News and Notes

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News and Notes typically contains the SCA News of Record, expanded treatment of archaeological issues, artifact and site notes, and legislative updates. In addition, Sands of Time and In Memoriam honor our departed colleagues and are an important part of this publication to remember those who paved the way. This edition includes the 2022 SCA Annual Meeting Awards, an item on the petition to rename the Northern Channel Islands, and In Memoriam honoring the lives of Claude N. Warren and Peter D. Schultz.

2022 SCA Annual Meeting Awards

The Society for California Archaeology’s 56th Annual Meeting was held March 3-6, 2022, in Visalia, California. The theme was Archaeological Gatherings: Foodways and Community Resilience. The following awards were presented at the Annual Banquet.

David A. Fredrickson Lifetime Achievement Award
Mark Q. Sutton

The choice for this prestigious award in 2022 is Mark Q. Sutton, who has contributed greatly to California archaeology and the SCA during the past five decades. Mark has worked incessantly and doggedly on behalf of California archaeology and the SCA for a more than half a century, all the while accumulating a massive trove of publications. He has worked at hundreds of sites in many parts of California and the Great Basin, most notably in the southern San Joaquin Valley and the Mojave Desert. He has been a member of the SCA since 1972.

Mark has taught at a number of community colleges and universities, but his longest running position was at California State University, Bakersfield (CSUB), from 1987 to 2007, at which time he retired as Emeritus Professor.
of Anthropology. After he was hired at CSUB, he took on the struggling department and almost single-handedly built the Archaeology Program into a premier enterprise known throughout California and beyond for its academic and cultural resource management (CRM) excellence.

Mark carefully shepherded students through the process of writing and presenting field and research projects at almost every SCA Annual Meeting during the two decades he was at CSUB. During this time, the contingent of CSUB students at SCA meetings was usually the largest of any other California college or university. This award is a hallmark to Mark’s success as a teacher, mentor, and ultimately, colleague and friend to a multitude of students.

California Indian Heritage Preservation Award
Honorable Ron W. Goode

The Honorable Ron Goode, Tribal Chair of the North Fork Mono Tribe, has been involved in cultural preservation for more than 65 years, having grown up among a traditional group of people in his beloved Tsobotebau, a large historic landscape on the San Joaquin River he helped evaluate for the National Register of Historic Places. Training for his expert knowledge began in his home community, but he also educated himself about the anthropological/archaeological profession.

In the 1970s, when there was no federal government recognition of any North Fork Mono, or Nim, Ron began development of the Sierra Mono Museum which undertook CRM responsibilities and outreach in Madera and Fresno counties. He has been Tribal Chair and Tribal Historian for the North Fork Mono Tribe for many decades.

Ron has published numerous stories and histories to counter and/or verify the early twentieth-century anthropologically documented origin stories of his people, for decades has put on the largest Mono gathering each spring, and has been conducting cultural burns with UC Davis and others to promote healthy and sustainable burning to create more viable ecosystems.

Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award
Kelly R. McGuire

Kelly McGuire has had a long and successful career in CRM in California and shows a remarkable ability to translate findings from compliance projects into publications that are relevant to regional, national, and international audiences. His publication record is broad-based, including journal articles, books, and monographs in a variety of publication venues, including *American Antiquity, Quaternary Research, Journal of Ethnobiology, Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, University of Utah Anthropological Papers, and Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, among others.
Kelly is also a leader in public outreach. He was the Executive Director of the film *Obsidian Trail*, which aired on over 50 PBS stations in 20 states and is used in classrooms across the American West. His most recent production, *Breaking New Ground: A Story of Native American Archaeologists Working in Their Ancestral Lands*, has been distributed to every tribe, university, and land-holding agency west of the Rocky Mountains, and has won multiple awards.

**Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology**

**Barbara Tejada**

Barbara Tejada has been instrumental in preserving archaeological resources through her work within the greater southern California area during natural and human disasters. She has worked with Native Americans, biologists, and naturalists to protect archaeological, botanical, and faunal resources as part of her duties to preserve cultural resources in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties. Her passion to preserve and protect cultural resources is clear in every aspect of her life and work.

One of Barbara’s biggest contributions is providing opportunities for students and visitors to understand archaeology. Throughout her career, Barbara has structured the Angeles District cultural resources program to promote public archaeology and hands-on experience with cultural resources. She also provides opportunities for students and volunteers to assist with archaeological protection and preservation programs.

