entire season of logging throughout the state, I also teach the dozer operators each spring. That class is a fun course to teach as we not only talk about archaeology while in the classroom, but we also take a field trip to see an archaeological site. During the winter of 2002-03, CDF Archaeologist Gerrit Fenenga and I taught ten classes for company officers in the San Bernardino and San Diego Units. In 2003 alone, over 400 CDF employees learned about archaeology and what CDF's responsibilities are toward archaeology. I know that this type of training really pays off. On the Coyote Fire during the summer of 2003, the CDF personnel assigned to the fire were really tuned-in to cultural resources and the need for their protection. They were looking out for the known sites that we mapped for them to avoid, and they also kept an eye open for new sites. One of the most exciting sites discovered by the archaeologically trained staff during this fire was a mining site which included an ore cart, a mine entrance with metal doors, and a dilapidated wooden building.

CDF has been very supportive of our archaeological staff. Since we conduct so much training for others, our department understands that our attending both in and out of state archaeological conferences is necessary for us to keep current in our field of expertise. While attending these conferences, we are able to learn much about new archaeological discoveries, changes in theory, survey methods, and regulation. I personally have attended conferences in Seattle, Chicago (where I presented a paper on Style 7 petroglyphs coauthored with Dan Foster and John Betts), Denver, Milwaukee, and Pendleton, Oregon.

One extraordinary experience I had was working on the Murphys Fire Station construction project in 1998 and 1999. This was a parcel that the state acquired for the purpose of building a brand new fire station. What should have been a rather routine construction project turned into quite a huge undertaking. The archaeological excavation that was conducted was not up to CDF or the Office of Historic Preservation standards. There were also complaints lodged by some of the local Native Americans. We also needed to acquire a Caltrans right-of-way and Caltrans had not been satisfied with the quality of archaeological work that had been conducted on the property. All of this contributed to what could have been a potential disaster: CDF almost lost the entire project. It ended up that the archaeology cost for this project was one quarter of the entire construction budget. I worked for over a year on this project, moving my office to a trailer set up on the property. I worked as a liaison between the archaeological firm hired by General Services, local Miwok tribal monitors, a Caltrans Archaeologist, the Office of Historic Preservation, our engineering staff and heavy equipment operators, and the weather. Not all were cooperative. But we persevered and got the job done. We now have a wonderful station to serve the Murphys area and have learned a lot about the prehistory of Calaveras County.



Linda Sandelin with Steve Chambers and Anthony Farmand discussing grading at Murphys in 1999.

As a result of my successes at Murphys, taking over the archaeological duties in two units in the Northern Region, and my diligence toward my work in Southern Region, in May 2000 I received the 1999 Lewis A. Moran Director's Award for Superior Accomplishment, CDF's highest honor. I saw this award as not only the recognition of my contribution to CDF but also as CDF's acknowledgment of our Archaeology Program, and its importance not only to the Department but to the people of this state.

Afterthought: It has been almost six months since I wrote my original article for this chapter. I was asked by Dan Foster to take another look at it, to make sure that the edits that had been made had not changed the intent or character of my writing. My original article was cheery and upbeat, reflecting on my usual disposition. After all, I really enjoy my job here at the Department and didn't have any major criticisms of our program, it's not perfect, but the Department was on the right path to make cultural resource protection stronger and stronger. After reading over my article I realize that in six months the situation changed tremendously here at CDF. I decided not to make changes my original article, and instead added the following additional paragraphs which will now voice my concerns about the health of our Archaeology Program in its entirety.

The bug-kill problem in Southern California has caused tremendous concern for the potential fire threat to the region. Although the southern part of our state had a horrific fire season, losing over 20 lives and 3000+ homes, only about 15% of the potential fire acres actually burned in those areas where the homes and dead trees coexist. At risk are hundreds of thousands of homes and maybe millions of lives. Trying to incorporate cultural resource protection into this picture has been nearly impossible. CDF does have a cultural resource protection agreement with many Federal Agencies who provide money to help rid the state of these dead trees. When the foresters are out marking dead trees to be logged they should be looking for archaeological sites, so that those conducting the logging will keep their equipment out of the sites. The orders from

the State are that regulation is not to slow down the process of getting these trees removed. The CDF Foresters don't even have permission to flag watercourses or meadows for protection; it won't be easy to convince those in charge that per our agreement in receiving the federal funds archaeological sites must be protected.

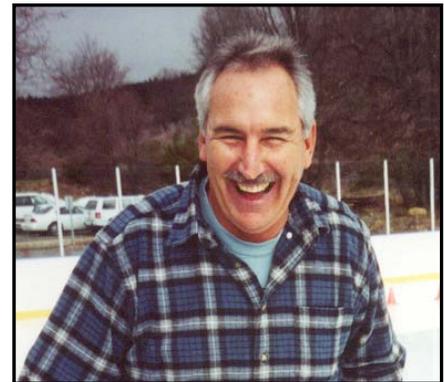
At this point in time, the State budget is in a mess due to a downturn in the economy (although it is now recovering) and many years of adding additional programs (expenses) to the state budget. Our expenses here at CDF must be monitored carefully and cuts are proposed within our Department. At the moment, three of the six archaeologist positions are on the chopping block. This may change, but for now, this doom and gloom hangs heavily over our heads. In order to spare the expense, we are being asked to do less travel; to not protect the resources as well as we have in the past.

The budgetary problems have also brought up concerns that our travel is only associated with "essential" work. I haven't quite figured out why I would spend any time away from home, due to my job, unless it was essential. Up until recently I looked at most of the prescribed burn projects and technical services projects, and about 30% of the timber harvesting plans. I have been told that I must now only go on the projects that I have grave concerns about. Most problems are not due to grave concerns but because a site boundary was inadequately identified, or the protection measure, while sounding good on paper could not possibly be accomplished in the field. These problems can only be found, and resolved, in the field. Of course, I will try to convince those in charge of the budget that what I do is essential, and it must be done because the citizens of the state demand that cultural resources are protected. If I am not successful I expect damage to cultural resource sites will rise, although no one will be monitoring the sites, so no statistics will be available to prove this is true.

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### **Grayson Sorrels CDF Fire Captain**

I met Dan Foster and his staff during CDF Archaeological Training Course #86 in Redding, but that was not my first exposure to the CDF Archaeology Program. I have a law enforcement background and participated in a CDF operation intended to apprehend individuals illegally looting the Dad Young Spring Site (CA-PLA-689). Dan asked me to write up my recollections of that operation, to provide another dimension to the CDF Archaeology Program which planned this operation and secured approval for its implementation. The incident described below took place over Memorial Day weekend in 1996.



Grayson Sorrels

It seems that under the cover of darkness, "Desperados" were trespassing on private timberland and digging in an ancient Indian village site, 20 some odd miles east of Georgetown. An inspection of the looted area indicated that the "perpetrators" were filling their truck with soil, hauling it away, and presumably screening it elsewhere for artifacts. This horrible activity had been taking place for years and previous efforts made by both CDF and the USFS were unsuccessful in stopping it. This site, at an elevation over 4000 feet, has a rich midden area over 6 feet deep, which is now dotted with dozens of pothunters holes – some old, some fresh. Some

of these holes are large enough to bury a Volkswagen. Although CDF required protection of this highly significant site during logging operations, it was being destroyed by pothunters. So what do we do? A flash of inspiration in someone's mind dictated that armed officers sworn to protect, should be deployed. The "Archaeological Swat Team" was assembled in Auburn for a briefing. After a quick swing through a fast food restaurant for sustenance, and a second stop at a quick mart for snacks and other provisions to last the night, the four officers in two vehicles stealthily sped toward the anticipated showdown to get into position before nightfall.

There was a locked gate denying access to the site to the law-abiding, but it had proved no obstacle in the past to the "hoodlums" we were seeking; they had found a way around it. On this day the gate was locked and we decided to open it to help control ingress. Little did we suspect that this would present our first challenge. The gate had a tube which surrounded the lock, making it impossible to defeat the lock with bolt cutters. No problem for trained professionals though, for we knew the combination. The only problem was that not one member of the "Over the Hill Gang" had brought their reading glasses, and lying in the dirt underneath the tube, we were too close to the combination lock to be able to read the numbers. At the CDF Academy, Eichmann hadn't specifically told us *NOT* to shoot off the padlock and we all carried plenty of firepower in the form of 9mm Sig Sauers, and 12 gauge "Scatterguns", but somehow, it just didn't seem like a very good idea.

