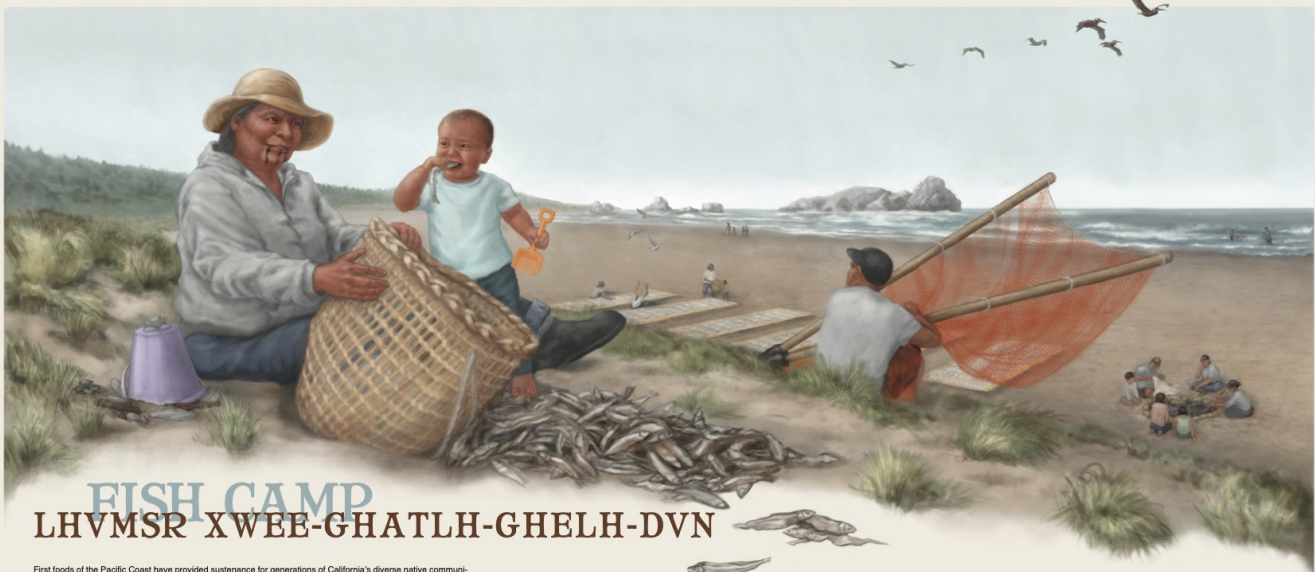




The Santa Cruz Archaeological Society Newsletter— Fall 2022

# October is Archaeology Month!

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL GATHERINGS: FOODWAYS AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



### FISH CAMP LHVMSR XWEE-GHATLH-GHELH-DVN

First foods of the Pacific Coast have provided sustenance for generations of California's diverse native communities. Fishing, hunting, trapping, gathering, and other forms of harvesting are central to subsistence, cultural, and religious existence.

The Tolowa Dee-ni' aboriginal territory encompasses over 100 miles of coastal shoreline, approximately 2.87 million square acres of land, and adjacent marine waters in northern California and southern Oregon. These homelands offer bountiful resources nestled amongst the majestic redwoods and encompassed by the Pacific Ocean.

Annual camps, for harvesting thvmur (surf smelt), are located along a coastal traditional cultural landscape, where the Tolowa Dee-ni' continue these practices, underterred by more than 169 years of colonialism. Camps are hubs for intergenerational knowledge transmission of subsistence practices, culinary techniques (fishing, drying, cooking, preserving), physical and spiritual wellness, and for reaffirming connections to the land.

Archaeology informs our understanding of the historical ecology of marine habitats and provides compelling evidence of long-term sustainable use of coastal resources by Indigenous peoples. Fish camps include cooking features packed with fire-affected rock, charcoal, and varied dietary residues such as fishbones, shellfish, burned nuts and seeds, and bird and mammal bones. Artifacts include needles for mending nets, fishing hooks and net weights, and arrowheads and harpoons for hunting terrestrial and sea mammals.

The Tolowa Dee-ni' genealogy account provides protocols for being active Indigenous stewards, perpetuating the community as an active and integral part of a balanced ecosystem. Current conservation efforts are based on genealogy and interpreted according to traditional laws. Preservation of cultural traditions and resource stewardship is accomplished through partnerships with Indigenous communities, educational institutions, federal, state, and local agencies. Efforts include: establishment, assessment, and monitoring of baseline data for habitat, keystone species, Marine Protected Areas, biotoxins, climate change, and cultural resources. This collective knowledge informs policy decisions while maintaining a resilient and adaptive community.



