



SCAN



SANTA CRUZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

Election Results ~ New Officers for 2012-2013



2010-2012 SCAS President Ann Ramage (left) with our vice president, Kären Johansson (right), who has been elected to be our president for the 2012-2014 term. Thank you, Ann, for all your hard work and energy!

Pat Paramoure, our membership coordinator, (right) has been elected as our new vice president, while Kevin Hildreth (left) takes over as membership coordinator.



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Officers, continued



Judy Husted (above left) stepped in when we needed an acting secretary—thank you! Candace Ehringer (above left) has been elected as our secretary for the 2012–2014 term.



Cathy Phipps, above, continues as our Treasurer.



Rob Edwards, below left, passes the professional advisor torch to Erik Zaborsky on the right. Erik will also be the new editor of the SCAN beginning with the Spring 2013 issue.

Calendar

All General Meetings are held at Sesnon House Cabrillo College
6500 Soquel Drive, Aptos, California at 7:30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.
SCAS website -www.santacruzarch society.org

December 8 - SCAS Map Sale - 8am - noon at the Aptos Farmers Market on the Cabrillo College Campus.

December 20 General Meeting - Speaker: Louise Ramirez - "We Are Still Here." Ramirez is an enrolled member of Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation, from the Greater Monterey County, (Monterey, Carmel, Big Sur, Castroville, Salinas, King City and Los Padres National Forest) and is the current Tribal Chairwoman. She has served as president of the American Indian Alliance, San Jose, California; on the Tribal Council of the Esselen Nation; with the community group Many Nations, One People; and Breath of Life, the program for Natives of California languages that have no speakers to help revive languages that have been sleeping for over 100 years. Currently, she serves as the Most Likely Descendant for OCEN with the Native American Heritage Commission. She has also served in many community service organizations such as the Patients Services Committee for the National Marrow Donor Program and on the board of directors for the American Red Cross Blood Services, Santa Clara County Chapter.

January 17 General Meeting - Speaker: Mark Hylkema - "Mammoth in the Artichokes and Paleo-Indian Developments." In the spring of 2011, the remains of a Columbian Mammoth were archaeologically recovered from the artichoke fields of Castroville. In addition to the partial, but articulated remains of the mammoth, a variety of other Late Pleistocene animals were also recovered. In the hope of finding a link to Paleo Indian behavior, a research team involving many different colleges and universities was tasked to investigate. The process of learning about these animals has led to a journey of discovery about the landscape and natural history of the Monterey Bay region at the end of the Great Ice Age. Mark Hylkema is the Santa Cruz District Archaeologist for California State Parks, and manages cultural resources within 32 parks in an area ranging from San Francisco to the Pajaro River. In addition to State Parks, he is an adjunct professor of Anthropology at Foothill College, and has taught anthropology courses at Santa Clara University, University of California at Santa Cruz, De Anza College, Ohlone College and Cabrillo College.

February 21 General Meeting - Speaker: Jules Evans-White - "Reaching Out: Public Outreach and Education at the Presidio Archaeology Lab." Her passion for archaeology was realized in the second grade when an archaeologist came to her class and provided the students with little squares of dirt and toothbrushes so they could excavate small objects and study them. From that moment on, she knew she wanted to become an archaeologist. In January 2012, she became the Outreach Specialist for the Presidio Archaeology Lab. She feels that she has come full circle: where she once was a kid learning from an archaeologist, she is now the archaeologist teaching kids!

Aptos Farmers Market Celebrates Archaeology

By Laila Barakat

Capitola-Soquel Patch, October 2, 2012

The Santa Cruz Archaeology Society has been at the Cabrillo College market recently with stationery replicating ancient petroglyphs.

The early morning dew and aroma of freshly-picked produce greet visitors to the award-winning Aptos Farmers Market. Vendors selling eclectic assortments of produce, bread, flowers, seafood, teas, wild mushrooms, herbs and cheese line the aisles. A booth nestled on the cusp of two aisles sticks out from the rest. Its large turquoise banner reads: Santa Cruz Archaeological Society.

“Well this is quite unusual,” comments a curious passerby. “What do we have here?” She points to a four-by-six greeting card with oddly-shaped characters painted on the front.