One option would be to dig a hole to lie in, putting the lock at arm's length and gaining a more distant and clearer perspective. But, the thought of physical labor had a sobering effect on all of us. Finally, the third or fourth officer to squirm in the dirt managed, after repeated attempts, to open the lock. Following cheers and high fives all around, we took a solemn oath to include a younger member in our next stakeout.

Now that we were on the site, the plan went something like this:

Two members in full camouflage clothing would hide in the woods near the looting site, and report on the activities of the lawbreakers via handy-talkie radio. The remaining two members (including yours truly) in full uniform and full battle regalia with shiny badges were parked down the road out of sight, poised to "swoop" in with red lights flashing to make the arrest. Suddenly a "light bulb" from someone – remembering their officer safety academy training. "Won't we be a perfect target sitting in our red flashing vehicle, and after all, we don't really know what kind of "snakes" we're dealing with here; they are looters, but they could also be felons with guns, and it's hard to predict what someone might do when surprised." "How about locking the gate behind the bad guys, letting them fill their truck to the brim, so they will be tired, and "ambushing" them back at the locked gate when they try to leave?" I certainly would have felt better about the prospect of talking them out of their vehicle at gunpoint while we not only enjoyed concealment, but true cover and protection afforded by rocks and trees. Well, the argument that carried the day was – "That's not how it was planned downtown, so that's not how we are doing it." Gulp. I could almost see it on my tombstone – "Brave Officer of the Law Gunned Down by Arrowhead Thieves."

Discussion over, we took our positions. Conversation eventually wound down, the novelty of night vision goggles quickly wore off and before the night was half over, we were out of snacks. Forays into the night to stretch cramped legs showed that not a creature, good or bad, was stirring. Daylight brought a return to civilization, motels and restaurant meals.

The next evening, after reprovisioning, we again headed for the wild frontier in our Bronco. The second night was pretty much a carbon copy of the first; but, while still discontent with “the plan”, I found myself wishing something would happen – anything to relieve the spirit crunching boredom. At daybreak, our camo-equipped comrades, losing the concealing darkness, decided to drive down the road a bit, and soon reported a pickup truck with two Asian subjects headed our way. I was out of the vehicle, walking around, so decided to lie down behind a bush where I could see the turnaround near the gate. The pickup slowed near the gate, turned around and stopped. The driver got out of the vehicle, looked off into the woods in my direction, and suddenly, without warning, the stillness of the morning woods was assaulted when he blew his nose. He then got back into the vehicle and drove out the way he came in. A short time later, we met with our “dressed down comrades” and they told us about their contact with the subjects as they tried to leave the area. The vehicle was flagged down. Rifles were sighted inside the vehicle and a request to put hands in plain sight met with puzzled looks and noncompliance. The request was reinforced with a drawn gun and the startled subjects finally figured out what “reach for the sky” meant. It seems that English was not the universal language between this foursome that fate had introduced, but it was determined that they were squirrel hunters, not members of the dusty “hole in the ground gang.” The “Over the Hill Gang” wrapped up the detail without a single notch in their guns, but as I write this, I am reminded of a quote I heard once, probably from someone famous – “They also serve, who only sit and wait.”

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**Mark V. Thornton**  
**Tuolumne County Supervisor**  
**Former CDF Contract Historian**



Mark Thornton

I suppose my interest in CDF began in fifth grade when I received my official “junior ranger” badge. I still have it and a number of fire prevention posters from that same time. My awareness of the dangers of wildland fire were cemented a few years later when my home was in an evacuation area as a raging, wind driven fire raced toward the subdivision I lived in. So, from childhood I have had an ongoing interest in wildland fires.

In the 1980s the U. S. Forest Service’s Region 5 office “sponsored” me as I conducted a state-wide thematic study of fire lookouts. During that experience, I visited fire lookout stations in every nook and cranny of California. Despite the inter-agency rivalry that fire fighters often feel, CDF personnel welcomed me on “their turf” while I did my Forest Service work and so began my role as a fire lookout historian.

In the late 1980s, Dan Foster called upon me to see if I would do a “survey” of the fire lookouts under CDF control. I jumped at the opportunity to revisit my “old friends” --- the buildings I’d seen during my Forest Service research, and so it was that in 1991 I recorded 77 stations.

I was met with skepticism and out right fear by some agency personnel. Battalion chiefs and division chiefs were concerned that my project’s findings might force them to spend funds from already stretched budgets to protect old buildings. Fire fighter staffing and other higher priority

budgetary items would suffer if this held true. Fire lookout operators, already jittery about their futures, saw my visits as foreshadowing the permanent closure of their station. However, most of the CDF officials and crews I met during this project had a real fondness for the folklore that surrounded “their” lookouts. Once past the initial shock of having a Sacramento sponsored historian show up, I found myself being royally treated. Battalion chiefs chauffeured me to sites, in one instance ranger unit overhead arranged a helicopter ride to their lookouts, and agency personnel were remarkably hospitable to me (read that “free lunches were easy to find”). My tour of the CDF fire lookout system is something I will always treasure.

My job was to simply record the lookout building and note the condition of the structure and site. I was then to research unit records and engineering files to verify construction dates and major alteration dates. With a very limited budget I could not avail myself to the numerous “leads” I was given on how to locate retired employees that had stories and pictures that would greatly enhance my history. To be sure some leads were followed and the results always proved rewarding. In the end, I was pleased with the experience of sleuthing out the history of CDF’s fire lookout collection but frustrated that out of 77 locations only three or so lookouts would find their way into the “preservation” management category.

In 1994 Dan Foster enlisted my services again, this time to visit historic fire stations and other administrative facilities. The survey was undertaken as a direct result of Governor Pete Wilson’s executive order that directed all state agencies to undertake surveys of buildings that were considered potentially historically significant. This project had a much better budget and field reconnaissance was far easier than the lookout project. I was met with the same professionalism and kindness that I encountered in the fire lookout work, and had even more leads offered. CDF’s “family ambiance” is not as strong as it was in earlier decades but make no mistake a lot of pride and esprit de corps was still to be found.

It was sad, however, to see that most of the old ranger chief houses were vacant or converted to office use (at least many of the buildings were still standing) and that on-site residency was no longer required of overhead. Also disappointing has been Sacramento’s unwillingness or inability to support local efforts to preserve the history of CDF. One of the most notable issues was the difficulty in getting the Ione museum project fully supported and funded by Sacramento. Also troubling is that in over seventy years of acquiring fire engines, only about three pieces of rolling stock have been saved, and none of this by actions from Sacramento.

I advocated, and still believe, that each of the old CDF regions should have a museum for old engines, miscellaneous equipment, documents, and other memorabilia. The old administrative maps from the 1950s, the telephone maintenance equipment, and the old prevention signs all add to the rich tapestry of CDF’s heritage. Maybe, as we celebrate the centennial of CDF we can see these goals realized. There are also some very fine “specimen” buildings that should be preserved, and opened to the public. Preserving the past, noting the tremendous contributions that have come from CDF, builds public awareness and support. The men and women, past and present, that have dedicated their lives (and given their lives) to protecting the public and protecting our State’s rich natural resources from the devastating effects of wild fire deserve that recognition.

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**Polly Tickner**  
**CDF Contract Archaeologist**

I started with CDF in July 2001 as a part-time contract archaeologist working for CDF Archaeologist Richard Jenkins in Redding. I work about 12 hours a week for CDF and about 32 hours a week as Staff Archaeologist for Coyote & Fox Enterprises (CFE), an archaeological consulting firm also based in Redding. Although the hours worked for me, and I was working in archaeology, I admit that when I started working with Richard I had some misgivings, and he and I had a few heated discussions regarding the CDF archaeology training program. My attitude along with many others who do not work for CDF was that the program was a slap to professionals who have spent years earning their college degree to work in this field, and foresters are trained in four days. Then there was also the attitude that it was a conflict of interest to think that foresters, whose job is to cut trees will really be looking for archaeological sites so that they can “protect” them during their timber harvest; a kind of “fox guarding the hen-house” theory.



Polly Tickner

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First I had to learn the way that the Archaeology Program at CDF functions. As I gradually started working *into* the program instead of fighting the program, I realized a lot about the way that it really works. It did not take long to realize that each Timber Harvest Plan has an Archaeological Addendum and each of those is reviewed by the five CDF staff archaeologists, one of which is Richard Jenkins, with me as his assistant. These Addendums have most of the same information that we find in any Archaeological Survey Report. The forester that has taken the 4-day training course and completes the Addendum is required then to obtain a current Record Search from the appropriate Information Center, do pre-field research, send appropriate Tribal Contact letters, conduct an intensive field survey for sites, prepare site records, and develop site protection measures. After this process, there is always a preharvest inspection (PHI) done by a Forest Practice Inspector, and one of us (a CDF Archaeologist) goes out on about 30% of the time. During these inspections, besides the water, biological, geological and other issues, they evaluate their survey, evaluate the proposed protection of sites, and ensure that site recording is accurate.

