



PAR

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.



NEWSLETTER

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PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.'s mission is to provide technical reports on time, within budget, and with meticulous attention to detail.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENS OUR HISTORIC RECORD *by Cindy Baker and Mary Maniery*

CRM work improves our understanding of resources that are often little more than structural foundations or artifact scatters, adding to the historical record of important aspects of our past. The combination of archaeological endeavors and historical research brings new life to chapters of our history that can often be considered closed.

For decades, PAR has worked throughout the western United States on a tremendous collection of sites of all ages and purposes. This past year, PAR worked on over 50 projects throughout California. These ranged from the redwood forests of the northwest counties to the arid deserts of southern California.

Hiouchi Flat, Del Norte County

PAR was fortunate in 2016-2017 to return to one of our favorite places, the Smith River in Del Norte County. PAR has worked here on and off since the 1980s. Over the years, our work on the river has focused around Jedediah Smith State Park and Redwood National Park land near Hiouchi Hamlet. Starting in the 1850s, the Hiouchi area was used for agricultural purposes and sheep grazing by early homesteaders on the flat. While numerous families came and went throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s,

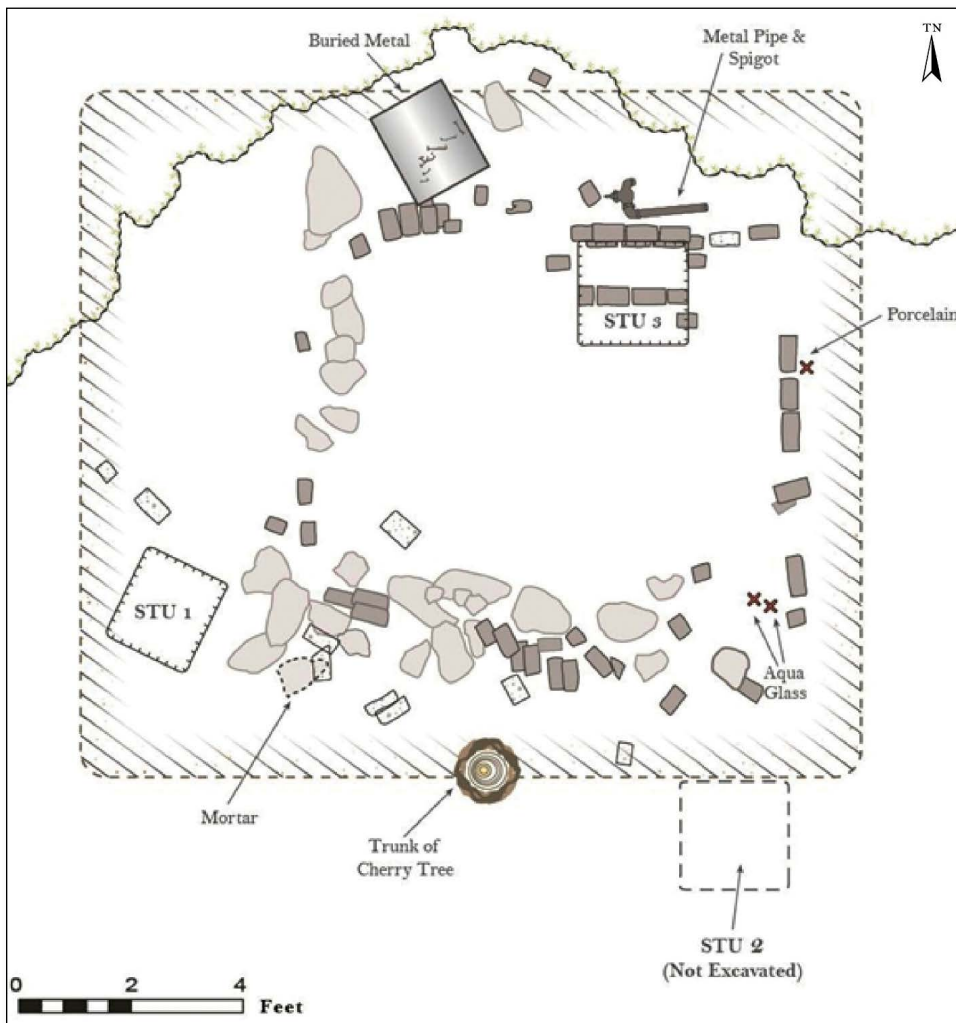
two families, the Catchings and the Zopfis, established long term residency on the flat.

Ephraim Canon Catching arrived in the late 1870s, acquiring property both through acquisition and homesteading. Ephraim moved to Del Norte County from Oregon after his first wife and children passed away. He married a Native American woman, Mary, and began raising a second family with her at what became known as "Catching's Flat."

Ephraim added to his initial purchase throughout the 1880s and 1890s, eventually growing the ranch to over 300 acres. Like most people settling in rural areas at the time, the Catchings practiced a self-sustaining lifestyle, relying on few store-bought products. The land provided timber for building his houses, outbuildings, fences,



This photo is reportedly of Ephraim Catching in 1875 or 1876, standing on his house-then under construction. (Courtesy of Del Norte County Historical Society)



Detail of Zopfi's Smokehouse Foundation

and corrals. The family raised sheep, dairy cows, cattle, chickens and pigs, selling wool, milk, butter, eggs, and meat in Crescent City. They also had extensive orchards (particularly peaches) and gardens,

raising all types of fruits and vegetables and selling excess produce in town. Ephraim established a ferry across the Smith River to accommodate the transport of his products to market. Visitors also came and went via his ferry.