The characters are replicas of petroglyphs and rock paintings (also known as pictographs) discovered at a place called Hospital Rock in Sequoia National Park. According to the Santa Cruz Archaeology Society, the pictograms are hundreds of years old and were painted by the native people who inhabited the area at the time.

At last weekend’s market, the recreated pictographs were on display at the Santa Cruz Archaeology Society’s table to spread awareness about National Archaeology Month taking place in October. Archaeology Month is a national program sponsored by The Society for California Archaeology to promote the preservation of America’s heritage. Several exhibits and events (including an excursion!) will take place in the Bay Area to honor archaeological artifacts and the rich history of our land.

“Archaeologists have determined that evidence found in [Sequoia National Park] proves it was once occupied by approximately 500 Native Americans belonging to the Potwisha sub-group of the Monache, or Western Mono Indians, as far back as 1350 A.D.,” according to the Sierra Nevada Geotourism website.

Artists Karen Loeffler and Noli Wilfong recreated the original designs on stationery using a linoleum block printing process, said Char Simpson-Smith, member of the archaeological society for over 20 years. The historical pictograms of Hospital Rock have generally been uncharted territory over the years, never garnering much attention or thorough researched. Given how rapidly the paintings were deteriorating, archaeologists were afraid that the pictograms would dissolve and the native works of art would be lost forever, or at the very least, left incomplete, never to be fully recovered.

Loffler and Wilfong spent three years conducting archaeological field surveys with the help of members of the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society and other archaeology-buff volunteers to complete a detailed documentation of Hospital Rock: a feat that included 300 scaled drawings and thousands of photographs.

While three years may seem like a long time for conducting research on rock paintings, archaeologist Eric Zaborsky explains that the process of archaeological research is long and sometimes tedious, but something that must be done to ensure a thorough inspection of an area before “digging or an excursion—like you see in the movies—can take place.”✱

The next map sale at the Aptos Farmers Market will be held on December 8.

Garbage in...treasure out.

We humans travel through life leaving trails of chipped stone, gnawed bone, broken pots, rifle shells, silverware, worn-out clothes, lost jewelry and other treasures...

All of it, whether used up and thrown away without a second thought, or lost through carelessness or disaster and regretted for the rest of a life, grows ever more precious to those seeking to answer the question: How did we become who we are?

In this issue, we explore the value of “garbage” to archaeologists, and how they use it to learn about the lives of those who’ve gone before and about the lives we live today.

History from the Ground Up

By Frank Perry

The Lime Kiln Chronicles, Fall-Winter 2012-13

*This past August, archaeologist (and SCAS member) Patricia Paramoure completed her study of Cabin B as one of the requirements for an M.A. in cultural resource management from Sonoma State University. Pat’s thesis, *Life in an Industrial Village: The Archaeology of Cabin B at the Cowell Lime Works Historic District*, will be available online through the Sonoma State University library later this year.*

In the first part of her thesis, Pat explores the development of the fields of historical and industrial archaeology. She also summarizes the history of the use of lime in various parts of the world, the history of Santa Cruz, and the history of the Santa Cruz lime industry. But at the heart of her thesis is the story told by the artifacts unearthed under and around Cabin B. Few archaeological studies have been done of lime manufacturing sites in the U.S.. This thesis is the first to focus on the lives of the individual workers rather than the technology of the lime-making process.

In the early 1990s Pat earned a degree in anthropology from U.C. Santa Barbara and then started raising a family. In 2001 she settled in Santa Cruz with her husband and two children and a few years later decided to return to the field of archaeology.

In this interview by Frank Perry, Pat tells how she became involved with the Historic District and some of the interesting things she learned from her study of the approximately 17,000 Cabin B artifacts.

FP: How did you get involved with the Historic District?

PP: While a student in the Archaeology Technology Program at Cabrillo College, my instructor, Rob Edwards, announced that UCSC Planning was looking for students to do historical research. So I met with Sally Morgan [then an environmental planner at UCSC and later also Staff Liaison for the Friends]. She asked me what kind of research I was interested in. I told her I wanted to learn about the people who lived here. I first started out researching the Cowell family; then my interest shifted to the “average Joes” and what their lives were like.

FP: Did you know when you started that Henry Cowell had come from near where you are from?