On my first PHI, and accompanied by Rich Jenkins we met RPF Tom Harrington and spent an entire day inspecting his proposed THP area we were assigned to review. The majority of the plan area was quite steep, and late in the day, we had one possible site to look at and the only way to get this location was to double back to our starting point (which the others did not want to do), or to proceed ahead having to cross a watercourse with a huge waterfall. The survey party carefully jumped across the top of 20-foot waterfall. I do not like heights and was appreciative for the helping hand that one of the foresters gave me that day. On another field inspection in Modoc County my task was to assist RPF Wheeler Birdwell define the boundaries of an archaeological site he discovered so the site could be fully protected through avoidance. On this day I injured my back while crossing over a barbed wire fence and eventually had to have back surgery about three weeks later. These field assignments are not for WIMPS!!

Through all of this, Richard and I have worked out many differences of opinion, I try to see his, and he tries to see mine, and we work together quite smoothly now, and I enjoy my time at CDF,

both the staff and the many foresters from the north state that I am getting to know first-hand. Some of them really grumble through the process, but we try to work with them, and remind some of these young 20-40-ish age foresters how difficult the changes in laws must be for the somewhat older 60, or even some 70-ish age foresters. They smile and even sometimes reluctantly agree.

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**Andrea E. Tuttle, Ph.D.**  
**CDF Director**

From the office of the Director, one has the privilege of overseeing the tremendously broad range of activities and responsibilities encompassed by the Department. All parts of the organization intertwine to meet our mission of protecting lives, property, watersheds and resources. Though small, CDF's Archaeology program performs a key role in fulfilling our social responsibilities for protecting our cultural heritage, and for meeting our legal responsibilities required under the California Environmental Quality Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.



Andrea Tuttle, Ph.D.

While I'm often trapped at a desk, I've also been able to see the Archaeology program in the field. In September 1999, three of CDF's staff archaeologists Dan Foster, Gerrit Fenenga, and Linda Sandelin took me to examine typical archaeological resources located in the forested backcountry in the upper reaches of the Bear and Yuba River drainages. These included two petroglyph sites containing ancient carvings in granite, a prehistoric village with bedrock mortars and a rich midden deposit, a log cabin, and Gold-Rush-era mining sites. This field survey illustrated the range of cultural resources found in these locations, and the difficulties involved in their identification and protection. On many trips to the Units, firefighters have been proud to show me the Native American mortars protected behind their station, state forest managers have interpreted the history of old trails and structures, and private industrial foresters have shown sites they have discovered and worked to protect.



Director Tuttle examining bedrock mortars at a village site in Bear Valley during 1999 field trip.

CDF is fortunate to have an excellent team of dedicated, enthusiastic, and highly-skilled state archaeologists to deliver this program. Several have received the Department's *Superior Accomplishment Award* during the past few years, and Linda Sandelin was recognized in 1999 with the Louis A. Moran award. This team brings passion to their work, and is a powerful force of influence to other resource professionals within CDF and the regulated public. As a result, the Department better appreciates the values associated with cultural resources, takes exhaustive steps to identify and document the existence of such resources during project development and

review, and is committed to protecting these important, non-renewable, and precious resources of California's heritage.

The full mission of CDF is touched by archaeological concerns, from site avoidance during wildfire suppression wherever we can, to protecting historic and prehistoric sites during the siting and construction of fire stations and all our facilities. The archaeologists are trained as firefighters so they can go to the front line of the fire, evaluate the situation, and work with the fire suppression command staff to avoid damaging archaeological sites where possible. CDF Archaeologists have also taught over 1600 Registered Professional Foresters and other resource professionals in the private sector how to identify, describe and protect cultural resources to comply with the Forest Practice Act and Rules, thus reaching a broad audience and providing trained eyes over a big part of California's forest landscape.



CDF Director Andrea Tuttle presented the L.A. Moran Award to Linda Sandelin in 1999.

The program has also worked side by side with the U.S. Forest Service in developing cooperative regulatory policies that satisfy both state and federal regulations so that the use of federal grant money does not get tied up by differences in approval language. The program maintains a close working relationship with the California Department of Parks and Recreation's Office of Historic Preservation, which maintains all of California's official archaeological records, and is committed to providing them with information on every site that CDF records. In return, CDF has direct access to all recorded sites within the state when that information is needed during fire suppression activities and there is very little time to decide where the bulldozers should cut the fire lines.



CDF Director Andrea Tuttle and Dean Lucke presenting Dan Foster with CDF's Superior Accomplishment Award in 2002.

CDF's archaeology program has made great efforts to maintain close communication and interactive consultation with local Native American Tribes and the Native American Heritage Commission. Developing a list of local Native Americans to contact for review of sites prior to fire suppression or logging activities is an example of the outreach effort that has fostered a level of trust and confidence with the tribes regarding ongoing cultural activities and respect for sacred sites. Native Americans have used, and continue to use, natural settings in the conduct of ceremonies and spiritual practices that are essential elements their cultural traditions. Tribes consider these sacred sites, used by generations, as vital to their existence.

The continued support of the CDF archaeology program helps to improve communication between the tribes, the public and the government, and will move beyond regulatory requirements to an increased mutual understanding and respect for one another, and enriched appreciation about our past. This is an example of government at its finest, working with the

public and the tribes for the benefit of all concerned. As part of the tremendously wide range of skills that come together in this Department to form our “total force” dedicated to the CDF mission, the archaeology program is a key piece of what distinguishes this department as the premier firefighting and resource protection agency that it is.

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**Steven Valencia**  
**CDF Student Assistant**

I began working for CDF in October of 2002 in its Resource Management Division at Sacramento Headquarters. Although my primary task is to assist the Resource Coordinator facilitate Board of Forestry meetings and handle other Board issues, I often had the opportunity to work with other programs as well. Over the past two years I have worked with Dan Foster on a number of projects and have had the opportunity to assist in the completion of many different projects associated with the Archaeology Program.



Steven Valencia

One of my assignments was working on the 2003 revisions to CDF’s two-volume Archaeological Training Manual. This project was especially interesting because I scanned both text and figures from a lengthy report written by Thomas F. King, Ph.D. to convert this into electronic format to be inserted in the new CDF Training Manual and for posting on the web site. This was interesting because the text discussing archaeological surveys methods, although written in 1978, describes methods and issues that are still valid today. I was also involved in numbering the pages which gave me the opportunity to view the whole manual, which contains important California history. Other tasks included re-imaging historic CDF photos, mailing notices to California Native American tribes, as well as other responsibilities.

I have enjoyed working on these assignments for the Department’s Archaeology Program. There is so much history within California, and these experiences have exposed me to aspects to the Department’s work that I did not previously know about. Although my work with this program has been limited, it pleases me to know I have contributed to it in a small way.

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**Charles E. Vaughn**  
**The University of California**  
**Hopland Research and Extension Center**

I have worked at the University of California Hopland Research and Extension Center for more than 30 years. I am not an archaeologist, but how folks have made a living in this part of Mendocino County through time has always fascinated me. The hills here are full of stone artifacts which students and staff had picked up until we had a sizable collection of surface-collected bits and pieces about which we knew nothing. In 1988 we contacted the County of Mendocino about local



Charles E. Vaughn

archaeologists who might help us put some of it into context, and they turned us on to Mark Gary. This proved to be a most fortuitous happenstance for the Hopland Center, as well as for me. One blistering day in August, 1988, Mark and his wife, Deborah McLearn-Gary, visited the Center and gave the staff a fascinating presentation on southeastern Mendocino County archaeology. Their sincere enthusiasm, knowledge, and on-the-ground experience had a profound effect on all of us. I remember personally being so excited about my introduction to the science of archaeology that I had a difficult time sleeping that night thinking about stratigraphy, point styles, hydration, and other “visions of sugar plums”. Mark and Deborah visited the Center often over the next several years (Mark didn’t drive at the time so Deborah drove everywhere and they were inseparable- “joined at the hip” was how Deborah put it), cataloging, surveying known sites, preparing site records, and encouraging us to preserve the cultural resources on the Center. Eventually they helped us to identify and/or record more than 20 sites here.