Society for California Archaeology  
California Archaeology Month · October 2022



This year's beautiful poster can be viewed at: <https://scahome.org/2021-archaeology-month-poster/>

Past SCA Archaeology Month posters have been in the top three award winning posters as chosen by popular vote. Last year's poster, which displayed everything from cormorants to first aid kits was the 2022 3d. place winner. In past years, the posters for 2019, 2013 and 2012 also won third place, and 2020 (Women in Archaeology) won second. To see all the current and past winners from other states, visit: <https://www.saa.org/education-outreach/public-outreach/state-archaeology-celebrations/poster-contest-winners>

## **Welcome to Michael Grone, PhD, our new State Parks Archaeologist**

Greetings SCAS members!

My name is Mike Grone and I am the new Associate State Archaeologist for the Santa Cruz District of California Parks and Recreation. I grew up in San Diego but have been doing archaeology on the Santa Cruz and San Mateo coast since 2015. After several years of collaborative historical ecological research between Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, UC Berkeley, UC Santa Cruz, and California State Parks, I completed my dissertation at UC Berkeley in 2020 and turned my focus towards developing applied programs with Amah Mutsun Land Trust as a researcher and consultant. Much of my research has focused on the historical ecology of coastal resources in the northern Monterey Bay Area and is ultimately geared towards integrating archaeological data and traditional ecological knowledge to guide policy, conservation efforts, and resource management practices.



Since joining Parks in December of 2021, I've been involved in several interesting and exciting local projects, ranging from collections management, tribal consultation, collaborative field projects, survey and recordation of new sites, updating old sites records, and preparing reports for new land acquisitions. Stepping into the shoes of my predecessor, Mark Hylkema, has certainly been a tall task but also an opportunity that I relish, and I hope to continue his legacy of research, community outreach, and engagement of local tribal partners.

I aim to build upon the foundation that many before me have helped to establish, continuing to do collaborative research while prioritizing site stewardship, collections-based analysis, and integrative approaches to understanding the past. A key component of that goal will be achieved through engaging volunteers, so stay posted if you're interested in working in the lab, assisting in survey efforts, or participating in a wide variety of upcoming projects.

When I'm not focused on archaeology, I try to keep active and unwind, whether I'm surfing, landscaping, strumming a guitar, or road tripping up and down the coast. I look forward to meeting many of you over the coming years and working together in this lovely area we call home.

Cheers,

Mike Grone, PhD

Associate State Archaeologist, Santa Cruz District

# **From the Steppes of West Asia to Europe and Beyond: The Latest Genetic and Linguistic Research from the “Southern Arc” - Published in *Science*, August 2022.**

Summarized by Mary Gerbic

In issue 377 of *Science* journal, the results of a four year, team of 200+ researchers study, under the leadership of Iosif Lazaridis and David Reich of Harvard University, have been published. Given the highly complex nature of the research, the researchers chose to break down their research into three related articles each with a different emphasis. Additionally, there are three shorter and more accessible associated articles, and three important supplements, one for each research paper.

The authors are to be congratulated for solving the problem of extracting aDNA that has been exposed to a hot climate, and for the “astonishing dataset” (Arbuckle and Schwandt 2022, this issue) they were able to assemble. The DNA data assembled is composed of 727 previously genetically unsampled individuals across what the authors call the “Southern Arc” (*see Definitions at the end of this article*), plus 50 more samples which have been updated, and hundreds more from previously published DNA libraries, for a total of 1317 individuals sampled, and 239 new radiocarbon dates on some of the sampled individuals.

## **The Master Paper**

The master paper, *The genetic history of the Southern Arc: A bridge between West Asia and Europe (2002a)* has the full data set, and describes mostly the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age across the Southern Arc and beyond. Readers should start here with the Lazaridis et al. summary (2022d) and the articles by Curry, and Arbuckle and Schwandt. The supplemental material for this paper alone is 379 pages long, and breaks out the genetic findings ordered by modern day nations and archaeological contexts (*Supplement 1, page 19 for Table of Contents*).

Although the details of the genetic analysis and the sites where individuals sampled were found is very important, it is beyond the scope of this summary article.