Baby buggy wheel and buttons from Zopfi farm

Under his care, Catchings Flat became known as a paradise. As his family grew Ephraim and Mary built a one-room schoolhouse on the Flat, hiring a teacher to educate his brood of 13, children from across the river at Douglas Flat, and



Bisque doll face



Bavarian creamer with base mark

other families on the flat. Ephraim passed away in 1902 and was buried in the family cemetery on the ranch, next to two of his daughters. Following his death, Mary sold much of the land and resettled her family in Seattle. Today, the old ranch house and outbuildings are gone, replaced by Highway 199, the Hiouchi Café, and Hiouchi Hamlet store. Only a few old apple, pear, and cherry trees remain on the flat to mark the many years of Catching occupation at Hiouchi.

When Ephraim passed away in 1902, 80 acres at the west end of the flat were owned by a Swiss man and his son, John Hartman and John Junior. The Hartmans, like Catching, raised sheep and farmed their land, although at a much smaller scale than Catching. By 1910 the Hartmans sold out to one of their farmhands and fellow countryman, David Zopfi, and his German wife, Mary. The Zopfi's raised five children on their small farm. Like the Catchings, they were self-sustaining, selling or bartering milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, berries, wool, wood, redwood posts and shakes made by David from trees cut on his land. They kept



Sewing machine, cooking pots, medicine bottle and repurposed can lid from Zopfi farm

outside purchases to a minimum, smoking their own meat, making clothes from wool and purchased fabric, and living on their produce.

The Zopfi farm was purchased in the late 1960s by the National Park Service and incorporated into Redwood National Park. At that time three of the Zopfi's adult children and one grandchild lived on the old farm. William and David Zopfi raised sheep, while Mary Zopfi Speelman lived nearby. Her son, David, also had a home on the farm. The Zopfi brothers and David Speelman moved soon after NPS acquired the property. Mary Speelman continued to live on the family farm through a special use agreement with NPS into the 1990s.

While little remains of the Catching farm, remnants of the Zopfi's have been identified and provide a glimpse into the lives and subsistence patterns of this Swiss-German family. Artifacts include children's toys, heirloom porcelain likely brought over from the old country, a sewing machine, items to repair cars, and tools. Some artifacts appear to have been repurposed (cans punched with nails to create a sieve, for example), perhaps indicative of the need to live frugally. Today, only the buried smokehouse foundation, remnants of the old farmhouse, and a scattering of

pear and apple trees mark the location of the old farmstead.

Information derived from this study (and many others conducted by PAR) was gathered, in part, because of laws and regulations that protect cultural resources like the Zopfi artifacts. Studying families like the Catchings and Zopfi's through the materials they left behind provides insight into the techniques



Zopfi outbuildings and sheep, 1978 (Courtesy of NPS)



Zopfi family portrait, circa 1916 (courtesy of Del Norte County Museum)

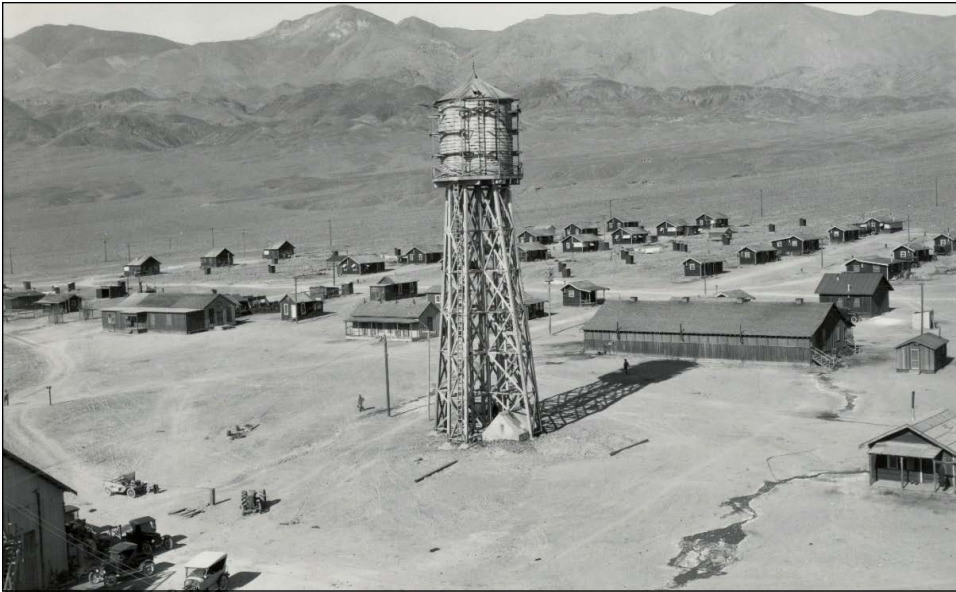
and strategies they employed to remain self-sustaining, a subject of increasing interest today and to future generations.

National Soda Products Company, Inyo County

The Natural Soda Products Company (NSPC), with a manufacturing plant and employee camp, was located on the shores on Owens Lake and operated from 1912 to 1953, producing soda ash (a product used to make glass and detergents). Today, little remains but the evaporation ponds, a few foundations, and refuse deposits. PAR is currently analyzing its archaeological potential, helping to build a better understanding of the lives of the people who worked there.

The company camp was at its liveliest during the 1920s. During this period, NSPC had as many as 100 employees. It processed the mineral-rich waters of Owens Lake by filling artificial ponds to evaporate over the hot summer months. In the fall, additional laborers would arrive to shovel the crusty brine that remained in the ponds into small cars on a narrow-gauge railroad. The tracks carried the material back to a plant where it was put through a chemical process to extract the soda ash and other minerals. Once dried and milled, the final products were then packaged and loaded onto train cars for market.