Mark and Deborah were cordial and generous and so absolutely unpretentious. We had fun talking about the Giants and 49ers and The Grateful Dead, and I learned a lot from them. They were involved in a number of other archaeological projects in Mendocino County at that time, and invited me to tag along to some of them. I visited the Frolic site at Point Cabrillo, and Tom Layton’s excavations at Three Chop Village and Nightbird’s Retreat. I went on a number of rock art tours with them, and assisted them at their Caballo Blanco site. After Mark started working as a State Archaeologist for CDF in the mid 1990s, the Hopland Center became a regular stop on the CDF Archaeological Training for Foresters field exercises. Mark and Dan Foster invited me to participate in the classes whenever I had the time. Meeting and learning archaeology first-hand from people like Fritz Riddell and Brian Dillon was such a wonderful opportunity.

It had always been our hope here at the Hopland Center to have a thorough archaeological survey of the 5300-acre property, and that someone might examine some of the prehistoric sites here as part of a research program. Mark continued to encourage us toward that end. In 1999 we received a small grant to begin surveying the entire property for cultural remains. We hired 3 undergraduate students from the UC Davis Anthropology Department, under the guidance of Dr. Robert Bettinger, and they spent part of the summer conducting surveys. Our entire collection of surface-collected artifacts was cataloged by Lisa Dietz of the UC Davis Anthropology Museum. Then during the following 3 summers from 2000 to 2002, Taryn Wise-Harthorn, a doctoral student of Dr. Bettinger, directed the UC Davis Department of Anthropology field school at the Center. Taryn and 50 enthusiastic young students spent the long, hot summers intensively surveying the Center and excavating 8 different sites. Taryn’s research into the prehistoric land use of the Center and local area continues. On June 25, 2001, the second summer field school started. That afternoon in Ukiah there was a memorial service for Mark following his sudden and untimely death on Memorial Day. In the morning I said hello to a group of eager young archaeology students; in the afternoon I said goodbye to an old friend who made their visit possible. Mark no doubt appreciated the wonderful irony in that. Thank you, friend Mark.

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**Richard G. Wade**  
**RPF, Sierra Pacific Industries**

My perspective on the CDF Archaeology Program is that of an RPF who has been employed in the California forest products industry since its inception. Since CDF is the primary agency enforcing forest practice laws and rules, some might assume that the RPF's relationship to CDF is simply that of the regulated interacting with the regulator. While indeed the CDF's duties and powers as a policing agency are often brought to bear, the true relationship within the framework of the archaeology program is much more nuanced, and in my view is essentially cooperative in nature.



Rich Wade

So that the Timber Harvesting Plan serves as a functional equivalent to CEQA, the Forest Practice Rules provide for a CDF-trained person to carry out archaeological surveys on THPs and related forestry projects, with oversight by CDF professional archaeologists. The RPF in charge of the project is responsible for the adequacy of that work, and most often it is the CDF-trained RPF who performs this function. That the Forest Practice Rules accommodate the application of this "paraprofessional" archaeology work is an advantage to the landowner or project proponent, who would otherwise have to hire an archaeologist to cover the same ground that has typically already been exhaustively examined by the RPF. Since determining that a found site is "insignificant", and therefore expendable, requires the evaluation of a professional archaeologist, almost all sites found by RPFs are protected from damage and documented with at least a primary record. Hundreds of sites are found and protected in this manner every year. It is therefore ultimately in the interest of all parties that the CDF archaeological program both motivates and enables the RPF to do thorough and professional work in locating, protecting, and documenting archaeological sites.

In my experience RPFs are well qualified to perform the task of identifying archaeological sites, since they are trained to observe the subtleties of forested landscapes, and think across a temporal scale of a few centuries. Many are students of the history and prehistory of the lands they manage, enjoying not only the intrinsic value of this resource, but applying that knowledge to achieve a broader understanding of the landscape.

Since the inception of the program, the CDF archaeology staff has always demonstrated an impressive belief in it and commitment to it. I remember working on a THP near Jarbo Gap in Butte County in the very early days of the program. I thought I'd found my first prehistoric sites and called Rich Jenkins in Redding to ask what to do about them. Both he and Dan Foster scheduled a field day to come up to see them. After each had driven several hours to the project area, I triumphantly showed them my two sites, each consisting of a single, shallow little mortar cup on an isolated outcrop. I can only imagine how underwhelmed they must have been, yet they congratulated me on my find and were full of nothing but encouragement. Dan Foster later confided to me that at that point in the life of the fledgling program they were making every effort to demonstrate its importance to the RPFs in the field, and their investment that day certainly succeeded with me.

The other CDF archaeologists with whom I've worked, Linda Sandelin and Gerrit Fenenga, demonstrate a practical and effective approach to concerns in the field, most often arriving at

effective mitigation measures that accommodate the overall objectives of the project while protecting the archaeological resource. In this regard they often rely on the RPF to provide detailed planning, layout, and supervision of harvest activities on the ground to assure that operations near sensitive areas are carried out without impact. It's been my experience that a logger (Licensed Timber Operator or LTO), when such an operational challenge is set before them by the RPF, typically responds by bringing to bear his often superb skill in falling and removing timber around the site, often displacing nary a twig on the area of concern.

Another key element to the success of the program is that the CDF arch staff holds the RPF to a high standard of performance. Most of my work over the last several years has been reviewed by Linda Sandelin. She categorically expects the work submitted under her purview to be accurate and professionally prepared documents that meet the standards of the archaeological community. I am convinced that most RPFs respond well to these imposed high standards, providing documents that reflect a sense of pride and professionalism.

The CDF archaeological training course has always been instrumental to the success of the program. I've attended three courses over time, and each has provided excellent instruction and motivation to trainees. Dan Foster has a knack for finding instructors who can relate to and respect the work that field foresters do, neither condescending to the trainees for their lack of an academic background in archaeology, nor slighting their potential to ably perform these duties to the extent of their responsibility. The message of instructors like Brian Dillon, who is at once astoundingly knowledgeable, yet down to earth; irreverent, yet committed to the program; and respectful of his audience's abilities, resonates deeply with the typical RPF and is very motivating.



Board of Forestry and Fire Protection  
Chair Stan Dixon presenting Rich  
Wade the 2003 Golden Trowel  
Award.

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### **Sharon Waechter** **Archaeologist, Far Western Anthropological Research Group**

From 2001 to 2004, the Cultural Resources Management firm of Far Western Anthropological Research Group has been "on-call" to CDF for various tasks related to the agency's Archaeology Program. Far Western ([www.farwestern.com](http://www.farwestern.com)) is one of the largest and most experienced CRM firms in the western U.S., specializing in the archaeology of California and the western Great Basin. Our work includes inventory, site recordation, evaluation, data



Sharon Waechter

recovery, the development of research designs and management plans, consultation with local Native American groups, and close cooperation with various state and federal agencies. In California, we have carried out archaeological studies from Humboldt and Modoc counties in the north, to San Diego, San Bernardino, and Inyo counties in the south; and from the Pacific coast to the eastern Sierran front. Our broad knowledge of California is especially valuable for working with CDF and other state agencies.

Far Western's work with Dan Foster and his staff of CDF archaeologists began with the Highway 88 Fire in 2001. As a result of this fire near the town of Ione, in Amador County, CDF hired Far Western to record a large prehistoric site that had been burned over, and to determine what kinds of damage might have occurred during both the fire and CDF's fire-suppression activities. It was a unique opportunity to explore an important site on private land, a site which under normal circumstances would not have been open to us. As it turned out, the Highway 88 site included a large dance-house pit that had special meaning for the local Miwok Indian community. Far Western recommended to CDF that the site be investigated more completely, working with the Miwok Tribe, to better understand its significance. As often happens, however, the private landowner denied further access. Instead, Dan Foster asked Far Western to produce an article for the CDF web site about the archaeology of the Highway 88 Fire which can be found on the CDF Archaeology Program Web Site at [www.fire.ca.gov](http://www.fire.ca.gov). This would lead to other web-site articles, including one on the huge Pines Fire in San Diego County, and another on a burn experiment at an archaeological site near Jackson.

A huge wildfire in southern California in the summer of 2002 (the Pines Fire) presented a different kind of challenge for the Far Western and CDF archaeologists. The first problem was one that CDF faces often – because much of the area was privately owned, both access and information were seriously limited. While other agencies had records to tell them where archaeological sites were known to exist on their lands, no comprehensive data base was available to the archaeologists from CDF. Instead of working with fire managers to avoid the destruction of cultural sites in the first place, they could only come in afterward and assess the damage.