## **Highlights from the three papers:**

Ancient people were very mobile. They had (presumably) marriage and trade relationships with different groups throughout the Southern Arc and beyond. Mobility, says the authors, provides a mechanism for the spread of languages. Additionally, there is no “signature” for a purposeful, mass movement of people during the Neolithic to Bronze Age.

While genetics does not necessarily equate language or culture, the authors think they travel together. However, other groups can adopt language and technology without being replaced or heavily admixed by a different genetic group.

The Proto-Indo-European Languages (PIE) probably originated in the Caucasus, in the area of present day Armenia. Several technology, ethnic and linguistic groups probably contributed to the base language. Proto-Anatolian is one daughter language of PIE, and PIE itself was spread east and west of the Pontic steppe north of Armenia, by the archaeological group known as the Yamnaya.

The Balkan area of Europe was genetically very diverse and presumably linguistically diverse as well. PIE

may have acted as a “lingua franca” among these diverse people. Albanian is the remaining original language of the Balkans.

Mycenaeans of mainland Greece and Minoans had closely related genetic background except that the Minoans lacked the Eastern Hunter-Gatherer admixture. There was only one Minoan individual sampled, so this statement may change in the future.

During the period of Imperial Rome population, admixtures in Rome were very similar to Roman-Byzantine Anatolians, but the lineages of people in these two regions differed before and after.

The authors say we should not rely on modern phenotypes to decipher genetic history. Phenotypes of the studied groups have varied over time. Genetics and culture are more important. Start in the past and work towards the present.

It appears, from what the authors wrote in the third paper, and in its supplement, that they are concerned to counter ugly myths about the Yamnaya, as being a “master race” of blue eyed blondes who brought new languages and technology from Europe to Southeast Asia. The Yamnaya looked, in general, like everyone else in the Southern Arc, with brown hair, brown eyes and “intermediate colored” (think Mediterranean) skin tones, although in all groups there was variation. The language they carried originated south of their homeland, and was formed from the contributions of the Southern Arc people.

### **The Neolithic:**

The second paper, and also the shortest, *Ancient DNA from Mesopotamia suggests distinct Pre-Pottery and Pottery Neolithic migrations into Anatolia (2002b)*, covers movement of DNA from Mesopotamia into Anatolia during the Neolithic. This paper could be read with recent articles from other researchers for current thought about the origins of farming and domestication of animals. In this paper, the authors try to determine the origins of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic people of Mesopotamia and Anatolia.

### **Post Bronze Age to the Present:**

The third paper, *A genetic probe into the ancient and medieval history of Southern Europe and West Asia (2002c)* begins to sort out, based on the new data, what happened after the Bronze Age, up to the present in the regions covered by the research, as well as demographic implications for Imperial Rome. This is the period in which we have written texts, and the authors refer to them. This is the article which generated the most criticism from commentary by Arbuckle and Schwandt (2022, same issue). They praised Lazaridis et al. for their assemblage of this dataset but criticized them for their high level sanitizing, gendering and coloring (analysis of predicted phenotype) of the data.

I am disappointed that there is not an mtDNA analysis on the same level given to Y-chromosomes in the research articles, but the data has been analyzed and someone will eventually publish it. There are still holes in the data set from this region, and not much detail on the timing and spread of the five main genetic groups highlighted in this paper. It may be, as the authors suggest, the so-called migrations before the Iron Age were not very noticeable among the locals. I am also hopeful that with more data, there will be more information coming about smaller and more obscure groups who lived in this area at this time.



## **Why should we care about the ancient cultures of the Southern Arc?**

Anyone who speaks English, or any one of the 144 languages that originated with proto-Indo-European language family (Balter 2004), might wonder where their language came from. The origins of the Indo-European languages has been a serious research topic for over a century.

Lazaridis et al. have assembled a large, previously unstudied dataset, based mainly in regions previously without study, which sheds light on the origins of Indo-European languages and where they originated. They hypothesize that these languages spread east and west from the Pontic steppe with pastoralists having lineages from Anatolia, Caucasus and Eastern Hunter-Gatherers, although they say that they have not pinned down the source of the more northerly of the lineages in the genetic heritage of these pastoralists. The archaeological culture known as the Yamnaya has been singled out as the most likely spreader of culture and genes. They authors also touch upon the widespread development of farming and the genetic profiles of Southern Arc people.