In addition to an office, cookhouse and bunk house, about 20 to 30 cabins were constructed along three dirt roads stretching east of the processing structures. Because of the seasonal aspect of the work at the plant, many employees lived elsewhere during the summer, returning in the fall to help with the "harvest." The closest town was Keeler, just 1.5 miles away, but still



The NSPC Camp, Circa 1920 (Courtesy of the Eastern California Museum)

limited in its housing. Few workers had vehicles at the time and, in fact, the only automobile was the company Ford that usually sat in front of the office building. This limited workers ability to commute with the world outside the plant, something that would change after the 1930s when personal car ownership steadily grew.

Some workers brought their families to live them at NSPC, creating a small community. The camp was simple and unadorned and set into the surrounding desert environment. The housing included weather-worn brown houses, with stony yards and no porches. Trees couldn't survive in the alkaline soil, especially in such a dry environment. The only exception was one or two spring-blooming African cedar trees planted and carefully



"El Fordo," The NSPC Company Car at Sulfate, Circa 1920 (Courtesy of Eastern California Museum)

tended by the residents, the only vegetation in camp. When one resident was asked where she lived, she replied, "in the land that God forgot".

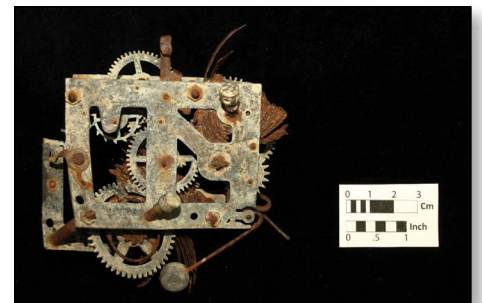
Most of the houses consisted of four rooms and an outhouse and perhaps a clothesline out back. The temperature at the camp ranged from freezing in winter to 120 in summer. Wind storms on the dry landscape created dust storms that filtered into the cottages, bringing sand and dust to every surface. Some felt the climate and living conditions were nearly impossible to live with and hoped each year would be the last at the camp.

The NSPC employee numbers changed with the seasons. In spring, workers worked the evaporation ponds, building its banks up and trapping the mineral rich waters from Owens Lake. These seasonal employees were often housed in a company bunkhouse and ate in a communal company cookhouse. During the summer, some employees left to escape the brutal heat, then returned in the fall (typically in October) to begin harvesting the crust that had evaporated on the ponds. Census records indicate

that the company had an international workforce, using local Native Americans, Japanese, and Mexican workers. In general, details regarding the daily lives of these workers and their families are lacking. Artifacts found on site often provide the only clues into lifestyles of these workers.

We are fortunate to have thousands of artifacts protected on site in various locations available for analysis. These deposits include refuse from both the bunkhouse/cookhouse and individual families. The artifacts tell a story of hard working people, living their lives in a harsh environment. Alarm clocks are present in several deposits, suggesting that arriving at work promptly was of import. Sturdy work clothes were needed and many of the deposits contain overall clasps, rivets and buttons stamped with "LEE" or "LEVI," work shirt buttons, and hose clasps. Remnants of rubber boots, heavy leather work books, and shoes are also present.

Deposits interpreted as company housing refuse contain large food cans, juice and coffee cans, plain



Alarm clock parts from family housing



Safety pin and shoe or boot grommets

undecorated dishes, and the occasional ladle or large serving spoon or plate. The material assigned to family housing and individual households contains a variety of ceramic patterns, delicate porcelain dishes and cups made in Japan, and small sizes of cans. Most of the identified food products were produced locally (such as Bonham Dairy in Lone Pine) or imported from Los Angeles. Spice cans, hot sauce bottles, and steak sauces suggest that workers enjoyed a bit of flavor with their meal. Cosmetic jars, a

few children's toys, perfume, and toilet water provide silent evidence of the family-oriented community that grew up around the plant.

While analysis is still on-going, these artifacts provide a glimpse into this isolated and remote company town. PAR plans to provide the results of our work in several formats to reach the local communities. Stay tuned for information on online articles, a photographic exhibit, and additional newsletter articles, all planned for completion in 2018. ❖

Editor's Corner

by Andrea "Ellie" Manieri

Welcome to my second go-round as editor of PAR's company newsletter! Once again, this past year has been one of change and accomplishment. We as a company introduced three new part-time employees, said good-bye to two of our own, and transitioned one of our archaeologists to part-time while he pursues his degree at Central Washington University. Our team really came together through this time of transition and our focus for the new year is to keep that teamwork strong while delivering even higher quality products to our clients.

As a unit, we are ramping up our research goals, and four of us will be presenting at the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) conference in March. In the past year, our two historical archaeologists have been very involved in personal research, and have both spoken in plenary sessions at the SCAs and as participants at the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) conference. Our Environmental Team Lead/CFO has also revisited his old research at Six Mile Rancheria while upholding PAR's value of community involvement by working with the grandchildren of elders he interviewed during his ethnohistorical thesis work in 1979-1980.

Throughout all of our team's accomplishments and passion for archaeology, we've also upheld our professional integrity by going above and beyond to meet the needs of our clients on time and within budget, and we can't wait to share our work, dedication to our craft, values, and experience with all of you in 2018! ❖



Examples of household products including Lipton Tea container, meat can and Hills Brothers Coffee (far right column), fish containers (next column), milk can, pocket tobacco and spice can (next column), peanut butter bucket, beverage can, and broom or mop hardware (far left column)



Recording the deposits, note mattress springs and wash tub in foreground

➤ PAR returned to Lassen County in the fall of 2017 to continue work near Wendel and to survey additional land in the area for several alternative energy projects. PAR is working with Native American tribes as well as energy companies to protect prehistoric landscapes during project planning and the CEQA process.

➤ PAR successfully completed data recovery efforts at an inland Humboldt County sites in 2017, concluding with the reburial of artifacts.