Once the fire was out, Dan Foster and Linda Sandelin asked Far Western to inventory portions of the burn, to record sites and document the damage caused by this devastating, 65,000 acre, wildland fire and by suppression efforts required to contain it. A crew of trained archaeologists, led by John Berg of Far Western, surveyed 570 acres and found eight new sites; they also re-visited seven sites that had been documented earlier. At the same time, CDF archaeologist Linda Sandelin was recording three more sites. The archaeological finds included prehistoric hunting camps and villages, milling stations, can dumps, homesteads (one with a small winery), and the remains of a 1930s gold mine. Of these, 12 had been burned over but showed no appreciable damage (milling features); four others had obvious bulldozer damage, sometimes extensive; one was badly burned over, and the homestead/winery had suffered serious damage from a burnt and fallen oak, as well as extensive bulldozer blading. In all, six of the sites were damaged by the fire and/or suppression activities, while 12 were not. At the request of Dan Foster, the Far Western graphics staff and I prepared a second web-site article to document the results of the Pines Fire archaeological survey and damage assessment.

Most recently, we have prepared a third article on the effects that small, prescribed burns can have on certain types of archaeological resources. After some preparation, Dan Foster and CDF Forester Jim Smith allowed a small, controlled burn to sweep across a prehistoric camp, to see what damage - if any - the slow-moving fire would have on the flaked stone tool debris lying on the surface. While we know that big, fast-moving wildfires can have some devastating effects on certain types of cultural resources (notably historic structures, which often are made of wood), the presumption has been that smaller, slower burns would cause little damage. The CDF experiment had some surprising results: artifacts in the area where the fire burned hot and swept through quickly showed much less damage than those where the fire smoldered and moved more

slowly.

As it turns out, in some cases duration is as much a factor as temperature. In a fast moving head fire, most of the heat dissipates upward, rather than heating up items lying on the surface. Conversely, a slower moving fire, such as a prescribed burn, if fire is applied to work upwind in a controlled manner, actually delivers more damaging heat to surface artifacts. This means that fire managers and archaeologists should consider both duration and intensity, and give careful thought to the fire environment -- soil moisture, fuel moisture, temperature, and the like - when writing a prescription for burning at an archaeological site.

In the past three years, I have worked closely with Dan Foster and his staff on several projects. Far Western's CDF "on-call" contract has given us the chance to expand our horizons, and it has been both interesting and fun. While CDF's archaeological staff is often stretched quite thin, Dan Foster and his colleagues have come up with some creative ideas for developing their program. I look forward to working with them in the future.

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**William J. Wallace, Ph.D.**  
**Professor Emeritus, CSU Long Beach**

In mid-1987 (June 15 - July 15) I conducted a month-long archaeological investigation for CDF at Mountain Home State Forest, a state-owned woodland in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of southeastern Tulare County. Carried-out under a contract with CDF, the purpose of the inquiry was to amend and amplify what was then known of the region's prehistoric human past. Twenty-two already known archaeological sites were revisited, photographed and mapped. In addition, their surfaces were carefully searched for cultural remains. There is good reason to believe that the encampments saw only seasonal occupation for harsh winter conditions in this high (5100 – 7600 feet above sea level) country ruled out year-round habitation.



William J. Wallace, Ph.D.

To learn more about their nature and content, excavations were undertaken at five of the prehistoric sites. The most extensive digging was done at Methuselah, a large, repeatedly occupied campsite. Methuselah was so-named from an old-growth Giant Sequoia, the storm-damaged top of which made it look very ancient.

Information gathered during the field study demonstrated that Mountain Home had experienced two distinct phases of visitation by native peoples. The first arrivals were small bands of hunters. Evidence of their presence was detected at one site, and less convincingly at a second. In addition, some of their characteristic projectile points were found scattered over the surface. Later-comers were plant-food gatherers, who exploited the regions' rich diversified edible plant products. They came into the mountains more often and stayed longer. Their living places yielded cultural materials like those found at late prehistoric sites elsewhere in the southern Sierra Nevada.

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## **J. Charles Whatford** **Associate State Archaeologist - CDF**

I became involved in California archaeology in the 1980s first as an avocationalist, then as a student and graduate student and subsequently as a professional. I first became aware of the CDF Archaeology Program as an Anthropology/Archaeology undergraduate at Sonoma State University (SSU) (1987-90). Although I didn't meet Dan Foster until the early 1990s, prior to that time I had heard quite a bit about the CDF's Archaeology Program and most of what I heard were criticisms (when one's a student it's easy to criticize those who are already practitioners in the field you hope to join). Later, while earning my M.A. in Cultural Resources Management (CRM) at SSU, I began to appreciate the accomplishments of the CDF Archaeology Program as well as its limitations.



J. Charles Whatford

After graduating with my M.A. in late 1993, I continued the search I'd begun earlier for full time employment in CRM. But, given the economic downturn of the early 1990s, my search was not an easy one. Having selected State government as my preferred employer and the area within which I wanted to practice, I took every State agency Archaeologist exam that I could find, attempting to achieve a rank that would make me "reachable." I soon found that scoring high enough on the Department of Parks and Recreation Associate State Archaeologist Examination was not sufficient. I then had to wait for a position to be advertised. Given the tough economic times that the State and particularly DPR was going through in those years, I waited several years. During that time I picked up project work as a seasonal archaeologist for DPR as well as with Bay Area environmental consulting firms.

In 1995 I received a "crash course" in the Forest Practice Rules and the world of CDF after I learned that Dan had finally obtained the means to create and fill an Associate State Archaeologist position at the Northern Region Headquarters in Santa Rosa. In preparing for the exam I worked hard at familiarizing myself with the Forest Practice Rules and the CDF Archaeology Program. Because I was not familiar with anyone in CDF except Dan Foster (whom I had met several times in passing at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA)), I figured my chances of being offered the position were slim but gave the exam my best shot. I scored a high enough ranking to be asked to come back to interview for the position, but in the end was not selected. Mark Gary, who had worked for the Department for several years as a consultant and knew CDF procedures and personnel well, was chosen as the first Area Archaeologist to be based at the Northern Region Headquarters in Santa Rosa.



Instructors Gerrit Fenenga, Brian Dillon, Linda Sandelin, Chuck Whatford, and Fritz Riddell at archaeology training near Ukiah in 2001.

Even though I knew Mark was more qualified than I for the job, I was still disappointed (since I was eagerly searching for a full time position in State service). A short while later, however, I

recall feeling relieved that I'd not been offered the position after I learned that Mark's duty area extended south from Santa Rosa to San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, east to Yolo and Colusa Counties in the Central Valley and north to the California-Oregon border along the coast!

In June 1997 I accepted an offer from the Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento (within the DPR) of a position as an Associate State Archaeologist performing project reviews of mostly Federal Agency projects in California. During the 4 years I worked on staff there on the 14<sup>th</sup> floor of the State Resources Building at Ninth and N Streets, I would occasionally run into Dan Foster, who worked on the 15<sup>th</sup> floor, where CDF Headquarters is located. Through those occasional chats with Dan as well as being one of the reviewers of some of the CDF Archaeology Program documents and agreements, I gradually came to better appreciate the strengths and breadth of the CDF Archaeology Program. The difference in my perception at this time being that my awareness of the program's achievements was now greater than my perception of its weaknesses.

In June 2001, still reeling from the shock of CDF Archaeologist Mark Gary's unexpected and untimely death over Memorial Day weekend, Dan Foster asked if I'd consider applying for the position of Associate State Archaeologist in Santa Rosa. Although I enjoyed my work as a reviewer at the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), the 90 mile commute from home to Sacramento was wearing me down and, because opportunities for field work and field inspections at OHP were very few and far between, I readily accepted Dan's offer to lateral over to CDF.

Since coming on board at CDF Northern Region Headquarters in Santa Rosa July 2001, my appreciation for the CDF Archaeology Program has continued to grow. In particular, shortly after coming to CDF, I soon came to recognize the dedication and hard work not only Dan Foster, but Rich Jenkins, Linda Sandelin, Gerrit Fenenga and Steve Grantham bring to their jobs as CDF Archaeologists. Although the program still has its problems, continues to need improvement and strengthening, and its critics will no doubt continue to find reasons to grumble, given the political realities of state government and the regulatory environments of the California Forest Practice Rules, the Board of Forestry, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) that CDF must operate within and maneuver through, I'm impressed with the high degree of responsibility the CDF Archaeology Program has exercised toward the State's cultural resources to date and am grateful to be a member of the CDF Archaeology Program.