### **Definitions**

Lazaridis et al. have created the term “**Southern Arc**” to describe the region of Eurasia extending from the Balkans, to the Aegean, Anatolia and the Levant, the Caucasus, Iran and the Pontic Steppe region north of the Black Sea, extending to the Caspian Sea (Lazaridis et al. 2022b, p.982). This, they state is the region forming a bridge between Europe and West Asia. In the Neolithic through Bronze Age, the primary focus of this study, there was considerable and complex population movement, creating opportunities for language to travel as well.

The Southern Arc is not precisely the region known as “**the Fertile Crescent**”, which generally encompasses the well-watered arc extending from the Mediterranean (Levant), eastern Anatolia, to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers of Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf. It is widely believed that the Fertile Crescent is an origin point for agriculture – both farming and domestication of animals, with the first documented domestication of plants occurring about 12,000 years ago. Recent research has found that agriculture did not originate with a single ethnic group in the Fertile Crescent, but with several. In a 2016 paper, Lazaridis et al. discovered at least two genetically different groups, one in the Levant and the other in the Zagros Mountains were experimenting with agriculture.

**Chalcolithic** and **Eneolithic** are roughly the same terms describing the adoption of copper metallurgy during a transitional period of the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. The terms are used describe different geographical areas. Eneolithic is used for Eastern Europe and Chalcolithic elsewhere, except for those who prefer to call this time period “the Copper Age”.

The **Neolithic** in the Middle East began about 12,000 years ago and is marked by the domestication of plants and animals. Transition from Neolithic to Bronze Age happened beginning with the Chalcolithic at about 6,500 years ago. The **Bronze Age**, approximately 5,300 to 3,200 years ago, is defined by the smelting of bronze, a more advanced form of metallurgy, and also in some areas, writing. It is also the period of the Old Kingdom in Egypt. The dates for these periods differ in different areas of the world.

### **References Cited and recommended reading**

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Curry, Andrew

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Furholdt, Martin

2017 Massive Migrations? The Impact of Recent aDNA Studies on our View of Third Millennium Europe. *European Journal of Archaeology* 21(2):159-191

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2022b Ancient DNA from Mesopotamia suggests distinct Pre-Pottery Neolithic migrations into Anatolia *Science* 377 (6609): 982-987.

Iosif Lazaridis, Songül Alpaslan-Roodenberg et al.

2022c A genetic probe into the ancient and medieval history of Southern Europe and West Asia. *Science* 377(6609): 940-951.

Iosif Lazaridis, et al.

2016 Unpublished, bioRxiv Preprint. The Genetic structure of the world's first farmers.

Also, the authors have provided Supplementary Material with each of the three main articles.

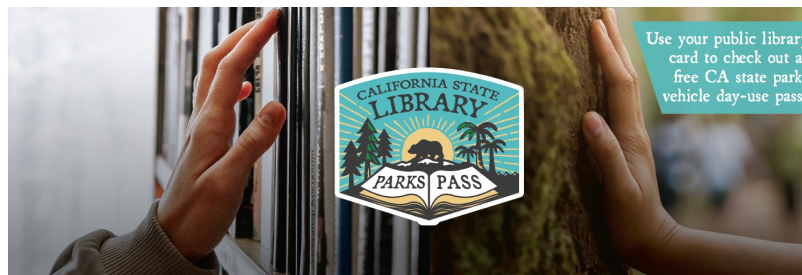
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2011 The Origins of Agriculture in the Near East *Current Anthropology* 52(S4):S221-S235.

## News from California State Parks



### California State Library Parks Pass

In partnership with the First Partner's Office and the California State Library, State Parks is providing free vehicle day-use entry to over 200 participating state park units operated by State Parks to library-card holders. California public library card holders can check out the vehicle day-use pass at their local public library. The California State Library Parks Pass is valid for entry of one passenger vehicle with capacity of nine people or less or one highway licensed motorcycle. Visit our [California State Library Parks Pass](#) webpage for more information.

### Current status of State Parks - CZU August Lightning Complex Fire

**Partially Closed:** *San Mateo County* [Butano SP](#) (limited day use)

*Santa Cruz County* [Big Basin Redwoods SP](#) - ([Media Downloads](#))

The park remains partially closed. Portions of the Rancho Del Oso coastal unit are now open daily. Learn how State Parks and partners are working to have Big Basin Redwoods State Park re-emerge as one of California's greatest natural cathedrals, as well as a model for California's resilient and inclusive parks at [ReimaginingBigBasin.org](http://ReimaginingBigBasin.org).