➤ PAR has been fortunate to continue working on interesting projects while assisting PG&E with compliance. In 2016 AND 2017 we assessed effects on a company residential camp on the Feather River, worked with PG&E staff to minimize effects to National Register eligible powerhouses, evaluated 25 historic sites in Calaveras and Amador counties, and five historic sites in Shasta County for Section 106 and CEQA compliance. Both of the latter projects included historic roads with elaborate rock work or defined wagon ruts cut through bedrock. We look forward to continue assisting PG&E in the identification, evaluation, and protection of the many resources present on their systems.

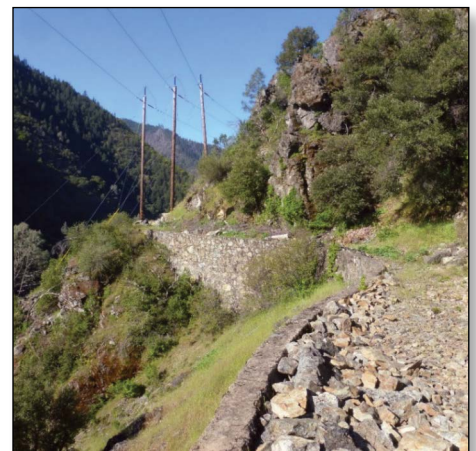
➤ In 2017 we continued assisting local agencies with road improvement projects, bridge replacements, and bicycle trails. Many of these projects are reviewed by CalTrans cultural specialists. We are currently working on local assistance projects in Sutter, Butte, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, and Nevada counties. Resources

include historic cemeteries, ranches, traditional cultural properties, prehistoric lithic scatters and miling sites, water conveyance systems, and railroad routes.

➤ Currently, we are working on a Class I Research Design and Management Plan for the Berryessa-Snow Mountain National Monument with Far Western Anthropological Research Group. Situated in the northern coast ranches on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and Mendocino National Forest, the monument stretches from Lake Berryessa in the south to near the Yuki Wilderness to the north, and includes the headwaters of the Eel River, and the Stony, Cache, and Putah creeks. We are excited to work with Far Western, BLM, and MNF to develop a thematic context for the historical development of the BSM-NM, evaluative guidelines, property type outline, and management recommendations. ❄



Wagon ruts cut into bedrock, 2017



Big Bar and Helena Road, 2017



Big Bar and Helena Road, ca. 1920

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Roadway Safety Signing Audit Projects in California

By James Gary Maniery and Jamie Furlong

Roadway Safety Signing Audits (RSSAs) allow Departments of Public Works a unique opportunity to proactively improve safety on public roadways in their counties. With local assistance from CalTrans, the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) issues grant money to local agencies with project plans that are based on elements of their Strategic Safety Highway Plan, including RSSAs. In 2014, Nevada County Department of Public Works (NCDPW) became the first county in California to receive HSIP grant funding for a RSSA project, and used the funds to evaluate the signage on 49 miles of roadway in western Nevada County. The project is expected to prevent accidents and injuries resulting from improper signing. Since NCDPW's RSSA in 2014, RSSA projects have broken ground in six other California counties, including Placer whose audit was completed in 2016 and covered 175 miles of roadway. In 2017, Nevada County began a second RSSA, scrutinizing 133 new miles of

public roadway for deficiencies and improvement opportunities.

An environmental screening analysis is a necessary component to satisfy federal and state environmental laws required by HSIP. With the potential for ground disturbance resulting from proposed new signage, careful consideration is given to cultural and biological resources, and hazardous waste exposure within the project area. For NCDPW's 2014 RSSA project, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) conducted the environmental impact screening. With over 90 completed projects in Nevada County, PAR's team of archaeologists, biologists, environmental planners, and historians worked to establish a replicable set of standards and methodologies for the environmental review on RSSA projects. Our office is happy to report that we are currently working as a subcontractor to Kimley Horn on the second Nevada County RSSA, and are using our framework from the successful first phase review as the model for this analysis.

A Roadway Safety Signing Audit exposes, analyzes, and offers best

management practices that address hazards and avoids environmental impacts within the roadway network, and roadways are safer when these projects are completed. CalTrans has set a statewide target for improving roadway safety and are encouraging and supporting local agencies who wish to apply for HSIP funding for their own RSSAs. Any organization that owns, operates, and maintains the public roadways is eligible to apply for the HSIP grants, and the next call for applications is expected to be announced in May of 2018. Should you plan to apply, or have questions about the process, PAR is available to answer questions and/or provide guidance on RSSA environmental screening. ✈

Resources and References:

Approved projects list: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LocalPrograms/HSIP/prev_cycle_results.htm

Local HSIP Website: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LocalPrograms/hsip.html> or Google: "CA Local HSIP"

(RSSA I Final Report, page 21)

RESEARCH CORNER

Data Recovery of CA-HUM-1607: A Prehistoric Site on Iaqua Creek, Humboldt County

By Josh Allen

Through collaboration with PG&E, Bear River Rancheria, Humboldt State University, and Arcadis, PAR Environmental Services, Inc. recent excavations revealed late Borax Lake Pattern (8000-4500 B.P.) and early Mendocino Pattern (4500-1500 B.P.) components at CA-HUM-1607. Current knowledge regarding inland Humboldt County pre-contact archaeology is largely based on Fredrickson's (1974) work and, with

the exception of Hildebrandt (1984), a series of small scale archaeological projects. PAR's work sought to answer questions regarding the possible ethnohistoric use of the site, obsidian trade and procurement, and how the site existed within a pattern of seasonal use during the period of occupation.