PP: No, I had no idea. His hometown is right next to my hometown in Massachusetts. It’s just a total coincidence. I was reading something about him and thought, “Oh my gosh, he’s from Wrentham.” It was a little creepy.

FP: So, you did an internship with Sally while a student at Cabrillo?

PP: Right. UCSC had gotten a Campus Heritage Grant from the Getty Foundation to help get the district placed on the National Register of Historic Places. One of the stipulations of the grant was that students be involved. The UCSC Anthropology Department, however, does not do much California historical archaeology. Sally set it up so I could do research at the library and make copies for my report on Henry Cowell. Unfortunately, many of the resources I needed were not yet available online in 2005.

FP: Ah yes—2005—the olden days. Why did you decide to study at Cabrillo?

PP: To get some more experience and get back into the field of archaeology after 13 years off. I wanted to eventually get my masters. I spoke with Professor Alison Galloway here at UCSC and she recommended the

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History, continued

Cabrillo program as a way to get back into the groove of things. The Cabrillo program was just awesome. Within six months of starting the Cabrillo program, I had my first job in archaeology. That was an excavation over in Gilroy. Starting in the summer of 2008, I did a lot of work through Pacific Legacy (a consulting firm) for the Ranch View Terrace development at UCSC.

FP: So, you planned on these classes at Cabrillo as the first step towards a masters degree?

PP: Yes, that was the idea. I put off graduate school for a few years until my son got older. I started graduate school at Sonoma State [near Santa Rosa] in 2009, the same day he started high school here in Santa Cruz. Course work took two-and-a-half years, and then I had to write the thesis. It's a pretty intensive program. I was living up there for half the week and coming home for half the week. I basically spent all my time studying, working a little during breaks and during the summer.

FP: Why did you decide to do your thesis on Cabin B?

PP: The Friends of the Cowell Lime Works wanted to restore it, and they wanted to investigate the foundation. A lot of the foundation was rotten and had to be replaced. We started out with volunteers from the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society and Cabrillo, and we discovered all kinds of things: container glass, jeans' rivets, etc. Then Sally Morgan set up an internship program with UCSC students. The idea was to give anthropology students hands-on training here on campus and also for them to get school credit for it. From the very beginning I wanted to do my thesis on the Cowell Lime Works, but the decision to focus on Cabin B sort of evolved. People were coming to my house once a week to help clean and sort artifacts. We had done all this work already, so I decided to continue the project.

FP: Did you consider covering a broader geographic area, perhaps other sites within the district?

PP: I thought about it, but Cabin B was enough. I make comparisons in my thesis with other archaeological assemblages recovered from the district including the Cook House and Blacksmith Shop deposits, and Cabin J. Maybe someday I'll go for a Ph.D. and do more, but I'm ready for a break at this point (laughs).

FP: How does having a masters degree help you in getting jobs?

PP: It makes me more employable. I have a lot more experience now, especially in writing reports and in managing projects from start to finish. It's been a really good experience. They have a really great program up there (at Sonoma State).

FP: Is there a license for archaeologists?

PP: It's called a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and it's a national accreditation program. They consider completion of a masters thesis as qualification. Now that I have finished, I plan to become an RPA and do more consulting work and independent work.

FP: What were some of the most interesting discoveries you made during your study?

PP: The large number of buttons and jeans rivets was really interesting. My theory is that the lime, being caustic, ate away at their clothing rather quickly and that it did not last very long.

I thought the boot parts were also interesting—and the evidence of mending and fixing the boots. Coincidentally, all the boots (when we could determine left or right) were left boots.

The Portuguese coin that was found was worn so thin that it was almost illegible. I think it was a good luck charm or something kept by one of the workers and used like a "worry stone." He probably kept it in his pocket for many, many years as a memento from the old country. The queen pictured on the coin ruled during a period long before this lime complex was even built. So it had been around for a while.

I also thought it was interesting that we found evidence of women at the cabin: a garter belt clip, an abalone hair stick, and a possible perfume bottle. Since we did not find domestic evidence of women, I think it is possible that prostitutes visited men at the cabins.

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“Fox hole” opens passage to Neolithic past, possibly Hades:

Field Museum curator and archaeologists excavate cave in Southern Greece

By Cassidy Herrington

WBEZ91.5, October 18, 2012

A Field Museum curator is digging around a cave in Southern Greece that's been compared to the mythical underworld, Hades. That cave might help explain why people choose to migrate to big cities or high tail it to the suburbs.