**SCA Award for Excellence in Cultural Resources Management**

**California Tribal Historic Preservation Officers**

The SCA honors the enormous contributions that the California Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) have made to cultural heritage at the local, state, and national levels with the Award for Excellence in Cultural Resources Management. The SCA recognizes the long history of California Tribes in the national THPO program and honors the cultural resources, practices, and beliefs of the sovereign tribal communities they represent.

**Helen C. Smith Award for Individual or Society**

**Avocationalist Achievement**

**Sierra Mono Museum and Cultural Center**

The 2022 Helen C. Smith Award was presented to the Sierra Mono Museum and Cultural Center of North Fork, Madera County, in recognition of contributions made by the Mono to preserve their heritage and traditions. The Sierra Mono Museum began in 1966 as an idea for the preservation of Madera County culture, is thought to be the only Indian-operated
museum on Indian-owned land in the state, and functions without government subsidy. Over the next 55 years, the museum developed and prospered, and more than 10,000 schoolchildren visit the museum annually.

**Golden Shovel Award**  
**Patrick Moloney**

In 1966, Patrick joined Applied EarthWorks as a Field Technical Assistant in Nevada, Arizona, and southern California, as well as the Central Coast and Central Valley regions. Pat has participated in all aspects of fieldwork as a technician and supervisor, including field surveys, recording of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, mapping with GPS, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring. Pat’s dedication is recognized with the SCA’s 2022 Golden Shovel Award.

**James A. Bennyhoff Research Award**  
**Jeremy McFarland (First Place)**

This year’s first-place winner of the James A. Bennyhoff Research Award is Jeremy McFarland, a Ph.D. student at the University of Nevada, Reno. His winning topic is *Expanding the Chronology of Coastal Settlement and Mobility in the King Range National Conservation Area, Northern California*. Jeremy’s research has a strong connection to Dr. Bennyhoff’s interests and he is working closely with the Bureau of Land Management and local tribes.

**James A. Bennyhoff Research Award**  
**Liz Neic (Second Place)**

Liz Neic, in Sonoma State University’s CRM program, is the second-place winner of the James A. Bennyhoff Research Award for her research titled *Establishing Units of Contemporaneity at the Borax Lake Site Through Obsidian Hydration and Source Analysis*. Her research and data will be used to identify site structure and corresponding toolkit type and diversity at the site.

**Charles E. Rozaire Award for Student Research in California Archaeology**  
**Peter Banes**

Peter Banes is the recipient of the 2022 Charles E. Rozaire Award for Student Research in California Archaeology. The primary goal of his proposed project, *Building a Library of Monterey Chert Source Characterizations for Artifact Provenance in the Santa Barbara Channel*, is to develop profiles for lithic sources to reconstruct patterns of trade and mobility in the context of increasing sedentism, social complexity, and climate change in precontact coastal southern California.
Orphaned Archaeological Collections Award
Laura Ng, Grinnell College
The Orphaned Archaeological Collections Award winner is Laura Ng for her project analyzing the *Agua Mansa Archaeological Collection: Chinese Farmers’ Assemblage*. The project will focus on the completion of analysis of a late nineteenth-century trash deposit related to Chinese vegetable farmers who lived and worked in Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, California.

Outstanding Student Poster Award
Kimberly Algya, Palomar College
Kimberly Algya was presented with the Outstanding Student Poster Award. Her poster is titled *Analysis of Historic Animal Husbandry Artifacts Including Historic Metals at Los Peñasquitos Ranch House*.

SCA President’s Award
Suntayea Steinruck and Adrian R. Whitaker
The President’s Award is given for service above and beyond to the SCA and California archaeology in general. The 2022 recipients are Suntayea Steinruck and Adrian R. Whitaker.

Women in California Archaeology/Coalition for Diversity in California Archaeology Mentorship Award
Seetha Reddy
The Women in California Archaeology/Coalition for Diversity in California Archaeology Mentorship Award was presented for the first time in 2022. The award was bestowed on Seetha Reddy.

First Annual SCA Ethics Bowl
San Francisco State University
The 2022 Annual Meeting witnessed the inauguration of the SCA Ethics Bowl and it was highly successful. Four teams competed for the traveling trophy, prizes, and bragging rights. They debated by responding to questions about fictional scenarios in the practice of California archaeology that highlight a variety of ethical dilemmas. Each team’s performance was evaluated by a panel of three judges. Team San Francisco State University took home the trophy.