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**Doug Wickizer**  
**CDF Staff Chief - Archaeology, Environmental  
Protection, and Regulations**



Doug Wickizer

I believe that the first formal recognition I had of the CDF involvement in Cultural Resources Management was in 1979. I was then an Area Forester for the Shasta-Trinity Ranger Unit and the Sierra-Cascade Region Coordinator for the then new California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP). As with most CDF Foresters, our jobs are very diverse and offer a continual opportunity to learn in emerging resource areas.

Archaeology was one of those areas for me at that time period of my career. One of the “other duties as required” I had at the time was the development and preparation of management plans for 11 parcels of land CDF had on loan from the State Lands Commission. This was an experiment in expanding the reach of the Department State Forest System. Regardless, during the development of those plans it became apparent that current planning standards included an inventory for cultural resources and a discussion of how such resources should be managed.

To accommodate that need the Department had an Archaeologist on retainer from the Department of Parks and Recreation. That individual was Jim Woodward. Jim and archaeology were new to the CDF scene and so it was with somewhat anxious anticipation that the Unit (Larry Blackman and I) invited him up to the Shasta-Trinity Ranger Unit to review our CFIP and State Lands parcel key projects at the time. Jim flew to Redding in his own plane and spent several days with Mr. Blackman and I driving around Shasta and Trinity counties to look at land parcels. Some parcels were easy to access and had some easily identifiable resources such as a parcel by Lake Britton where Jim had identified a series of shell midden sites along the Pit River. Other parcels were much more distant such as a piece located on Tuna Creek which is a tributary of the McCloud River. I am not certain if Jim ever returned to that property to complete a general survey. The days spent were productive for all three of us, if for no other reason than beginning the ability to communicate on the value of cultural resources and for Jim to begin to understand how to protect cultural resources within the CDF / Forestry cultures.

My next involvement with Archaeology occurred at Sacramento Headquarters. I accepted the job as California’s statewide Forest Practice Law Enforcement Officer in 1981. This was a newly established position and was an opportunity for the Department to obtain some consistency in application of the Forest Practice Act and Rules as well as to develop some administrative and civil enforcement tools made available in the Act but not yet well explored. At the same time there was a new Archaeologist position established later in the year. As I remember the general initiation of the program, the first couple of years were spent in the field, mostly relating to CFIP projects, getting both the Foresters and the Archaeologist comfortable in the analysis of Forestry impacts on cultural resources. A second effort was how to design and establish protections of cultural resources from Forestry projects (timber harvesting, thinning, planting, stand maintenance, and vegetation management).

This was somewhat of a honeymoon period for the Archaeology Program within the Department. It was relatively simple to approach program implementation from an educational perspective. Because of the novelty there were many employees willing to express interest and commitment. However, from about 1984 to 1986 the Forest Practice Program became subject to special

interest attacks. It was during this period that Scotia Lumber Company sold to out-of-state investors and was renamed Pacific Lumber Company (PALCO). It was this time that the special interest public declared the Redwood and Old-Growth wars. The underlying objective of these groups was to stop logging in the state. A number of surrogates were used to attack the timber companies. Some of those have been endangered animal species, fish species, and cultural resources. As the flow of litigation in this legal war continued, a few landmark cases emerged that had a direct bearing on how the Forest Practice Act was intertwined with cultural resources. One of these was the infamous EPIC v. Johnson case in 1985. As litigation progressed the Native American interests decided to seize the opportunity presented to them by other special interests. Individual tribes and tribal groups began to participate intently with the required public review of Timber Harvesting Plans. It became apparent to them that this opportunity was profitable to their desire to receive public recognition. Thus, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) became a persistent participant with the Board and Department on Resource Management and Fire Protection projects or programs.

Several steps in the NAHC influence on the Board and CDF began in the early 1990's. The Board, CDF, and the NAHC collaborated to develop the first archaeology forest practice rules. This took about two years from start to finish and resulted in a great deal of learning by all parties on how the specific resources were intertwined. Since the beginning of that effort at coexistence there has been an increasing involvement of the Native Americans in Board and Department programs. The influence now includes almost any program or project in which the Department becomes involved. Examples include Forest Practice, CFIP, Vegetation Management Program (VMP), State Forests, Capital Outlay projects, Fire Protection, Urban Forestry, and a raft of other public assistance programs.

Along with the growth of Native American influence there was a heightened awareness of historical interests. In the early 1990's statutes were passed that required state agencies to protect and manage historical resources. As part of that legislative effort each Department was required to establish a Historic Preservation Officer. In CDF the assignment fell to the Manager for the Archaeology Program. This initially garnered little attention from Department Management but project reviews under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) created challenges to implementing projects (THPs, CFIP, VMP, and Capital Outlay). The reaction was for the Department to develop and certify a Historical Building Management Plan, covering all historic CDF buildings including fire lookouts, stations, and administrative facilities. The historical aspect of cultural resources is still viewed by management as a stumbling block rather than an opportunity to save a significant part of this Department history and contribution to California as a society. However, there is currently an opportunity for the Department to correct this shortcoming through the development of its own 100 year history. Hopefully that opportunity will be seized with enthusiasm.

The Archaeology Program in this Department began as a minimal effort to forestall litigious attacks on Forest Practice and other Resource Management Programs. As staffing has increased and recognition of value contributed, the role has expanded into one of the areas this Department has developed pride. An example of growth in this area occurred in the last two years of fire protection efforts. In 2000 and 2001 CDF took some major criticism by the press on damage done to cultural resources through fire suppression activities. In 2002 and 2003 this has been reversed, through efforts of management and the Archaeology Program, to praises by the public and special interests on the amount of resources discovered and protected. A big change that enhances the Departments overall reputation with the public they serve.

## **Jim Woodward**

### **Former CDF and DPR Archaeologist**

Position in CDF When I was 28 years old, soon after my appointment as a State Archaeologist I to DPR, I was assigned to work for CDF full-time from March to September 1981 through an interagency agreement between the two state agencies. This was a transitional period for CDF's commitment to archaeology. It was an exciting, interesting time when the need for archaeological input was growing, and when the organization first acquired staff time that it could schedule and dispatch to meet its program needs.



Jim Woodward

Ready, Set, Misfire at State Parks In February 1981 when I began working for the State, I felt well prepared to be doing archaeology and cultural resource management for CDF. I had worked for three years doing archaeological timber sale surveys on the Eldorado National Forest, writing reports, and managing the program as best I could in the absence of a full-time professional. Fritz Riddell hired me to fulfill the requirements of an interagency agreement between State Parks and Forestry.

Fritz immediately assigned me to work on several parks projects that were behind schedule. This included Wilder Ranch State Park in Santa Cruz, with help from Glenn Farris who had completed excellent survey work at JDSF during a previous interagency agreement. I was reviewing proposed construction projects in Sonoma and Mendocino counties. Being new and willing to take any potentially interesting assignment, I volunteered for work in Old Town San Diego, where streets were being torn up and recontoured without any archaeological mitigation. Fritz sent me down with Dan Foster, with 3 days to excavate and expose brick and adobe building foundations, and two days to begin a survey in the mountains at Cuyamaca Rancho SP. That was my first opportunity to work with Dan, and to immediately appreciate his enthusiasm, energy, preparation, professional skills, and rock-solid integrity for any job and circumstance the State might throw at us.

In that one week, we went from doing "triage" in a construction zone, to revealing 60+ feet of brick and cobble wall foundations, to doing public interpretation of our efforts for visitors and local colleagues. Then we shifted to exploring mountain meadows, relocating rock art sites and quarries, and orienting to a new landscape with geology and vegetation like the Sierra that felt familiar. Then when it snowed heavily, we shifted to museum work, and an inventory of *ollas* and other treasures, some with human remains that had been overlooked in a hasty reburial snafu the week before. In Cuyamaca, that 2-day reconnaissance led Dan to produce a two-volume inventory of the park's cultural resources, with some of the best site records, maps, and survey report yet produced by a state park archaeologist.

CDF Calls and Collects Six weeks after I began working for DPR, CDF was beginning to see invoice charges on their interagency agreement, but had not seen the face of their archaeologist (me). On March 23, 1981, while Fritz was away, CDF's Audley Davison called up DPR's Mike Doyle and told him that CDF required the archaeologist to be in *their* office, taking assignments from *them*, with DPR providing the professional supervision. Mike told me to report to CDF the next day in the Resources Building, which I did.