Continuing research by PAR has shown that CA-HUM-1607 functioned as one destination among seasonally occupied areas in inland Humboldt County that included villages and camps along the Van Duzan and Mad rivers as well as the

high elevation ridgelines to east. In addition, sourcing and hydration studies revealed that tool stone trade networks existed between the occupants of Inland Humboldt County and locals such as the Medicine Lake Highlands in Northeastern California and as far south as Napa Valley. Ultimately, the site does not appear to have been occupied at the time of Euro-American settlement of the area in the mid-19th century. This and further research on CA-HUM-1607 is scheduled to be presented at the Society of California Archaeology meetings in March 2018. ✈

Yreka Project

By Sarah Heffner

About a year ago I became involved with researching a collection of artifacts from the 1969 excavation of Yreka's Chinatown. The collection is currently housed at the State Archaeological Collections Research Facility (SACRF) in Sacramento. This was a CalTrans project that occurred prior to the construction of I-5 through Yreka, which resulted in the destruction of the remaining foundations and material remains associated with the third "Chinatown" in Yreka. From January to March 1969 archaeologists from State Parks, students from Chico State and Sacramento State College (Cal State College), and locals worked on the dig. A total of 73 units were excavated, nine features recorded, and over 2,862 artifacts processed and cataloged.

Analysis of the information and materials salvaged at Yreka Chinatown in 1969 began in the spring of 1978, almost a decade after its excavation. Larry Felton led the effort to accession the collection into State Parks and has helped to maintain it. A draft archaeological report was prepared for the Yreka Chinatown project, but it was never finalized and remains incomplete. The existing artifact catalog is incomplete, with artifact entries being limited to catalog number, a brief description, and site contextual information (e.g., Unit, Level).

Project Goals

I decided to take on the task of finalizing the archaeological report and catalog, and publishing the report as a stand-alone volume of the State Parks Publications in Cultural Heritage. I envision this project as a way of bringing a for-

gotten collection back to light and provide data to the archaeological community.

Primary goals of this project include:

- Update and/or revise the existing historic context;
- Conduct oral histories with individuals who worked on the excavation to get a better sense of working conditions and excavation methods;
- Reach out to any descendants of Yreka's original Chinese community, to learn more about the Chinese community of Yreka;
- Conduct research on historical materials at the Siskiyou County Museum;
- Finalize and publish the existing archaeological report as a volume of the State Parks Publications in Cultural Heritage, and present the results of this project at future SCA and SHA meetings; and
- Provide copies of the report to the Siskiyou County Museum,

the Chinese Historical Society of America, and other local Chinese American organizations;

- Create an electronic catalog of the existing archival materials, scan important documents, so that future researchers can more easily access the information;

Secondary goals of this project include:

- Finalize the artifact catalog by adding details such as artifact function;
- Photograph diagnostic artifacts and identify and translate Chinese characters; and
- Assist the State Archaeological Collections and Research Facility (SACRF) with creating a set of guidelines for processing, cataloging, accessioning, and managing Chinese artifacts.

Current Progress

To date, I have given a presentation at the 2017 Society for California Archaeology's (SCA) annual con-



Yreka Chinatown, ca. 1910 (Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum)

RESEARCH CORNER



Yreka Chinatown Excavation, ca. 1969, showing excavation "areas" and unknown archaeologist or worker

ference on my Yreka research and have been a guest on the Underground History segment of Jefferson Public Radio. You can listen to that broadcast at: <http://ijpr.org/post/underground-history-yrekas-old-chinatown#stream/2>. I also presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference in New Orleans in January, and

at the upcoming March 2018 SCA annual meeting in San Diego.

Seeking Information

If anyone has more information on the Yreka excavation (photographs, newspaper articles, personal accounts, etc.) please contact me at: heffner.sarahc@gmail.com. Thanks in advance! ✂

SPOTLIGHTS

By John Dougherty

In 2015 PAR Environmental Services, Inc., assisted HDR, Inc. in conducting a Phase III investigation of prehistoric archaeological remains located near Jackson Meadows Reservoir, Nevada County, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. The site is a prehistoric, high altitude occupation site evaluated by the HDR/PAR team as potentially eligible inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in 2014.

Evidence collected for the evaluation indicated that the deposit was likely associated with the Martis Complex, a mid-Holocene cultural manifestation known from the Lake Tahoe and Northern

Sierra Nevada regions. The work in 2015 supported and expanded the initial conclusions. Of particular note, both obsidian source data and obsidian hydration data indicated an unexpectedly great time depth to the deposit with the earliest estimated hydration date extending the site occupation back to the late Pleistocene. When coupled with obsidian source data, a pattern of a potential shift in cultural connections was suggested. The oldest obsidian hydration dates all are associated with obsidian from the northern Coast Ranges. The dominant source was Borax Lake. One artifact, a complete Martis-like pro-

jectile point, was found to be made of obsidian from the Napa source, also a northern Coast Range obsidian. Following the inception of the Martis, obsidian acquisition shifts from from Coast Range sources to trans-Sierran sources, predominantly Bodie and Pine Grove Hills, a glass from a source relatively close to Bodie.

Since retirement, I have continued to research these apparent changes. Of particular importance is the hydration rate of Pine Grove Hills obsidian. The next step in my research is to visit the source area and acquire samples for hydration rate studies. ✂

By Ellie Maniery

PAR Environmental Services, Inc's research at CA-LAS-1756/H (the Wendel Site) and elsewhere in Lassen County yielded new information regarding prehistoric land use and interaction within the Honey Lake Basin. Previous excavation by Far Western, in addition to newly excavated areas

by PAR in 2015, refined understanding of principle research topics of mobility, chronology, and subsistence at the Wendel Site, while also exploring its regional context. Preliminary 2017 survey data, combined with multiple sets of excavation data from CA-LAS-1756/H, lends credence

to the theories of widespread, continuous distribution of Native American populations in the Honey Lake Basin throughout the late Holocene. This topic will be discussed in a poster at the 2018 SCA conference in San Diego. ✂

PAR Technical Reports Still Available:

Test Excavations at CA-MEN-2138, Redwood Valley, California.

PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
Technical Report No. 1, 1994

By James Gary Maniery
Cost: Free

The Natoma Site, Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-SAC-166.

PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
Technical Report No. 2, 1996

By James Gary Maniery
Cost: Free

A Study of the California Red-Legged Frog (*Rana aurora dratonii*) of Butte County, California.

PAR Environmental Services, Inc.
Technical Report No. 3, 1999

By Sean Berry
Cost: Free

PAR 2017 UPDATE

EDITOR:

Andrea "Ellie" Maniery

DESIGN:

Heather Rose Design, Manhattan Beach

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NEWS FLASH ITEMS

PAR has always believed in giving back to our various professions, whether by presenting at annual or local professional or avocation meetings, volunteering to serve on committees, or serving as mentors for students, as highlighted below.

- The Society for California Archaeology celebrated its 51st birthday at the Tenaya Lodge, Fish Camp near Yosemite, CA in March of 2017. The meeting kicked off with a Plenary Session summarizing current research in Sierran California archaeology, following a theme "Sharing the Past: Archaeology, History, and Collaboration." Mary Maniery participated in the Plenary by summarizing historical archaeology in the central Sierras. In keeping with the meeting and Plenary theme of "Sharing the Past," Mary's presentation, "A Rhapsody in Time: 167 Years of the Sierras Greatest Hits," began with a plea for archaeologists to "think outside the box" and explore creative and alternative ways to present data to each other and to the public. With the assistance of Ellie Maniery (serving as narrator) Mary presented five historical themes pertinent to the Sierra - mining, homesteading/ranching; logging; hydroelectric development; and recreation - using songs and images. Using one song per theme, she related a general history of land use for each, past archaeology studies, examples of property types and current research themes, and avenues for future research. Her presentation can be viewed at www.facebook.com/79463167761/videos/10154612397627762.
- Sarah Heffner was recognized at the 2017 SCA banquet for her work with the "orphaned" collection from the 1969 Yreka Chinatown excavations. She received an SCA Orphaned Archaeological Collections Grant at the meeting for her volunteer work processing and analyzing the Yreka Chinatown Collection (see her account of the work in this newsletter). Sarah also participated at the meetings, presenting information on her initial work for the collection in a paper entitled "Researching a Forgotten Collection: The Yreka Chinatown Project."
- PAR has already committed to participating in the upcoming 2018 SCA meetings in San Diego. We are presenting four posters in a session entitled "Advances in Cultural Resource Management." Two of the posters will provide data recovery information on two prehistoric sites, one in interior north-west California (*Excavations at Iaqua: Researching the pre-contact period in Humboldt County* [Josh Allen]), and the other near Honey Lake in northeast California (*Late Holocene Life at Honey lake: A View through CRM Archaeology in Lassen County* [Ellie Maniery]). The historical archaeology posters focus on the lives of workers at the Natural Soda Products Plant near Owens Lake in the early twentieth century (*A Peek Into the Daily Lives of Workers and their Families at the Natural Soda Products Company, Owens Lake* [Sarah Heffner]) and identifying refuse from the Big Bear Motorcycle Run and other races that occurred in the Mohave Desert from the 1920s into the 1960s (*A Race Against the Odds: Documenting the Mojave Desert's Big Bear Run* [Mary Maniery]).
- Mary and Sarah both participated in a Three Minute Artifact Forum entitled, "Sharing the Past." Noting that most people remember information presented to them in short bursts (three minutes) instead of long spans (formal 15-minute papers), this session challenged presenters to concisely provide data on a single artifact or topic within three minutes. Sarah provided information on chemical analysis of pigments found in certain artifacts ("An Interdisciplinary Study: Pigmented Artifacts from American River Chinatown"), while Mary focused her three minutes on the challenges we faced while pub-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

lishing a book intended for the public, yet still meeting academic standards (*Finding Hidden Voices of the Chinese Railroad Workers*).

- PAR Senior Historian Cindy Baker continues to serve as Programming Director for the historic Giuseppe Murer House in Folsom, Sacramento. This past year, Cindy has helped organize a sister city tour to Crespano del Grappa, Italy, Murer's home town. She has also spearheaded the fund raising for the on-going historic preservation at the site, maintaining its integrity true to its original construction in 1926.
- Sarah's work on the Yreka collection was the focus of her recent presentation at the annual Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Meetings in New Orleans in January, 2018, entitled "Current Research on the 1969 Yreka Chinatown Archaeological Excavation and Collection." During the conference, Sarah attended a meeting of the Collections and Curation Committee, a standing committee of the SHA, and has now become a member.
- Sarah Heffner and Mary L. Maniery have continued their participation in a collaborative effort with Southern Oregon University's Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA) and the Hannon Library involving the creation of a digital catalog of Chinese artifacts commonly found on archaeological sites and in museums documenting the Chinese migrant experience in the American west. The website features photographs of artifacts from collections at SOULA, California State Parks, and from the American River Chinatown collection, a PAR project. Professional photographs of the American River Chinatown and California State Parks collections were taken by Sarah Heffner. Mary L. Maniery and Sarah Heffner also contributed to artifact descriptions and information on the website. The website is constantly being updated, please see the following link: <http://digital.hanlib.sou.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16085coll10>. See the article in last year's newsletter (available at parenvironmental.com) for a more detailed discussion and photo examples of this work!
- Mary Maniery was asked to join the Society for Historical Archaeology editorial board. Mary will review new publications and prepare promotional material for the SHA. She is looking forward to serving as a volunteer editor for the SHA.
- **NEW EMPLOYEE** - Geordon A. Taylor, Associate Archaeologist I, began working for the company in August 2017. Geordon holds a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology and a Cultural Resource Management Certificate from Fort Lewis College in Colorado. He gained a variety of archaeological lab and field experience including field school in Delta Junction, Alaska. Geordon works as an archaeological technician within PAR's cultural resource management department on a variety of prehistoric and historical projects throughout California and the west.
- **NEW EMPLOYEE** - Jamie T. Furlong, Environmental Analyst, began working for the firm in October 2017. Jamie holds a Bachelor's of Science degree In Mathematics and Economics from the University of Southern California (USC). She is currently studying sustainable environmental systems and GIS at Cosumnes River College. Jamie's role in PAR's Environmental Planning Department includes research, analysis and writing for Phase I Hazardous Waste investigations and assisting in project management tasks.
- **RETURNING EMPLOYEES** - Jessica O'Connor, Sr. Administrative Assistant is working part-time for the firm in organization and production of major technical reports. She was previously employed in a similar capacity between 2007 and 2014. Jessica also participates in general office management and marketing tasks.