Renaming the Northern Channel Islands
In November 2021, five California archaeologists and five prominent Chumash Indian representatives officially petitioned California’s State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) and the Office of Historic Preservation, requesting that the state of California formally change the names of the four Northern Channel Islands back to the names used by
Chumash people for millennia. SHRC member René Vellanoweth of California State University, Los Angeles, conveyed the petition to Julianne Polanco, California’s State Historic Preservation Officer.

The original petition included the following statement:

California’s cultural landscape—especially within the areas colonized by Spanish missions, presidios, and pueblos in the 18th and 19th centuries—is dominated by Spanish placenames, many of them named for Catholic saints or rituals. This is true for three of the four Northern Channel Islands—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz—which were named by the Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino after he sailed briefly through the Santa Barbara Channel in AD 1602-03. In contrast, the Chumash people and their ancestors lived on the Northern Channel Islands for at least 13,000 years and thousands of Chumash descendants still live in California today. The Chumash knew the islands, from east-to-west as ‘Anyapax (“mirage”), Limuw (“in the sea”), Wima (“redwood/driftwood”), and Tuqan (meaning unknown). Today only Anacapa retains an anglicized version of its Chumash name. We propose that the State of California honor the Chumash—one of the most populous and culturally complex hunter-gatherer-fisher societies in world history—by officially replacing the names of Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands with their Chumash names. Like Denali, once named for a US President (William McKinley) who never visited Alaska, we hope the federal government will one day follow suit.

A second petition was submitted soon after by Marcus Lopez and the Barbareño Chumash Tribal Council (BCTC), and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians reportedly sent a letter supporting the name change to Channel Islands National Park. A web page is being developed by the BCTC that will allow supporters to sign a petition that will be forwarded to the SHRC, California’s Native American Heritage Commission, and Debra Haaland, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior. We want this campaign to be driven primarily by the Chumash and other tribal nations, but we hope the SCA and its members will support the petitions and help spread the word to friends and colleagues. It is time to honor California’s deep Indigenous history by replacing some of the colonial placenames that dominate our state.

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IN MEMORIAM

Claude Nelson Warren (1932-2021)

Figure 1. Claude N. Warren in front of the Soda Springs Rockshelter, Zzyzx, California, in 2007. Photo courtesy of Barbara Roth.

California archaeology has lost one of its giants and a renowned scholar. Claude Nelson Warren (Figure 1) died November 4, 2021, at the age of 89. He was only recently the subject of a “Pioneers” column in the Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology (Simms 2019), the first to be so honored while still alive.

Claude has long been recognized as one of the foremost archaeologists in western North America. His professional contributions span six decades and range from taxonomic refinements to broad syntheses, from definitions of local and regional sequences to major advances in theory and methods. His extensive fieldwork and many publications amply attest to his scholarly eminence in southern California prehistory, ecological anthropology, and ancient cultures of the Great Basin. He stands out as one of the most productive archaeologists of our time. Notable, too, is his distinguished career as a Professor of Anthropology – and by all accounts, an excellent teacher – at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV).

This article has been corrected with minor changes. These changes do not impact the academic content of the article.
Claude was not enticed into archaeology by the lure of adventure or romantic notions of the past (as are many archaeologists), but followed a different path. He began his academic career as a student in African Studies at Northwestern University under the tutelage of Melville Herskovits, the prominent ethnologist and cultural relativist. A fortuitous job offer in 1956 led him into the realm of archaeology; he was hired by Douglas Osborne to excavate two sites, Wenas Creek and Goldendale, on the Columbia Plateau in south-central Washington, not far from his childhood home (Claude was born in Goldendale, Washington). Data from Wenas Creek provided material for his Master’s thesis (Warren 1959). The thesis exemplified his concern with regional context and synthesis – a pattern carried forward throughout his career.

From the outset, two hallmarks of Claude’s work have been his independence of thought and his insightful, almost uncanny grasp of broad-scale patterns (e.g., see Warren 1964, 1967a, 1967b, 1968a, 1968b; Warren and Ranere 1968; Warren and True 1961). For him, it was never sufficient to produce state-of-the-art site reports unless findings could be interpreted within a larger framework.