And it has a surprising Chicago tie.

William Parkinson is the associate curator of Eurasian anthropology at the Field Museum. He is on a research team, called The Diros Project, made up of two Greek and two American archaeologists (both Chicago natives).

They are excavating Alepotrypa Cave, which is nearly four football fields long. The researchers compare the most striking room in the cave to a Cathedral.

“It’s a very awesome place, in the literal sense of the word,” Parkinson said. “I can only think that, several thousand years ago, when it was lit by torches, not by electric lamps like it is now, it would have been all that more striking.”

They have unearthed tools and pottery that remain from a Neolithic (Stone Age) community between 5,000 and 8,000 years ago. Under the dripping stalactites, skeletons dating as far back as 8,000 years rest under layers of sediment.

“It’s the closest thing we have to something like a Neolithic Pompeii in the Mediterranean,” Parkinson said.

Alepotrypa was not resettled by later civilizations, so the authenticity is extraordinary, Parkinson said.

The settlers used the cave as a shelter, a cemetery and a sacred worship place. The population expanded outside of the cave and bloomed into an early urban center.

The pottery and “ancient people’s garbage” the settlers left behind are the strongest evidence of a densely populated village, Parkinson said. A two-by-two meter unit revealed more than 30 pounds of pottery. The archaeologists unearthed materials and pottery styles from different regions, which indicate economic activity and a mingling of cultures.

“If you’re in an area where there is more trade more interaction, there’s more variety in not just in food, but in life and the people you meet,” Parkinson said. People may have gravitated toward Alepotrypa just for the sake of “wanting to live together.”

But Parkinson said all life in Alepotrypa abruptly ended, around 5,000 years ago, when the cave’s population was most dense and dynamic. The cave entrance collapsed, possibly due to an earthquake. The cave’s occupants were buried alive.

“It’s sealed,” Parkinson said. “And it’s not opened again until the 1950s.”

After the collapse, settlers outside the cave fled the peninsula. Even today, the area surrounding the cave is scarcely populated.

“The area is geographically marginal, you have to want to get there,” Parkinson said.

Greeks have gravitated toward financial opportunities in big cities, like Athens.

Some, like 74-year-old Paul Kondraros, moved to Chicago. In 1953, Kondraros left Diros, the closest village to Alepotrypa and his hometown, “to make more money” as an electrical engineer.

Kondraros has a startling connection to Alepotrypa. He claims his uncle discovered the cave and is responsible for the name, which means “fox hole” in Greek.

Kondraros said his uncle was out hunting with his dog in the late 1950s, when the dog took off in pursuit of a fox and darted into a small hole.

“After two hours or so, the dog never came out,” Kondraros said. He said his uncle widened the hole and ventured inside. That hole, he said, was the opening to Alepotrypa Cave.

Anastasia Papathanasiou, a Diros Project archaeologist who works for the Greek Ministry of Culture, said the story “might be true,” but adds that there are several different tales of discovery circulating in the village.

An even greater legend, from Greek mythology, might be linked to Alepotrypa.

The first archaeologist to dig inside Alepotrypa was 90-year-old Greek Archaeologist Giorgos Papathanassopoulos, in 1970. He’s spent 40 years studying

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Fox-Hole, continued

the relics of the cave's Neolithic people and describes feeling a sense of awe when he imagines what their lives might have been like.

"To this day, the richness and variety of the findings never cease to amaze me," Papathanassopoulos said in an e-mail. "There is abundant scientific work for at least three more generations."

His initial findings included kilos of painted funeral vases and the remnants of blazing funeral rituals, Papathanassopoulos said. During the ceremonies, people intentionally broke pottery and set the cave walls on fire.

These rituals "combined with the impressive, enormous hall," lead Papathanassopoulos to an intriguing theory. He posited that the Neolithic people believed the cave was Hades.

"You can easily see why Giorgos would make that hypothesis," Diros Colleague Michael Galaty said. "The cave really does recall the underworld, Hades and the River Styx."

Colleague Anastasia Papathanasiou said she's hesitant to endorse her colleague's theory because "it's just a scenario" that obviously cannot be proven.