# **Report: SCAS Board Meeting Notes Summary May-Sept 2022**

By Mary Gerbic, SCAS Secretary

This is a summary of the discussions of the SCAS board, from May to September 2022. There was no meeting in July.

## **May 2022**

### Professional Advisor

In March of 2022, in email, Dr. Tsim Schneider announced that he would step down as professional advisor for SCAS, effective late June, after the general meeting. Sarah Brewer and Ryan Brady of Dudek, a nationwide environmental and engineering company, have agreed to become our new professional advisors, and attended our May board meeting, where we got acquainted with each other.

We first met Sarah and Ryan in December 2018, when they spoke at our general meeting on “Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology in the City of Santa Cruz: Implications for Past Occupation and Land Use – When and Why?”

### Scotts Valley Project

Rob Edwards reported on the status of a project to update the artifact display from CA-SCR-177 (The Scotts Valley Site), which was installed in the Scotts Valley City Hall in 1990, and had not been refreshed since. Rob sent us a document with ideas he had collected for how the display might look, and asked for our input. Rob will be removing the artifacts on display, double checking them against Robert Cartier’s monograph (1990), and selecting artifacts to be replicated by Al Schwitalla (Millennia Molding and Casting Company). The rest of the artifacts were delivered to UCSC to be curated with the rest of the Scotts Valley Site artifacts.

We did not add any new members or receive membership renewals in May.

## **June 2022**

### Scotts Valley Display Project

Rob Edwards had more news for us on the now-named Scotts Valley Display Project. The Project (SVDP) now has a committee composed of archaeologists, academics, tribal members, historians, SCAS members and interested local people.

So far, \$3,000.00 has been pledged towards the project’s costs. \$500.00 came from Rob, \$1,000.00 from the City of Scotts Valley, and \$1,500.00 from SCAS. Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at UCSC, and past-president of SCAS, contributed a grant from UCSC which will cover the cost of the artifact replication.

### Effects of COVID still felt

COVID-19 sidelined SCAS in several ways. We are not yet meeting in person for board or general meetings, as COVID is still circulating in the county. A project initiated by State Parks, involving SCAS, UCSC, UC Berkeley and Albion Environmental was about to get off the ground after a series of meetings in late 2019 and January 2020, and had to be cancelled. We have not had a presence at History Fairs, the Farmers Market or at any other events since then. We are sure that many people miss these in-person events.

### Document Digitizing

Another project, which has been tabled for a while due to lack of bandwidth, is the digitization of documents important to the history of SCAS. Given that we just celebrated our 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, there is potentially a lot of documents to gather and scan. So far, we have many of the documents stored in one place, but hours of

time will be needed to go through all the documents to decide which are worth keeping. We will continue to revisit this project in the future.

There were two new members added in June, and two renewals. We currently have 113 members.

### **August 2022 (SCAS Board Retreat)**

#### Scotts Valley Display Project

Earlier in August, (business conducted through email), the board approved a request by Rob Edwards that a letter be sent to our membership updating everyone about the SVDP project and requesting donations. The project is going to be more expensive than originally thought. The display case is to be expanded, the glass front replaced by tempered glass, professional replication, preparation, interpretation of the displays, new lighting and a mural highlighting the Scotts Valley Site as it might have appeared when it was being occupied, were agreed upon by the committee. It will be a full renovation of the display, making it a much more interesting, informative and modern interpretation of the site.

A separate “donate” button for the SVDP has been added to our website.

SCAS pledged money to the SVDP left over from the Lost Adobe Project which was not needed for the reanalyzing of artifacts from that early 1980s project. The remainder of the fund for the Lost Adobe Project has been renamed the Sustaining Archaeological Collections Fund. The board thinks SCAS will become involved in more projects of this type in the future. The Lost Adobe Project is now dormant and the artifacts returned to their owner, Casey Tefertiller. (See SCAN Summer to Winter 2021 issues for more details). Dr. Schneider and his students have published or are in the process of publishing their results.

As of late August, the cost of the SVDP are estimated at \$20,500. This includes \$2,900 for artifact replication, \$3,600 for the enlargement of the display case, lighting and two tempered glass panels for the front, \$4,500 for a mural of the ancient lakeside and people by Linda Yamane (Rumsen Ohlone), \$8,500 for design and creation of exhibits, \$1,000 for interpretive graphics and photography. So far SCAS has been able to raise \$7,725.00 with other funding committed to bring the total to \$15,500.00. Rob Edwards is preparing a proposal for a grant (due in early September) to help cover the balance.