In the late 1950s, Claude learned much about archaeology, not only from his professors at the University of Washington, but also from his colleagues and friends such as B. Robert Butler, Richard Daugherty, Alan Bryan, Robert Crabtree, Earl Swanson, Jr., and Donald Tuohy. Rather than his lack of undergraduate archaeological training being a detriment, it turned out to be an asset as he was never constrained by any particular school of archaeological thought. The result was a suite of brilliant papers written in the early 1960s when he was enrolled in the PhD program at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). These papers, which revolutionized archaeological perspectives in the Far West, even today continue to guide research and elucidate prehistory.

At UCLA, Claude teamed with fellow students Delbert True and Ardith Eudey to survey in western San Diego County and endeavor to clarify the local prehistoric sequence. This was a daunting task, in no small part because previous researchers had peppered their reports with confusing and often conflicting names for observed groups of artifacts. Wading into the nomenclatural quagmire, Warren, True, and Eudey (1961, 27) diligently brought into focus “the various problems of cultural relationships of the La Jolla and Pauma Complexes.” Significantly, that paper included the first systematic treatment and definition of a “La Jolla” assemblage. Nor was the paper limited to classification and description. The authors proposed littoral and estuarine adaptations by people who had moved to the coast from interior deserts more than 7,500 years ago. This interest in cultural ecology presaged a new research domain to be explored more fully in subsequent years.
In 1958, Clement Meighan of UCLA dispatched Claude to excavate the C. W. Harris site (CA-SDI-149), first sampled in 1938–1939 by Malcolm Rogers. The purpose was to learn what “San Dieguito” was. This assignment posed an immediate challenge since no one seemed to know – or, if they did know, wouldn’t say – where the site was located. Finally, Claude encountered Malcolm Farmer, a former Director of the San Diego Museum of Man; he showed Claude the site location on the San Dieguito River. Subsequent excavations by Warren and True (1961) revealed stratified deposits of which the uppermost recorded late prehistoric activity, intermediate strata marked La Jolla occupation, and the deepest levels contained San Dieguito materials.

Warren and True’s work at CA-SDI-149 was important for several reasons, not least being that it set forth the basic cultural sequence for western San Diego County. Both stratigraphy and radiocarbon dates confirmed the relative ages of the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and late prehistoric (San Luis Rey) components. Beyond establishing this sequence, Warren and True (1961) compared the San Dieguito assemblage at CA-SDI-149 with other cultural manifestations in the western U.S. Claude obtained a draft manuscript of Malcolm Rogers’ 1938 work and revised and edited it for the Museum of Man (Warren 1966). He also learned a lot about Rogers and thus began his long and deep fascination with the personal and political contexts of archaeological work (e.g., Warren 2005, 2013; Warren and Rose 1994; Warren and Schneider 2017).

Following the 1959 work at CA-SDI-149, Claude and his colleagues produced a landmark report on their investigations at Batiquitos Lagoon on the coast of northern San Diego County. La Jolla characteristics were refined and an innovative approach to shell midden analysis, combined with Holocene changes in coastal estuaries, pointed to changes in economic practices coincident with the environmental shifts (Warren and Pavesic 1963). More than any other publication in the 1960s, this study prompted use of the ecological approach in California archaeology.

In 1962, Claude moved north to become Idaho’s first highway archaeologist. During the ensuing five years, he taught part-time at Idaho State University, finished his dissertation (Warren 1964), and completed a number of field projects throughout the state. He next accepted an appointment, beginning in 1967, at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where he taught for two years.

Claude returned to the Harris Site in the summers of 1965 and 1967 with National Science Foundation grants. Analyses of the collections from these two seasons became a lifelong effort of his, but due to his heavy load of teaching and research, as well as sustaining a family with four children, there were always interruptions. Even in retirement, Claude kept the collections close to him and consistently worked on them. Unfortunately, this
work – with the goal of a monograph – was never completed due to his deteriorating health. Portions of the Harris Site work were published (e.g., Warren 1967a; Warren and Ore 2011). He expanded his view of San Dieguito to include other earlier manifestations such as Lake Mojave, Death Valley I, Playa I and II, and other coastal expressions of an early hunting culture (Warren 1967a).