"It might be, it might not be," she said.

She and the other team members have their sights

set on big sociological questions: What was it about this cave that attracted people from all over the region? And why did they leave?

The reason for the exodus might help us understand why modern people migrate, The Field's Parkinson said. The source that brought people to the region was cut off, and the settlers outside the cave fled. Parkinson said they also may have abandoned the village due to the stresses of urban life like crime and disease.

"People had never lived in groups this big before, and then they decide 'This isn't working,'" Parkinson said. "Rather than dealing with the social stresses of having to live with your neighbor or on top of your neighbor, people just choose to establish settlements elsewhere."

Kind of like Chicagoans fleeing for the suburbs, Parkinson said.

The diversity of urban life could have been what made Alepotrypa so attractive to Neolithic settlers, much like downtown Chicago in recent decades.

"Now it's bustling, there are restaurants, we're seeing more people living downtown," Parkinson said. "It's exactly those similar kinds of processes that were going on several thousand years ago." ✨

History, continued

I compared this site with the Alabama Gates Construction Camp in the Owens Valley. It housed workers during the building of the Los Angeles Aqueduct from 1912 to 1913. The working guys were pretty similar. They liked to drink, and they liked to smoke—"Prince Albert" being the tobacco of choice at Cabin B. They wore the same types of clothing, and there were not many women present. There was evidence that prostitutes visited those camps, too. The food was better here, however, since they were living on a ranch. There were fresh vegetables and freshly butchered meat, although the story goes that it was old, tough, stringy beef. In the Owens Valley everything had to be shipped in.

For answers to some other questions, I turned to her thesis. One of the great mysteries has been the age of the cabin. Based on the date range of artifacts, Pat believes that Cabin B was occupied from around 1870 to around 1940. This is in line with other evidence, including the use of cut nails in construction (see Lime Kiln Chronicles, Fall/Winter 2010-11). We already know that several other District structures date from the 1860s or 1870s: the Cardiff House, continuous kiln, Cooperage, and Hay Barn.

I was also curious about the title words, "Industrial Village." She coined the term because the site was similar to a company town but was smaller in size. Also, it was "neither big enough nor remote enough to require the building of the public facilities present in many company towns, such as schools, churches, and entertainment facilities," she writes. The Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Company had a company town—called "Cowell" no less—but it was in Contra Costa County and housed workers for a cement plant.

We congratulate Pat Paramoure on the completion of her thesis. It promises to be a valuable reference for anyone wanting a more in-depth history of the District. We hope it will inspire other studies in the future. The Cowell Lime Works Historic District offers many more avenues for historians and archaeologists to explore. (Note: Anyone wishing a copy of the thesis may contact Pat at her email address: patsuicorn@sbcglobal.net.) ✨

Unearthing a Civil War time capsule

By Theo Emery

New York Times, November 12, 2012

Fredericksburg, VA—The first bullet surfaced just after lunch.

As Jon Tucker sifted soil through a screen in September, a corroded lead slug jiggled into view amid the sand and ash excavated from a pit just a few feet from a fenced-off sidewalk and rushing traffic. Tucker waved to his supervisor, archaeologist Taft Kiser, and held up the bullet for him to see.

Hundreds of artifacts followed, along with the contours of a buried cellar holding a rich trove of Civil War history sealed since a ferocious 1862 battle in this Virginia city, which today lies just beyond the suburbs of Washington.

The discovery amid construction of a courthouse was unexpected. But the site has astonished historians and archaeologists for another reason: It represents a “time capsule,” in the words of Kiser, undisturbed through more than a century of urban construction around it.

Since then, the crew's shovels and trowels have scraped away cinders and sand to reveal the basement's contents: Dozens of bullets. Buttons from Union jackets. Shards from whiskey bottles. A metal plate from a cartridge box. Chin-strap buckles. Tobacco pipes. A brick fireplace and charred floorboards.

“This is a once-in-a-lifetime chance,” said Kiser. With the project paused, the team raced to document what they concluded was the basement of a building set afire shortly after the Battle of Fredericksburg. The timing was opportune because the battle's 150-year anniversary is next month, and Fredericksburg has been preparing to mark the sesquicentennial.

“No one, of course, calculated that, but it is a pleasant happenstance that most of us in our lifetimes won't ever see again,” said John Hennessy, a National Park Service historian.