LOCAL CHARITIES & NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

- Plumas County Charities
- University of Idaho, Asian American Collection Center
- Sacramento Archaeological Society
- Society for California Archaeology
- Society for Historical Archaeology



PAR is a woman-owned business that originated in 1982. From its beginnings as a small firm consisting of two enterprising and dedicated archaeologists, PAR has grown into a full service organization. Our staff provides professional expertise in environmental planning and cultural resources investigations. We take great pride in producing high quality, clear and concise reports based upon thorough and objective analysis. We have acquired a well-earned reputation for completing projects on time, within budget and with meticulous attention to detail. The firm's principals have a strong background in the natural and cultural planning issues of California and the West.

ANNOUNCEMENTS



Ellie, Sarah and Mal on Electra Valley Springs project



Sarah Heffner receives award at 2017 SCA meeting



Ellie Manieri recording historic deposit



PAR team at holiday potluck



PAR president Mary Manieri provides shade for a unit photo in the Mojave Desert

- **RETIRING EMPLOYEES** - John Dougherty, PAR Senior Archaeologist, retired from the company at year's end in 2017. John worked for PAR for 19 years. During John's tenure at PAR we relied on his expertise, wisdom, and passion for archaeology and appreciated his stories and sense of humor. John is the first of PAR's employees to retire from the firm, and we are pleased that he plans to continue his affiliation with us on a project to project basis, particularly with monitoring projects and lithic analysis services. We wish John well in the future.
- **BIDDING FAREWELL** - In August of 2017 we bid farewell to Mallory Triplett, who was an Associate Archaeologist at PAR for three years. Mallory left the firm to pursue an advanced degree in Anthropology at Central Washington University. While we will miss her skills, level of professionalism, and organization that she brought to every project, we are confident that Mallory will excel at graduate school and wish her well as she begins this next phase in her career.
- **PAR OPENS BRANCH OFFICE IN ELLENSBURG, WASHINGTON** - Josh Allen is currently pursuing his master's degree at Central Washington University in Ellensburg and is working in a permanent part-time capacity for the firm. Mr. Allen manages PAR's NERC projects and participates on other desk top reviews for various projects in California and the West.



September 18, 2017

Gary Manieri
Par Environmental Service
2116 T Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Gary,

On behalf of the Plumas Pines Men's and Women's Golf Clubs, we thank you for your participation as a Tee Sponsor for our Men's and Women's invitational golf tournaments. The Women's tournament was held on August 7th and 8th. They had 104 players for the two-day tournament. The Men's tournament had 112 players on September 8th and 9th.

Each participant was able to see who is supporting local community events. In addition to the prominently displayed Tee Sponsor sign on a Plumas Pines tee box, each Tee sponsor was listed in the Invitational program for both tournaments and was publicly thanked by the Chair of each tournament at the tournament awards banquets, and we urged our members and participants to support our sponsors.

Again, we appreciate your support for these local events and look forward to your continued support in the future.

Jim Talbott

Jim Talbott
President
Men's Golf Club

Jennifer Zumbro

Jennifer Zumbro
Captain
Women's Golf Club

PAR'S ARREST EXPERTISE IN



Six Mile Rancheria Revisited

By James Gary Maniery

My career in California Archaeology began in 1975 as a volunteer for the Nevada State Museum at the Hallelujah Junction Project outside of Reno, Nevada. Although archaeology quickly became my passion, I never would have guessed that a few years later in 1979 a simple survey would result in a completely different outlook to field archaeology and the interpretation of archaeological site boundaries. In 1979, I was relatively new to the Department of Anthropology at California State University, Sacramento, and was fortunate to be selected for a survey in Calaveras County through the university's contracting program, then headed by Professor Jerald Jay Johnson. After being chosen to complete the survey and subsequent report for a project called Six Mile Subdivision, I learned that Professor Johnson would actually accompany me on this project. I considered this a test of my knowledge and field skills. Although I had worked on various archaeological projects in California, Nevada, and Alaska since 1975, Professor Johnson indeed put me through the ringer, asking me a variety of thought provoking questions about expectations on resource types and why we might (or might not) encounter certain resources on the survey.

We walked along adjacent roadways within the subdivision, closely inspecting road cuts as the project would result in new underground utilities. Most of the survey was uneventful, with the exception of an empty corner lot within the subdivision. Adjacent to this lot were a few grinding rocks (aka bedrock milling stations). It was this empty lot

that eventually would become the focus of my master thesis project. Professor Johnson and I surveyed what we could see, recorded the site, and drew a quick sketch map. I later wrote a report and the utility project proceeded without impacting the site. After returning to the Department, Professor Johnson suggested that I check historical records and maps to see if what appeared to be an occupation site might have been visited by early

20th century ethnographers, such as C. Hart Merriam. Indeed, it had! This triggered a rather extensive ethnohistorical research aspect of my thesis project and taught me the benefits of incorporating an integrated approach to archaeology whenever possible.