The newly established UNLV recruited Claude to join its faculty in 1969. This was to be his academic home for more than three decades. In addition to serving several terms as Chair of the Department of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies, he established the department’s Master’s program and lobbied heavily for the now-extant PhD program. For many years, he held field classes at both prehistoric and historic sites in Nevada. He was named a UNLV Barrick Distinguished Scholar, and was also honored with lifetime achievement awards by the Society for California Archaeology and the Great Basin Anthropological Association.

When Claude’s interest turned toward the Mojave Desert, he began to reexamine the work of Elizabeth Warder Crozier Campbell at Lake Mojave, confirming the validity of Campbell’s work there (e.g., Warren 1970, 2005). His curiosity about Campbell and how she arrived at her conclusions became a decades-long obsession; he collected a wide variety of data about her, her family, her upbringing, her married life, and how she came to her archaeological work in California and other western desert regions, culminating in a biography of Campbell (Warren and Schneider 2017). Portions of Campbell’s collections were stored at (then) Joshua Tree National Monument, close to her home in Twentynine Palms. Claude’s association with Joshua Tree began; he conducted the first systematic survey of that vast area (Warren and Schneider 2012) and conducted his final field school seasons there. His multi-year focus on the deserts of southeastern California also resulted in his masterful synthesis of the region’s prehistory (Warren 1984).

Claude Warren’s perspectives have stood the test of time. Our knowledge of paleoenvironment and cultural traditions in southern California have progressed greatly, but the fundamentals of his ecological approach remain sound. Indeed, they are the very foundation upon which much of the best archaeological work in this region has been based. He showed how our understanding of the past could benefit from zooarchaeological analyses and ecological principles; he resolved problems related to the chronology of adaptations to pluvial lakes (e.g., Warren and DeCosta 1964; Warren and Ore 1978); and he produced fine syntheses of prehistoric cultures on the Columbia Plateau, in the Great Basin, and in both southwestern and southeastern California.

Claude always made a point of giving credit to others – his colleagues, students, mentors, and predecessors. Prominent in his own legacy are the
great many archaeologists who are indebted to him. He was our dear friend and mentor, always patient, telling stories, asking thought-provoking questions, encouraging dissenting opinions, and not shying away from spirited debate. He was usually right. We miss him greatly.

Note

Portions of this In Memoriam have been adapted from a biography of Claude N. Warren prepared at the time of his retirement from UNLV (cf. Moratto 2006).

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Peter Douglas Schulz (1944-2021)

Peter Douglas Schulz quietly passed away from natural causes while playing cards with his wife Jeanette and son Robert, at the age of 76 years and seven months. He was a nice guy, a gentleman, and a scholar.

Figure 2. Peter Douglas Schulz in 2009. Photo courtesy of Jeanette Schulz.

Peter Douglas Schulz quietly passed away from natural causes while playing cards with his wife Jeanette and son Robert, at the age of 76 years and seven months. He was a nice guy, a gentleman, and a scholar (Figure 2).

Peter was born November 25, 1944, in Fairbury, Nebraska, and was the first child of Orpheus Peter Schulz and Margaret Louise Ruhnke. In the next few years, he was joined by his brother Jan, sister Teri, and youngest brother Roe. He spent his childhood in Nebraska and Missouri and attended various elementary schools where he read constantly and quickly displayed a natural talent for drawing, both of which he continued all his life. He liked Scrooge McDuck comics, especially Uncle Scrooge’s exotic travel adventures with Donald and nephews Huey, Dewey, and Louie.
In Peter’s early teenage years, the family moved to Napa, California, where Peter graduated from Napa High School. He then spent the summer of 1965 in Chico at a UCLA-sponsored archaeological field class where two important events occurred; he met lifelong friend Jim West and became interested in majoring in Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology. Although he steadfastly claimed this interest was a result of his childhood exposure to the Scrooge McDuck adventures, the eclectic and interdisciplinary nature of studies in Anthropology appealed to his wide-ranging curiosity and intellect. It combines history, the natural environment, social and cultural behavior, foodways and nutrition, health studies, and the opportunity to spend major time outdoors in the field. He enrolled at San Francisco State College (now University) for a Master’s degree.

While attending classes, he developed a friendly rivalry with a classmate, Jeanette Zanutto, over who would get the highest grade in the class on midterms, final exams, and term papers. Over cups of tea in the school cafeteria, walks around campus to talk theory and practice, library study sessions, and attendance at free concerts in Golden Gate Park, they became steady companions which turned into 55 years of marriage. After the birth of their son Robert in 1967, Peter completed his Master’s and decided to pursue a doctoral degree with the thought of an academic career.