From the very first day, CDF was more cordial, courteous, organized, and business-like than anything I encountered in state parks, before or since (sigh). Audley Davison was my supervisor, a wonderfully direct, wizened and straight-talking if salty old hand. He wasn't sure about the value and importance of sending a young man like me traveling hundreds of miles around the state, just to look at and write up things like a scatter of stone flakes. These chips, he knew, might be the tool-making waste, discarded briefly and long ago, by people we'll never really see or know as human beings. Audley wasn't sure about the significance of documenting grinding holes, either. I agreed with him that all bedrock mortar (BRM) sites aren't always all that important, although it's useful and worthwhile to record them, and I was real good at that, having recorded hundreds of BRM sites on the Eldorado. I said something forgettable about the potential value of flake scatters. Audley still wasn't convinced, but he accepted my answers, and put trust in my judgment from then on. He also knew CDF had to do something more in the area of archaeology, which at that time was primarily limited to activities on state forests.

Resource Management Programs All my project assignments came from three staff with program responsibilities in CDF's Resource Management Division. Division Chief Ken Delfino was always courteous, supportive, and well organized, though the demands on his time gave us few opportunities to talk. Simply put, Ken made sure that I had what I needed to do the work CDF needed to get done. I shared a tiny office with Bill Morrison, an assistant urban forester under Jim Geiger's supervision. Even though it was a windowless converted closet on the 15<sup>th</sup> floor, it was great. We were young, enthused, optimistic, and we were often in the field. Tess Albin-Smith supervised two clericals (Nancy Rogers and Tosh Balaba), two wonderful women who helped by typing up (on typewriters, pre-computers) all the site records, survey reports, and project review forms by the dozen each week. They even typed up time sheets and travel claims. I would never again see this level of quality clerical support in my 20 subsequent years at state parks.

THPs Timber Harvest Plans to review came to me from Hal Slack, a genial and overworked Forester III at Headquarters. He was skeptical about any new resource concern that might impede or restrict a process that was already contentious and charged with suspicion among industry owners, state regulators, and environmental advocates. I got along fine with Hal, and earned some goodwill by doing a survey of a Girl Scout camp in Amador County after my regular state hours one day. (That job yielded a new site with over a hundred bedrock mortars and a midden, and a brief report that helped them redo a waterline that summer.)

Most of the THPs got the green light from me, without any field review. This was an unavoidable outcome dealing with about 1800 THPs per year, with half in the North Coast Ranges. It also fit my biases that came from the Eldorado, where we spent most of our non-driving field work time actually recording new sites. (Much less time was spent walking the woods between sites racking up negative data for the coverage map.) The paper review was based on my judgment, input from the Registered Professional Forester (RPF), and a records check (blessedly) by the regional information centers of the SHPO. Making sure the RPF contacted the Information Center for a records search was the single best insurance policy for protecting known sites, and identifying the most sensitive areas for other sites. This practice, which was already partially in place when I arrived, also provided a stable, dependable income stream for the chronically under-funded Information Centers. If I recall correctly, our wholesale, state-discounted review price for work by Sonoma State staff was under \$7 per THP in 1981.

Up in southern Humboldt County near Honeydew, several locals were objecting to a series of harvest plans without much success. Claims of endangered wildlife sightings, rare plants, and sensitive riparian habitat had all been investigated and addressed or discounted. Then claims about new arch sites began to surface, and I was asked to check them out. The CDF forester drove me out from Garberville past some of the wettest, lushest, most productive pot-growing areas in California. We were joined by one of the concerned citizens, who gladly led us to discovered “sites” where log landings and road junctions were planned. At one “site” the supposed flakes turned out to be serpentine, apparently salted in recently, perhaps from road base elsewhere. Reports of house pits depressions were totally lacking in substance. One supposed village site was at the silted over confluence of two tiny ephemeral draws, surrounded by 100%+ slopes, with maybe 80 square feet of usable space (like my cubicle), and rarely exposed to sun. It was deep in the sale area, a tough hike, and a most unlikely a place for a midden. I was disappointed to have nothing to record. Word got out that CDF would insist of verifying any claimed arch sites in THPs. Thereafter, objectors to THPs looked for other barriers to raise.

This experience left me vulnerable to amazement the next time house pits were reported during THP review. I was asked to check out a property in Mendocino County, NW of Ukiah, where redwoods and oaks were in transition. The CDF forester and I walked in a half mile, expecting to meet up with the concerned citizen, an adjacent property owner. He walked up the creek from the opposite direction, full of gregarious enthusiasm and anxious to show me a village site. It was Mark Gary. He led us to a midden with a half dozen clearly defined house pits, clearly bermed, with an abundance of fractured stone and debitage all around. I was delighted and overwhelmed. I had been fooled before in the woods, and these were the first real housepits I had a chance to record. Mark had already begun to map the site, and measure the features. We did our best to fill out a site record with his help, and to “sanctify” the area as safe from any silvicultural harm. Already an enthusiast for archaeological discovery and protection, Mark Gary became a terrific ally of CDF in the THP process, and later joined CDF as a staff archaeologist.

CFIP Projects The most enjoyable forestry projects to support were state-funded by the new California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP). Tess Albin-Smith gave the project descriptions, with much more flexibility to schedule field work where it looked appropriate. The landowners were friendlier - from curious to collaborative - and the sites were often lower in elevation where water and rolling terrain made the land more habitable, then and now. A professional forester still had to work up a reforestation plan, but with lots more discretion of locations and silvicultural treatments.

On one CFIP project above Auburn, I was delighted to meet Richard Simpson, ethnographic filmmaker and photographer. Archaeologists and anthropologists know him best for his book *Ooti* (1977) which richly documents the southern Maidu techniques of processing acorns. Richard filmed the late Lizzie Enos on the land that his mother owned, using Kodachrome film that was tinted sepia for an antique image effect! The land where Lizzie had gathered and pounded acorns had been cleared generations earlier for pasture. The Simpsons were now looking to restore some forest stands, and to better manage the mosaic of habitats in their small landholding - a classic CFIP project.

Another memorable CFIP project took me east of Nevada City, where two women were homesteading on 25 acres at a handsome stream confluence. We were on the same counter-cultural wavelength for awhile, and they were wondering how I could leave the Sierra foothills

to work in the big city out of a downtown high-rise. Given my love of the outdoors, it did seem a bit incongruous. They invited me to stay for dinner which was sorely attractive, or to come back on the weekend to see and explore additional sites they knew. I sensed I would soon be in over my head. It was great to meet people who truly loved their land. But my commitments were to build up a program, create an image of probity, and land a full-time government job.

State Forest Work The third priority for program support was to survey and document timber management compartments and sale areas for the eight State Forests managed by CDF. For this I reported to Cliff Fago, a quiet and dedicated Forester III who was methodical, precise, and willing to support what the rules (or bosses) required. I made several trips to the flagship 51,000-acre Jackson Demonstration State Forest near Fort Bragg. Alas, I usually had very little to show for my efforts slogging through the second or third growth redwood forests there. Glenn Farris had done a great job on his previous surveys there, and the overview by Bingham and Levulett (1978) was particularly helpful. The best known ridge-top sites such as Three Chop Village had already been well surveyed (but not yet excavated). A similar experience befell me at 9,000-acre Latour State Forest northeast of Redding. There among the distant red fir stands, remote from any highway, I recall feeling lucky to have found a couple small historic camps with split cedar shakes.

The survey work on State Forest lands was similar in many ways to my experience with the US Forest Service. Timber sale packages came with long lead times, completed records searches, with good maps and project descriptions prepared by knowledgeable foresters. Being the first archaeologist on many state-owned land parcels seemed fun at first. But I soon realized how much tougher it is to find archaeological sites in the Coast Ranges than the Sierra Nevada. It's much more difficult just to move about and see dirt in a second-growth coast redwood forest. Landform stability is more questionable, so hillsides are more erosional, and stream environments are more depositional. The apparent paucity of archaeological resources in many areas meant discovering something new and interesting would take work, persistence, and luck. The real downside of State Forest inventory and discovery tasks was the prospect of working alone for a week at a time away from home, not easy for an extravert.