My master's thesis research soon incorporated an ethnographic component as I discovered elder Mewuk Indians (Manuel Jeff and Ruren



From left to right: Mark Dyken, John and Marge Grow, Gary Maniery

Domingo) that actually had lived at the sites and shared stories about, Six Mile Rancheria and a second well known rancheria in Murphys, both documented in the anthropological literature. Six Mile was identified in the literature by Manuel as Kosoimuno-nu. My archaeological training took on new meaning and was enhanced from the experience of interviewing Mewuk elders and becoming friends of these gracious people. Fortunately, I was able to publish several articles in professional journals about Six Mile and Murphys Rancherias, as well as a 1987 manuscript in the San Diego Museum of Man publication series entitled "*Six Mile and Murphys Rancherias, A Study of Two Central Sierra Miwok Village Sites.*" The latter manuscript is partially the impetus both for writing this newsletter article and my recent visit to Six Mile Rancheria.

In November of 2017, on a warm Saturday afternoon, I returned to Six Mile Rancheria to meet the granddaughter of Manuel Jeff, my primary Mewuk consultant who lived at Kosoimuno-nu as a child. I could hardly believe my eyes when I exited my vehicle, having not been to the site in a few decades. Surprisingly, not much had changed; in fact, the site (although overgrown with weedy vegetation) looked identical to when I first recorded it.

Six Mile Rancheria is an important California resource, but perhaps more important is its future. After several email exchanges earlier this year between Mark Dyken (local resident of Six Mile subdivision) and myself, I was introduced to Marge Grow, Manuel Jeff's granddaughter. Through their friendship with Mark, Marge and her

husband John had learned that her grandfather, along with Ruren Domingo, were the focus of my 1987 publication, hence the introduction of Kosoimuno-nu, a place where Manuel Jeff resided part of his life. Marge suggested that we meet at the site so she could ask me questions about my interaction with her grandfather. Marge and I met on November 11, 2017, at the rancheria site. It was an educationally moving and emotionally motivating experience for me. First, to meet Manuel's granddaughter a few decades removed from my initial research was very special; and second, when I stepped out of my vehicle to walk the site, it became clear that nothing was disturbed and I could vividly recapture the times and experiences at the rancheria with Manuel in the 1970s and 1980s.

During our visit, Marge told me about the Jackson Reservation/Jackson Casino and Resort's purchase of the land encompassing Six Mile Rancheria. Although I was previously made aware of their land acquisition that included the majority of the rancheria site and its cemetery (where members of the Jeff family are buried), I did not realize that the tribe learned of the site in part through my publication, and set out to acquire and preserve the property. Escrow closed on the \$2.1 million purchase of surrounding ranch land zoned agricultural preserve. According to Nichols (dana@calaverasenterprise.com/April 11, 2016), "The tribe really feels proud and good that they were able to get this back for their family and preserve some of the history ... They are really excited."

As we continued our site visit, Marge asked me questions such as

". . . what was it like walking around the site with my gramps?" . . . "[did I know] where certain photographs of her relatives were shot?" . . . [if the grasses were not so high] "could we see the features such as Johnny Jeff's (Manuel Jeff's father and Marge's great grandfather) dance house." I suggested (half seriously) that we could do a controlled burn and then be able to clearly see the remnants of the rancheria. Marge also asked me where she could purchase a copy of the Six Mile and Murphys Rancheria publication indicating to me (with a smile) that she looked for it on Amazon; apparently, they were asking approximately \$70 for one copy. She was adamant that I should publish more copies. Coincidentally, I learned that the landowner purchased his copy years ago at Yosemite National Park, but clearly it has been out of print for some time now.

It seems to me that I should have purchased many more copies myself, but unfortunately, I did not have the foresight to realize that subsequent generations might want a copy. In truth, I had no idea it would be in demand today.

With the support of the Jackson Rancheria Band of Miwok Indians (Chairman Adam Dalton), I hope to pursue avenues to re-issue the Six Mile and Murphy's publication (including new chapters on contemporary values, site preservation and an expanded genealogical table). I would like to thank Marge, John and Mark for a wonderful afternoon. Stay tuned for more on Six Mile Rancheria in 2018. ✨

PAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Telephone (916) 739-8356

Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 160756
Sacramento, CA 95816-0756

Delivery Address:

1906 21st Street
Sacramento, CA 95811



ESTABLISHED 1982

CURRENT STAFFING

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

JAMES GARY MANIERY

CFO/Director, Environmental Planning
jgmanieri@yahoo.com

JAMIE FURLONG

Environmental Analyst
jtfurlong@parenvironmental.com

TAMI MIHM

Senior Environmental Planner

ADMINISTRATION

DALE SLOSS

CPA, Administration/Accounting

JESSICA O'CONNOR

Senior Administrative Assistant

GRAPHICS AND GIS

AMBER RANKIN

Graphic Artist/GIS Administrator
arankin@parenvironmental.com

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

MARY L. MANIERY

CEO/Director, Cultural Resources
mlmanieri@yahoo.com

SARAH HEFFNER

Senior Historical Archaeologist
sheffner@parenvironmental.com

ANDREA ELLEN MANIERY

Senior Archaeologist
aemaniery@parenvironmental.com

JOSH ALLEN

Associate Archaeologist II
jallen@parenvironmental.com

GEORDON TAYLOR

Associate Archaeologist
gtaylor@parenvironmental.com

CINDY BAKER

Senior Historian
folsomite@aol.com

JOHN DOUGHERTY

Senior Archaeologist
(Retired)