Such sites are a kind of archaeological Brigadoon, the fictional Scottish village that appeared once a century.

In Fredericksburg's case, city planners hired Kiser's firm to investigate the historical significance of the property chosen for the \$35 million courthouse complex, as they would require a private developer to do in a historic district.

There was no expectation that the investigators would find anything. When the archaeologists initially checked city records, they were unable to find any indication that a building had been on the property before 1886.

“We're ecstatic about what we found,” said Robert K.

Antozzi, city coordinator for the courthouse project. “Now we have a major expansion of the story of Fredericksburg, and that's really exciting.”

Shortly into the dig, the crew discovered a sandstone cellar wall—a clue that something was preserved below. When the crew dug at another location, it found a brick wall flush against the sidewalk. The dig revved from a sleepy investigation into a dash to extract as much information as possible.

The crew also discovered an 18th-century well and latrines across the site, where livery stables once stood.

The near-perfect preservation of the site has helped to paint a vivid portrait of the aftermath of the battle, when Union Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside tried to take the city from Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, as Union troops forged toward Richmond.

When Union forces charged on Dec. 13, 1862, Lee's men were perched on the heights above the city. They easily repelled the Union soldiers, inflicting terrible casualties. Afterward, Union soldiers likely sheltered anywhere they could, including in the basement Kiser's crew discovered.

In the lead-up to the battle, Burnside showered the city with artillery to dislodge Lee's forces. There was door-to-door street fighting—a Civil War rarity—and evidence that federal troops rampaged through the city, looting and vandalizing.

When Burnside's forces charged on Dec. 13, Lee's forces were perched on the heights above the city. They easily repelled the Union soldiers, inflicting terrible casualties. Afterward, Union soldiers likely sheltered anywhere they could, including in the basement Mr. Kiser's crew discovered.

There, the soldiers would have opened tins of food and warmed themselves around the fireplace. They broke out whiskey bottles, and smoked tobacco pipes. As they entered the basement, they were probably told to empty their rifles to prevent accidental discharges, which resulted in a pile of ammunition on the floor.

The next day, the Union generals ordered their troops to fall back across the Rappahannock River, and Joseph Hooker, a major general, told officers to check houses for Union troops who had taken shelter. At some point, fire engulfed the building, which collapsed into the cellar, sealing in its contents.

The fire's date is unknown, but the building probably burned soon after Union soldiers abandoned it, perhaps because of Confederate artillery. A photo taken the following spring suggests that the building was gone. ✿

William L. Rathje: 1945-2012

Based on an obituary By Jeff Harrison,
University Communications, June 5, 2012
Submitted by Rob Edwards

William L. Rathje, a professor emeritus at the University of Arizona (UA) who pioneered the study of modern refuse as a scientific discipline, died at his home in Tucson, Ariz., on May 24. Officials said Rathje, 66, died of natural causes.

In 1973, Rathje began the Garbage Project, which stemmed from an idea by a couple of his students. The students collected trash from various parts of Tucson and correlated it with census data. Their observed results differed with their assumptions about what residents in specific areas would be expected to be consuming: higher-end products in wealthier areas, and more modest consumption in less-affluent parts of Tucson. The word “garbology,” originally a euphemism used to describe waste management, came to describe Rathje’s new endeavor and is now included in the Oxford English Dictionary.

Working with the City of Tucson, he and his staff and students were able to survey homeowners about what they bought, and what and how much they threw away. City garbage collectors then routed trash containers from the surveyed households to Rathje’s lab near the UA football stadium where he and his students sorted, weighed, recorded and analyzed what they found. They discovered gaps, often significant ones, in what people reported they used and discarded, compared to what actually was found. Periods of economic stress, for instance, often spurred people to buy perishable goods in quantities to take advantage of price breaks. Frequently, however, much of their groceries—including expensive cuts of meat—spoiled before they could be eaten and ended up being thrown out. Middle-class households generally wasted more than richer or poorer ones. Also, households, they also found, consistently under-reported the amount of alcohol being consumed.

In 1987, Rathje turned his attention to the landfills themselves to find out what they contained and how materials behaved inside them. Using a piece of heavy equipment called a bucket auger, workers scooped out vertical shafts of garbage from landfills, first in Arizona and later across the United States. Each heap of trash brought up was essentially a time capsule. Like an archaeological excavation of a bygone civilization, American garbage told a story of a culture that no longer existed.