Peter chose the University of California at Davis with its relatively new Anthropology Department to complete the advanced degree; his good friend Jim West was also enrolled in the program. Coming from the Bay Area, the family had to adjust to the hot summers of the valley, but soon settled in and appreciated the cooler evenings that provided relief and a time for walks around the then-small town.

One summer, Peter took a job with the newly formed California State Parks Department in Sacramento and discovered there were more than 250 state parks in California with every kind of geography, historic structures, historic cultural diversity (in a depth of time from very early and long prehistoric settlement to the Californio era), the Gold Rush period, agricultural development, urbanization of towns, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era, the post-World War II recreational expansion, and more. His interest was captured and he joined the California State Parks Cultural Resources Division while continuing to complete his doctorate, which he did in 1981. He became a full-time State Parks employee with a total career of over 40 years, retiring in 2008. He deeply valued all of his work colleagues and the friends he made through his years at State Parks.

Highlights of years of study, recordation, excavation and analysis, stabilization, and rehabilitation projects include Old Town San Diego adobe buildings and trash deposits; Old Town Monterey adobes and trash deposits; China Camp State Park ethnic structures and foodways, including the
zooarchaeology of the bay fishing and shrimp industry; Samuel P. Taylor
CCC campground features; prehistoric coastal middens; prehistoric sites
at San Luis Reservoir; Fort Ross State Historic Park buildings; Woodland
Opera House restoration excavations; and excavations for urban redeve-
lopment at Old Sacramento State Historic Park which produced the
largest known and most documented collection of Gold Rush-era artifacts
from ceramics to bottles to historic seeds and meat cuts, now housed at
the California Statewide Museum Collection Center, within its State Archae-
ological Collections and Research Facility, located at the former McClellan
AFB in the Sacramento area.

Starting in 1989, for two years Peter led a team of archaeologists and
historians to inventory and develop general management plans for 14
state parks. One of Peter’s favorite projects was his 15 years of work at
Bodie State Historic Park where he mentored then graduate student
Andrea Morrison (now Galvin) as she wrote her Master’s thesis on the
single-wall construction techniques and materials of the historic Bodie
townsite buildings to guide future repair and stabilization efforts. Peter
also recorded many of the buildings, producing exacting photos and
plan and elevation drawings to permanently document their condition.
He enjoyed working with the highly dedicated Bodie park sta-
ff to preserve the townsite and the Standard Mill in their historic condition.

Because historical archaeology was not well known on the west coast
decades ago, Peter collaborated with colleagues at CalTrans to teach a
series of classes on aspects of historic preservation, historical archaeology,
and historic artifact analysis. These initial classes set the standard for the
series of classes that are still taught today. In 2002, Peter wrote manuals
on CEQA and Public Resources Code 5024 to guide State Parks in the pres-
ervation of cultural resources when conducting projects under these
important environmental regulations.

Peter maintained an academic connection as well, publishing more
than 50 articles in professional journals, and doing research projects at
the UC Berkeley Anthropology Department and the Phoebe Apperson
Hearst Museum of Anthropology. He was a long-time Research Associate
at the UC Davis Anthropology Department where he advised and men-
tored multiple graduate students in the techniques of original research
and in exacting recordation and analysis methods. On the basis of
Peter’s considerable expertise in faunal analysis and identification of
archaeological fish remains, in the 1990s, he served as an expert
witness for UC Davis in a case involving historic stream flows and
native fish populations along Putah Creek. As part of his research into
the history of salmonid and other fish species in prehistoric middens of
the Sacramento Delta and other areas of California, he developed the
Peter D. Schulz Osteoichthyology Collection, located in the
Zooarchaeology Lab, which provides a large combined collection of comparative fish specimens for faunal analysis studies.

Working with several long-time friends, Peter partnered in a small consulting company in downtown Davis, variously known as Brienes, West, and Schulz; Farris, West, and Schulz; and Farris and Schulz. Each member indulged their particular research interest while providing well-respected services to the professional community. Peter was part of a group, “the Bottle Research Group,” who researched all things related to historic bottle manufacture and dating and who were, and are, instrumental in assisting Bill Lindsey, BLM archaeologist (retired), in his development and management of the Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website hosted online by the Society for Historical Archaeology.

In 2010, Peter unfortunately suffered a severe stroke, with his survival in doubt. His wife Jeanette asked the doctors to provide palliative care and treatment, which they did, with the result that Peter slowly regained his mental awareness and a moderate physical ability. Although his speech was limited to a few words and phrases, his mind remained sharp and he understood everyone. He could stand and transfer, but required use of a wheelchair for everyday mobility. With his usual combination of hard work and determination, Peter embarked on long-term rehabilitation efforts and achieved a level of independence that surprised his doctors but not his family.

On his journey, Peter had the good fortune to connect with skilled and caring people at the Davis Center for Speech Pathology (now closed), the Sacramento State Maryjane Rees Language, Speech and Hearing Center and its Neuro Service Alliance program, and Physical Edge in Davis for his physical therapy and fitness programs. Peter’s preferred clothing was a Hawaiian shirt and chinos and he convinced the staff at Physical Edge that they were okay for exercising and workouts as well. The positive influence of the work of all of these professionals on Peter’s life experience is immeasurable and Jeanette and Robert are forever grateful for their substantial skills and inherent kindness.

Another factor in Peter’s independence was the arrival of Carlito “Lito” Rivera, his personal assistant who became his friend and then his brother over the nearly 10 years they were together. Peter and Lito were regulars at the Davis Stephens Library, bringing home weekly armloads of books and bluegrass and eclectic music on CDs, and many movies. Peter liked the challenge of puzzles and completed several a week, sometimes in competition with Lito. Lunch out was a daily pleasure and they became well known at all the casual fare eateries in town, having a known standard order at some. All the service staff were invariably kind and friendly. At Jeanette’s suggestion, Peter attended a couple classes at the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI) available through UC Davis Extension. He
and Lito became fans and regular attendees of the lively range of classes offered through the OLLI program.

When school was in session, Peter and Lito drove to Sacramento State where he attended classes through the Neuro Service Alliance, a program of traditional and non-traditional group programs led by supervised graduate and undergraduate students of the Speech Department for them to gain practical clinical knowledge and work skills. Peter really enjoyed this program because he was once again mentoring students in developing skills and work techniques, and there were art classes where he could draw and create collages and other art. He even won an art contest for one of his paintings.

A special pleasure of Peter’s was his Friday card games with lifelong friends Jim West and Glenn Farris, and others who came by now and then. Theirs was a no-holds-barred fierce competition for the biggest pile of chips at the end of each session. Jim and Glenn were convinced Peter memorized all the hands previously played and was thereby able to outmaneuver them many times in the weekly contest. Peter and Lito played cards daily, which undoubtedly also sharpened his playing skills.

In 2017, Jeanette and Glenn closed the Farris and Schulz Consulting Office, and Peter’s friend and colleague Rebecca Allen assisted Peter in distributing his research library of several thousand books and files of original research papers to multiple educational facilities at UC Berkeley, San Jose State University, Stanford University, the University of New Orleans, and the California Statewide Museum Collection Center within its State Archaeological Collections and Research Facility. These collections will mentor many new students and researchers through the years.

Before his stroke, Peter and Jeanette traveled to Europe, Australia, Tasmania, and Canada, and with their son Robert to Hong Kong and mainland China. They all traveled to multiple U.S. states, including Hawaii where Peter volunteered at the Hawaii State Bishop Museum for a summer session. He and Robert enjoyed the lava flow tours and driving around to the various beaches on the island.

Peter’s down-to-earth manner, wry and ironic sense of humor, and genuine curiosity about everyone he met gained him many friends and acquaintances over the years. He thoroughly enjoyed interacting with people and exchanging ideas wherever he went.

Peter is survived by his wife Jeanette, his son Robert, his brother Jan, his beloved sister Teri and her husband Jim, his brother Roe and his wife Tracy, and Lito and his family, as well as his Aunt Billie and Aunt Dorothy, multiple cousins, nieces and nephews, great nieces and nephews, and a great-great niece, all of whom he adored and delighted in visiting. Peter advises all his friends and colleagues to wear Hawaiian shirts and laugh a lot.
Memorial donations may be made to the Sacramento State Maryjane Rees Language, Speech and Hearing Center at https://www.csus.edu/college/health-human-services/community-services/language-speech-hearing-center.html or to California Trout, an organization that uses science and community collaboration to “create resilient wild fish in healthy waters for a better California” at https://caltrout.org/.

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