#### SCAS Website

SCAS is also in the planning stages of a complete upgrade of our website, which is outdated, and over 10 years old. We are looking for a web designer who would be willing to work with us.

#### Welcome to Michael Grone, California State Park Archaeologist

Attending our board retreat as a guest was Michael Grone, the new district archaeologist for California State Parks. He is replacing Mark Hylkema, who has retired. Mark is a long-time partner of SCAS and the Cabrillo Archaeology Technology Program.

#### Juristac

The board also agreed that we should publicly support the Amah Mutsun who are opposing the proposal for a quarry expected to be mined for 30 years, located at Sargent Ranch. The Amah Mutsun say that Sargent Ranch is the site of Juristac, their ancestral home and sacred site. The mining activities would desecrate this site, having significant and unavoidable impacts on this largely untouched landscape. Sargent Ranch is located a few miles south of Gilroy on the northwest side of Highway 101. The Draft EIR has been released, and the County of Santa Clara is accepting comments on the DEIR through September 26.

#### When should we meet in person again?

Should we start meeting in person again? This has been on people’s minds for a while. Given that



COVID is still circulating, we have decided to continue to hold board and general meetings online. The online meetings have been mostly positive: attendance is up, people who would or could not travel to Santa Cruz to present, have been able to do so using Zoom, including an upcoming speaker from Australia. We are also not incurring expenses for venue rentals. However, some of our members lack internet access and aren't able to attend. We are sorry about that, but felt that the safety of our members outweighed meeting in person.

SCAS will continue online meetings for this coming year ([2022-2023](#)). The speakers we have lined up for the next several months agreed to present given that they would be able to do so over the internet. We do not pay our speakers, although we try to cover some expenses for out of the area speakers. Our speaker-wrangler extraordinaire, Pat Paramoure, needs more lead time to switch to in person with the next group of speakers. We are considering a "hybrid model" however. There is software now which will facilitate meetings that are both virtual and in-person. The Board is investigating this option.

We also had one membership renewal in August.

## **September 2022**

Speakers for our General Meetings: Pat Paramoure has scheduled speakers for October 2022 through March 2023. We are in for some treats. Our October speaker, Dr. Elaine Sullivan, is a professor at UCSC who has been working on 3-D imaging at the Saqqara Pyramid area in Egypt. In January, we will hear from our new State Parks Archaeologist, Mike Grone. In March, Dr. James Flexner of the University of Sydney will be speaking. His interests include landscape archaeology and the archaeology of Oceania. Topics for most of these speakers are to be announced later.

The Scotts Valley Display Project: Rob Edwards sent an update to the board. We have more than \$9,000 in donations so far, and some promised donations in the works. Rob wrote a proposal for funding for the Scotts Valley Community Fund. He hopes we will receive \$5,000.00 but the decision will not be made until mid-late October. The committee for the project is also exploring additional fundraising efforts through other archaeological organizations.

SCAN Contributors: We are looking for additional content for the winter issue of the SCAN. We would like to encourage students at Cabrillo and UCSC to write for us. Members like to hear about student summer experiences in field school and other archaeological projects with which they have been involved. Students, writing experience looks great on your resume!

Additionally, the fall SCAN is about to be published. Members should see it by the first of October.

Updating/Refreshing the Website: Board members are searching for a web designer who is willing to update our website look. We think we would like to continue using WordPress but with up-to-date templates, as our site is over 10 years old now. During the past few months, some of our members have had trouble with accessing the site and we would like to address that as well.

Membership: Our Membership Coordinator reported that we have had four membership renewals and three new members added, for a total of 116 members.

## **UPDATE TO OUR MEMBERS INTERESTED IN JURISTAC (09/25/2022)**

**The comment period for the Sargent Ranch Quarry has been extended to November 7, 2022. It was to close on September 26, 2022. If anyone wants to comment, now is the time. See:**

**<https://plandev.sccgov.org/policies-programs/smara/sargent>**



## the fight to revitalize our native foodways

Mark your calendars, pop your corn, and get ready to join us for a very special WATCH PARTY and FORUM in honor of Native American Heritage Month hosted by the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) in partnership with the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University!