Rathje’s landfill excavations also revealed an aston-



ishing lack of knowledge not only about what was in the country’s waste streams, but the eventual fate of materials buried underground. Conventional wisdom held that much of the trash in landfills would quickly decompose. Instead, organic materials, like food and lawn waste, were found mummified in the airless depths of sanitary landfills. Items like hot dogs and lettuce that had been entombed for years looked as if they had just been recently thrown out. Decades-old newspapers were still intact and readable. Construction materials, originally thought to be virtually nonexistent in landfills, actually accounted for a significant portion of waste.

During its 30-year run, the Garbage Project had an impact on fields beyond archaeology, including nutrition, diet and food loss, hazardous waste – including disposal of nuclear materials—and recycling, as well as landfill management. Funding also increased as the project grew, with grants coming from USDA, the Environmental Protection Agency and other federal agencies, as well as state and municipal grants in the U.S., Canada and Australia.

In addition to numerous academic journals, Rathje wrote several popular articles. In 1992, he collaborated with Atlantic editor Cullen Murphy on a best-selling book, *Rubbish! The Archaeology of Landfills* (HarperCollins). In 2000, Rathje retired from the UA as professor emeritus and joined Stanford University as a research fellow in archaeology and consulting professor in anthropology, both non-tenured positions. He returned to Tucson in 2010. While at Stanford, Bill gave several lectures at Cabrillo and was very supportive of the Archaeological Technology Program. He was an excellent (and very funny) lecturer. *

For the full obituary, please go to <http://uanews.org/story/william-l-rathje-1945-2012>.

BLM Offers Reward in Archaeological/Ceremonial Site Destruction

Release Date: 11/06/12; **News Release No.** CA-CC-13-10

Contacts: David Christy, 916-941-3146

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Bishop Field Office is offering a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest/conviction of the responsible individuals who damaged petroglyph panels at a major rock art site on the Volcanic Tableland north of Bishop. The perpetrators removed or damaged rock art at five locations within the site.

“The individuals who did this have destroyed an irreplaceable part of our national cultural heritage,” said Bernadette Lovato, BLM Bishop Field Office Manager. “We have increased surveillance of our sites and are working with other agencies to bring the responsible parties to justice and to recover the petroglyphs.”

Greg Haverstock, Bishop Field Office Archaeologist, said “the damaged site is a pristine example of Great Basin rock art and hunter-gatherer domestic, religious and subsistence activities. The location of archaeological materials, feature remains, and the rock art clearly portray the activities that occurred at the site during the past 3,500 years.”

The site is protected under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This site is one of the most significant rock art sites in the region and is still used by the local Paiute for ceremony.

ARPA violations can be prosecuted as felonies and first-time offenders can be fined up to \$20,000 and imprisoned for up to one year. Second time felony offenders can be fined up to \$100,000 and imprisoned for up to 5 years. In addition, Section 7 of ARPA enables federal or Indian authorities to prosecute violators using civil fines, either in conjunction with or independent of any criminal prosecution. Section 8 (b) of the statute allows the court or civil authority to use forfeiture of vehicles and equipment used in the violation of the statute as another means of punishment against convicted violators.

Anyone with information can contact Melody Stehwien at (760) 937-0301. ✨

2013 SCA 47th Annual Meeting: March 7 - 10, 2013, Berkeley, Doubletree Marina

Early Bird Deadline: Monday, December 17, 2012. Receive significant savings on meeting registration fees, the banquet, and Silent Auction when purchased as a package! Download the registration packet and see page 10 for details! Go to http://www.scahome.org/meetings_events/index.html for the registration link.

Deadline for submissions for the winter 2013 issue: January 30, 2012
Items to add? Corrections to make? Please contact us at editorscan@gmail.com.

Would you rather receive you newsletter by email rather than by USPS?
If so, send your preference and your email address to editorSCAN@gmail.com.

Past newsletters can be viewed—in color!—online at:
<http://www.santacruzarchsocociety.org/newsletters.html>
Newsletters will be posted online approximately four months after they are mailed out.

SCAS Board Members 2012-2013

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