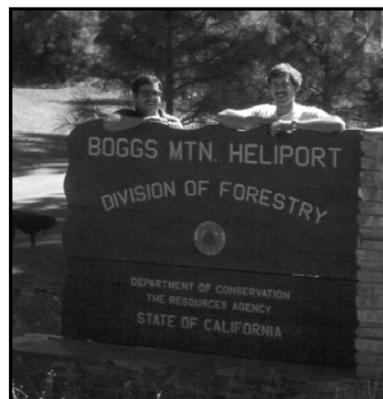
Prior to arrival at CDF, Glenn Farris had completed two excellent survey reports for timber sales on the Jackson State Forest (the word Demonstration was added later), and another on Mountain Home. Glenn also produced two well-researched overviews of these forests, including prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic land use patterns, sites, and sensitivity modeling. That set a high standard for field work and reporting that subsequent work was expected to follow. Those reports also established credibility for professional archaeological research, leading to bureaucratic acceptance and some understanding within CDF. Fears and worries among foresters that we would obstruct projects, waste money, and consume inordinate amounts of support staff time were largely assuaged. They still had doubts sometimes that we would find anything important within their projects, and frankly so did I, but there was respect for our willingness and commitment to get out on the land and take a look.

For esthetic beauty, cultural interest, and for unique silvicultural stewardship, my favorite area was Mountain Home State Forest above Porterville in Tulare County. It felt familiar to be recording bedrock mortars and flake scatters during summertime in the yellow pine transition zone. Mountain Home also has several intriguing large basin features set in granite, deep bowls that anecdotally had been used in ethnographic times for water storage, fires, and food processing. They were similar in size and shape to the glacial moulins on the Mokelumne River

at Salt Springs (elevation 4500'), but they were clearly not glacial or cultural in origin. Not all showed signs of cultural use, or occurred near other findable remains of prehistoric activity. Like some rock art, these are features that retain a bit of mystery and uncertainty, which was stimulating to the mind while filling out the usual forms.

The other wonderful aspect of Mountain Home is the beauty and visibility of the Sierra redwood, my favorite woody species. This fast-growing redwood adds huge amounts of volume its entire life, which can be thousands of years. For the first 75 years, it's also more upwardly mobile than any other vascular plant on earth, with a pointed top. After 75 years, the crown takes on a more rounded form, and it is these trees that have protected status in the State Forest. The younger redwoods, and those of other species, were managed with sustainable, renewable production and conservation values in mind. The effect was a more open landscape, with tremendous scenic vistas of the big trees throughout this 9,000+ acre forest.

There is no better place in the Sierra to photograph, view, and appreciate this fast-growth over-achieving conifer. State and national parks no longer seem to care for or consider optimal visitor esthetics, having ceased efforts to control brush and undergrowth and restore vista clearings. This was pointed out to me by my first mentor at state parks, the late Fred Meyer, who continued to advocate both prescribed burning and vista clearing at Calaveras Big Trees. Fred had studied under Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., in the 1950s, and had worked also to acquire Mountain Home as a state park. State legislation then required matching funds for any park acquisition, which Mountain Home did not have. Even though this area has outstanding park-like qualities, it was acquired directly as a state forest, partly to repay the state for the capital acquisition costs, and partly to protect it in public ownership while making it accessible for use and enjoyment. In my view, CDF has done an admirable job in all respects, though the site is unknown or unappreciated by a vast majority of Californians.



Jim Woodward and Dan Foster at Boggs Mountain in 1981.

One of my last field projects in September 1981 was a survey of Boggs Mountain State Forest in Lake County, north of Mt. St. Helena. By then I was committed to taking a promotion in time base and rank to become a State Archaeologist II with state parks. Dan Foster joined me on the Boggs Mountain survey, picking up on that project. More importantly, Dan quickly picked up on CDF's organizational nuance, style, and culture, and asked every searching, probing question imaginable about doing archaeology with CDF. I was totally confident that Dan would be a great match and a tremendous addition to CDF's resource management staff.

Aviation Archaeology My seven months with CDF were the most productive and satisfying seven months of my 25-year career in public service. A big part of this joy was flying, truly winging it around the state. In 1981, I was still single and living with my dad in El Dorado County, at Cameron Park airport. We had a Cessna 182 parked under the house. (I learned to fly when I was 14, soloed when I was 15, earned a pilot's license when I was 16, and an instrument rating by age 18.) In my second week with CDF, the Aviation hierarchy in fire fighting management helped me complete the paperwork and a tough check ride at Executive Airport that would let me fly my plane on state business. The state reimbursement was 28 cents a mile, equal to \$33.60 an hour. This almost covered my operating costs, when gas cost \$1.40 a gallon. I lost a

little bit on every flight, but I made up for it in volume - especially experience and adventure.

With help from my logbook, I recall flying 52 hours on CDF business, landing in Montague, Garberville, Willits, Fort Bragg in the NW; Fall River Mills, Susanville, Chester, Oroville, Sierraville, Nevada City, and Auburn in the NE; and San Andreas, Lodi, Turlock, Fresno, Porterville, Watsonville, Monterey to the south. CDF foresters in the regions made me feel especially welcome and appreciated, meeting me at rural airports, driving out to projects, coordinating with landowners and private RPFs, and helping with field inspections. For repeated help in this regard, I was especially indebted to Larry Blackman and Doug Wickizer (then in Redding), Bill Draper (Georgetown), Jim Purcell (Ukiah), and Bill Richards (Fresno). Traveling with these gentlemen, and also seeing these private lands from the air, opened up some remarkably beautiful, productive, and diverse forest areas that few are privileged to access.

I also owned a small 50cc motorcycle that I could take in the plane if I took out the back seat. So on a few opportunities, I could buzz in and motor out to a project without a ground crew. One flight to Foresthill was especially fun and efficient: It was only a 12 minute flight each way, with a 2 mile ride on that Divide. CDF also generously supported my participation in professional meetings in Bakersfield and San Diego, tied in with field work enroute.

Reflections and Regrets By the third quarter of 1981, CDF was ready to commit to a full time relationship, and so was I, and I was reachable on a promotional list to be a State Archaeologist II. And then State Parks, my nominal employer, offered me an identical position doing survey and inventory work in their development division, mainly to help with park general plans. I weighed the pros and cons of working for either Department. CDF's Frank Bechler warned me, based on his audit experience, of how DPR was prone to terrible mismanagement and decentralized disorganization.

I expected that parks would provide more opportunities for vertically integrated archaeology—from survey work to excavations to lab work to publications and public interpretation. (That proved to be true, but only rarely.) I also believed that the working environment in the parks department would be more collaborative and team oriented. (I'll always relish this initial misconception. It usually took hard work and luck to create real teamwork there.) With some humility, I did not see how I could keep up with the growing workload at CDF. Travel had its own imperatives, and I had it easier than most. But it was easy to fall behind on site records and survey reports. CDF was clearly well managed, appreciative, and very much in need of a pragmatic, adaptable, and energetic archaeologist (or several!).

By the time I committed to the promotion with parks, forestry was committed to filling a full-time position with an archaeologist. Audley Davidson was particularly concerned that CDF not be saddled with an academic dilettante, an obstructionist preservationist, or some narrowly competent specialist. What CDF needed was a generalist, a field archaeologist with strong surveying experience, good communication and social skills, and an ability to be self-managing and loyal to a far-flung resource limited enterprise. Audley wanted someone with a pragmatic mind-set, with emphasis on timeliness, professional integrity, discretion and reasonableness, and not perfection. I knew just the man, and he was reachable on the Archaeologist II list. That gentleman, Dan Foster, took this opportunity and turned it into a long-term success for CDF.

My one regret involves an opportunity that came my way in 1990, when I served as president of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA). One of the awards the president gets to hand out

is for conservation archaeology in public service. I believed Dan Foster and the CDF Archaeology Program was already meritorious and deserving in this regard. I knew that hundreds and hundreds of important sites had been discovered, documented, managed, and “saved” through CDF programs, a tremendous contribution throughout the range of private and state-owned forested lands. I knew CDF had the best program ever in the west for training and certifying non-professional archaeologists who could identify, record, map, and protect sites while developing plans for timber management. I knew that CDF had strongly developed both statewide and regional capacities to manage cultural resources in staffing, procedures, outreach, and good will. And I knew that CDF had done outstanding leadership work in several areas, including thematic treatments of historic lookouts, integrated use of Information Centers, and numerous publications and professional presentations. Alas, in 1990, I thought Dan and his program were still young and on-track for continuous over-achievement, and that the deserving SCA award recognition would certainly come in good time. I fell victim to tradition in the awards, which tend to emphasize those who have achieved old age and acquired some life-threatening condition. I hope SCA will soon remedy my oversight.

In one major but pedestrian way, I realized then and now that I was a poor match for the demands of a CDF archaeologist. As much as I love hiking and outdoor study, I am terribly slow going uphill. This has always been my biggest aerobic deficiency. Even today, as I take boys from my son’s Boy Scout troop over mountains and ridgetops, I am the slowest on foot on trail or off, always trying to see everything within view.