“Gather” is a important documentary that focuses on the resilience of indigenous foodways throughout history and provides “an intimate portrait of the growing movement amongst Native Americans to reclaim their spiritual, political and cultural identities through food sovereignty, while battling the trauma of centuries of genocide.” For more information about the film, please visit: <https://gather.film/about/>. This event is open to the public and will provide opportunities to engage in live chat discussions and ask questions of panelists afterwards. Join the SCA and broader community as we watch this film together!

**WATCH PARTY AND FORUM!!!**  
**November 25, 5:00 to 8:00 p.m. YES, the day before Thanksgiving!**

### DETAILS:

5:00 p.m. Watch party/ Film





Screening: We will be screening Gather: the film via StorySpaces.

Prior to the event: Please RSVP to our event page by navigating here: <https://story-spaces.com/events/gather-17dlby>.

To access the virtual cinema you will need a “ticket” for the screening event. The screening is live, so please be on time! (You will need to be signed into Storyspaces to access the screening room). You can come 30 minutes early before the film starts (chats will be open!)

**6:30 p.m. Forum**

The Watch party will be followed by a FORUM about this important film at 6:30 p.m. with an introduction from Shannon Tushingham, incoming SCA President, and discussants, including:

					
<b>Suntayea Steinruck</b> (Tolowa Dee-ni) former Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer, Tolowa Dee-ni'	<b>Gregg Castro</b> (t'rowt'raahl Salinan/rumsien & ramaytush Ohlone) SCA Native American Programs Committee Chair <a href="https://kanyonconsulting.com/gregg/">https://kanyonconsulting.com/gregg/</a>	<b>Samuel Gensaw III</b> (Yurok Tribe/ Ancestral Guard) featured in Gather documentary <a href="https://sustainus.org/people/samuel-gensaw">https://sustainus.org/people/samuel-gensaw</a>	<b>Casey Baulne</b> (Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation) Anthropology PhD student, Washington State University <a href="https://anthro.wsu.edu/faculty-and-staff/graduate-students">https://anthro.wsu.edu/faculty-and-staff/graduate-students</a>	<b>Maya Harjo</b> (Quapaw, Shawnee, Muscogee Creek, Seminole, Jewish) Foodways Director, The Cultural Conservancy <a href="http://www.nativeland.org">http://www.nativeland.org</a>	<b>Sara Moncada</b> (Yaqui/Irish) Chief Program Officer, The Cultural Conservancy <a href="http://www.nativeland.org">http://www.nativeland.org</a>

# 2022 Fall Speaker Lineup

Until further notice, SCAS General Meetings will be held online. For more information, and directions for how to RSVP for meetings, visit the SCAS website:

<http://www.santacruzarchociety.org/calendar>

RESERVATION ONLY & SPACE LIMITED, WITH PREFERENCE TO CURRENT SCAS MEMBERS.

- October 13 Elaine Sullivan, Associate Professor, UCSC
- November 10 Jennifer Farquhar, Albion Environmental
- December 8 Tom Origer Santa Rosa Community College,  
Tom Origer & Associates
- January 12 Michael Grone, California State Parks, Santa Cruz District
- February 9 Charlie Mikulik, First Carbon Solutions
- March 9 James Flexner, University of Sydney

## Archaeological Society Business

### SCAS Officers and Contact Info

Position	Name	Email	Phone
President	Kären Johansson (acting)	johansson.outreach@gmail.com	831-247-3063
Vice President	Pat Paramoure	patsunicorn@sbcglobal.net	831-465-9809
Treasurer	Kevin Hildreth	kevinhildreth59@gmail.com	831-431-6905
Outreach Coordinator	Kären Johansson	johansson.outreach@gmail.com	831-247-3063
Secretary	Mary Gerbic	mgerbic@yahoo.com	831-331-7173
Membership Coordinator	Brendan Melendez	brandenmelendez1@gmail.com	
Professional Advisor	Sarah Brewer and Ryan Brady	SCASproadvisor@gmail.com	831-227-6301
Newsletter Editor	Mary Gerbic	editorscan@gmail.com, mgerbic@yahoo.com	831-331-7173

Santa Cruz Archaeological Society  
P.O. Box 85  
Soquel, CA 95073



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Join us in our efforts to study and preserve the  
Past for the Future ...

- Individual \$20    Students \$15    Seniors \$15    Family \$25  
 Lifetime \$400    Institution \$30

New Member    Renewal    Gift Membership (from) \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address / Apt.#: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Please share any archaeological interests or experience: