



# PAR

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.



## NEWSLETTER

Volume 20, Numbers 1 & 2 • 2015

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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.

### A MONUMENTAL MOMENT *by Mary L. Maniery*

In 1976 the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) established the World Heritage Committee, charged with identifying and preserving the natural and cultural wonders of our world. While each place remains part of the legal territory of the state or nation where it is located, UNESCO considers it in the interest of the international community to preserve these sites. Part of the motivation for establishing this committee was the recognition of the great losses of architecture, monuments, art, and cultural objects during World War II (and if you haven't seen it, the movie "The Monument Men" with George Clooney is an excellent depiction of war efforts to save world masterpieces from destruction). The World Heritage Commission set

up criteria, similar in some ways to the National Register criteria, to identify and list world heritage sites. Today 1,007 sites in 161 nations are listed; 779 cultural, 197 natural, and 31 mixed properties. Many of the sites are immediately recognizable from movies, books, and documentaries: the Great Wall of China; Pyramids of Giza; Petra; Edinburgh Castle; Chichen Itza; and the subject of this article, World Heritage Site #373: Stonehenge.

When we went to England in the fall of 2014 one item on our not-to-miss list was Stonehenge, an archaeological site we read about and discussed in our college days. About six months before our trip I started researching tours to the site and reviews of various excursions. One company, Premium



Stonehenge at sunrise, by J.G. Maniery

Tours, had consistently good reviews and great comments on their guides. They had two spots open during the week we were in London and I managed to book us on a sunrise tour of the Henge, as all other daytime and sunset tours were full. We grumbled because the tour began at 5 am the day after we arrived in London, but it was our only option. What a great decision!

The morning of our tour we walked a few blocks to a hotel close to our Grosvenor Square Marriot. At that time of the morning the streets were nearly empty, the city was quiet and the air was brisk. We arrived at the hotel and met two young women from the Philippines who were also signed up for the tour; they quickly became our tour buddies. We hung out in front of the host hotel and soon a wild-looking man sped up to us on a bicycle, hair flying every which way. He jumped off his bike and began talking a mile a minute, introducing himself as our guide for the day, David. His energy, humor, and continuous flow of information never flagged throughout the day. We couldn't have asked for a better guide.



David, our tour guide

As our bus approached Stonehenge, David began pointing out low grassy mounds or barrows on the



Barrows (burial mounds)

surrounding landscape. These mounds are on hilltops or strung out across ridges and are the burial places of persons assumed to have had wealth and status in the early part of the Bronze Age, from about 2300 BC until about 1600 BC. At this time Stonehenge would have been largely complete. David told us that the landscape around Stonehenge once contained more than 300 barrows within a two-mile radius, but that most were excavated by amateur archaeologists in the late 1700s and early 1800s. These archaeologists kept objects they were interested in investigating (pottery, artifacts of bronze, gold, and amber) but replaced the human remains in their original locations. Today, their finds are housed in the Wiltshire Museum in Devizes and the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum in Salisbury. Interest in the barrows continues today. David pointed through the bus window to a distant, distinct mound where we could see tents and vehicles and noted that archaeologists from a local university were finishing up a summer excavation of that barrow.

We arrived at the visitor's center, with the

stone monument visible in the distance, and David explained that the modern center was one step in a series of efforts to enhance the experience of visiting Stonehenge preserving the site. Ten years ago visitor parking, the center, and roads were all located adjacent to the monument, creating a noisy, exhaust-filled experience for the over 1,000,000 visitors who travel to south England every year to visit Stonehenge. Concern over graffiti, pollution, and deterioration led to development and implementation of a long-term management plan. Today, the cultivated fields that once surrounded the Henge have been replaced with restored grassland. The area has been cleared



Stonehenge visitor's center



Sarsen Stones

the visitor center hidden from view.

As David relayed this information we arrived at the bus terminus and began following him as he walked toward the stone circle. Since he had just explained that visitors were now required to walk on the rubber walkway, we were surprised when he said "Follow Me" and led us right into the heart of the circle! It turns out that David and the Premier Tour bus driver, Ian, are both trained in security and are allowed to take groups into the circle before and after the site is open to the public. The Sunrise and Sunset tours offered by Premier

and other companies are the only ones that allow this close-up experience, and even then are limited to summer and early fall. Booking the Sunrise Tour turned out to be an excellent decision. Although we were cautioned not to touch any of the stones (Gary touched them), we could get as close as we wanted, an experience we will never forget.

Our small group of 25 was able to spend about an hour on site. We started out in fog and mist, cre-

ating a great eerie atmosphere. David answered questions, visited and chatted if we were so inclined, but generally left us all alone to just feel the power of the stones and the site. We found out that Stonehenge represents centuries of building. It started out around 5000 BC as a simple earthen work enclosure about 360 feet in diameter, defined by a ditch. Remnants of the ditch that circled the site are visible today; a rubber walkway allows visitors to safely cross the ditch without damaging its remaining integrity. Archaeologist

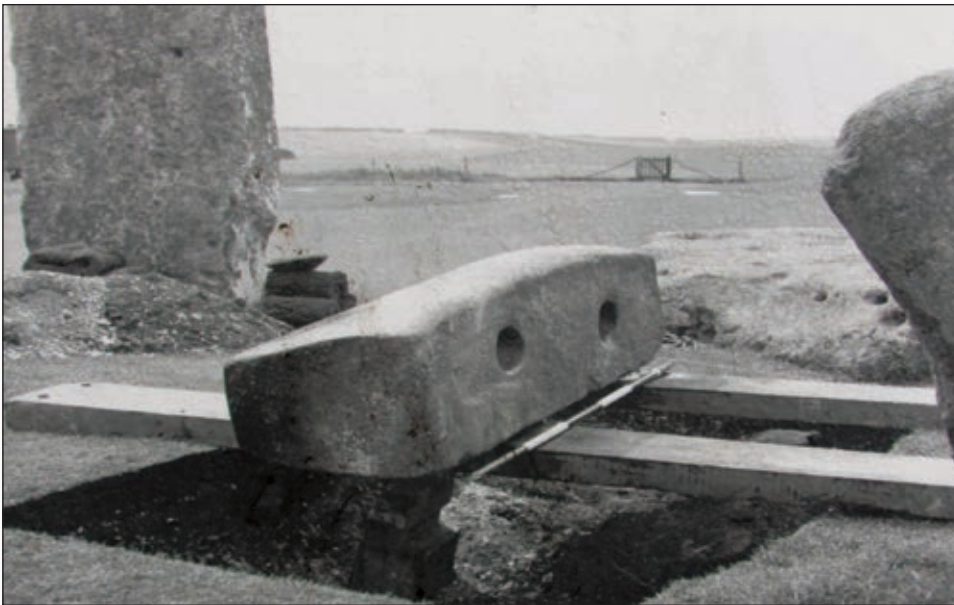


excavated the ditch in the 1920s and uncovered picks made of red deer antler. Beginning around 2500 BC the sarsen stones were transported to the site; these are the large upright stones that define the perimeter of the outer and inner circle. Archaeologists believe that the bluestone (thought to be of great healing power by the ancient world) was quarried in Wales and brought to the Henge around 2200 BC. The configuration in ruins today was complete by 1600 BC.

Through the years many archaeological excavations have occurred, focusing on the ditch, the base of the stones, and,

of introduced trees and the road that paralleled the monument has been removed or grassed over. The new visitor's center was built 1.5 miles west of the heritage site and all routes beyond that point have been closed, except for shuttle bus routes. The buses are battery or electric operated and silently transport visitors to within walking distance of the stones. Rubber walkways circle the exterior of the stone circle, about 100 feet back from the outer perimeter, and visitors are no longer allowed to enter inside the stones or wander freely around the Henge. Future plans include undergrounding or rerouting road A303, the main thoroughfare linking this area to the rest of England. When that is complete visitors to Stonehenge will see open grasslands and hear only birds, with vehicle sounds and





Stone 36, seen here during excavations in 1954, is one of two bluestone lintels shaped to sit horizontally on top of uprights

in recent years, the outlying areas where villages have been identified. The earliest investigation of Stonehenge occurred between 1603 and 1625 AD, when King James I hired architects to draw and study the site. Excavations followed in 1883, 1919 to 1925, 1950 to 1958, 1960 through 1964, and most recently, in 2008. The 2008 work identified postholes and posts radiocarbon dated to 8000 BC, as well as evidence of Roman occupa-



tion and use at the site, suggesting a much longer span of occupation than identified by earlier work.

One thing that struck both of us was the openness of the landscape. There is no forest, no trees, and no stones aside from those at the site. David related that some of the old farmhouses in the region (dating from the 13th to 16th centuries!) have stone foundations. Stone is not native to this area and tests show that the stone was quarried from Stonehenge, providing an explanation for the megaliths missing from the site. This openness adds to the ancient feel of the site.

Everyone loves a mystery and after centuries of study, speculation, and

theories the secrets of Stonehenge remain unknown. Archaeological studies have found that the Henge was a product of native Britons without outside influences. It was built in stages over centuries with stones brought in and quarried from Wales. Scientific experiment has allowed reconstructions of how these massive stones were transported (rolling on logs), lifted (rope and pulley systems), and set in the ground. They have found cremated human remains buried within the circle. What all the scholars and studies haven't done is decode the function, purpose, and intent of the circle. Why was it built? Was it a place of healing? Ceremonial offerings? Burials? Was it used to celebrate solstice? A Temple? Observatory? Some sort of ancient computer? (Yes, that has come up in the literature; not made up by me!).

Julian Spaulding, a British art historian, recently suggested that the mystery of Stonehenge is to look up, not look straight at the stones. His theory is that 5,000 years ago people worshiped the heavens and rituals would have been performed not down among the stones, but on top of them. Ramps or wood stairs would have provided access to the flat horizontal rocks that top the upright stones, providing high places for dancing, praying, and worshipping. To support his



theory he lists examples of ancient cultures that worshipped the heavens and scorned the earth, citing sites in China, Peru, and Egypt as examples. Archaeologists, who have spent their lives studying Stonehenge, while skeptical, note that anything is possible.

Whatever it's original function, however it was used, Stonehenge, after thousands of years of existence, is awe-inspiring. It is a quiet, powerful place, seeped in history. It feels like entering a place of worship; I noticed that our small group began talking in quiet tones, or just fell silent once they stepped into the Henge. Stonehenge has been described as an icon, a unique stone setting that is an enduring symbol of solidarity and ancient achievement. It is remarkable to stand in such an ancient place and think of how the world and our culture has evolved and changed since that first red deer antler pick penetrated the earth during construction of the ditch. What were



Stonehenge - Habitation

they thinking at the time? How did they feel? I wonder how they would feel if they knew the ditch they were digging would endure through thousands of years.

We left Stonehenge humbled by the achievements of our prehistoric predecessors and grateful for the experience. We saw many more sights on our trip, connecting with

the past in Bath, Lacock, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, but for us, Stonehenge was the one place that made the trip worthwhile. For those of you traveling to this area, go between April and May and the end of September, and sign up for the sunrise or sunset tour of this magnificent World Heritage Site. You won't be disappointed. ✨



Ruins at the Tower of London



Gardens in Bath

In the fall of 1994 I began an ambitious effort to publish four quarterly newsletters each year. This did not materialize and it became a bi-annual and then annual endeavor. Over the last 20 years getting one of our newsletters to press has been challenging and all I could manage. A lot was going on when I first embarked on producing our newsletter, including moving into a brand new building in the spring of 1994, right around the corner from our house/office space. No commute to work! Believe me, not having to commute saves a huge amount of time; of course, some of which was devoted to sticking with the newsletter editor role over the last 20 years. It has been great!

Indeed, the newsletter has been fun, and working with our in-house staff and Heather Rose Design in Los Angeles -- who still does our layout and design -- has been a pleasure. Early on there were a few embarrassing times, especially when a client let me know about silly typographical errors; however, in contrast there have been several encouraging comments, particularly when colleagues and clients have let me know that they passed on our newsletter to their employees, or the occasions at our annual State archaeology convention when attendees have requested to be included on our mailing list. The content has varied between news about prehistoric, ethnohistoric, historical archaeology and environmental projects the firm was working on during the year. In keeping with our theme of disseminating what we perceived to be information from important projects and research, the

goal was to generate short articles, summaries of our cultural and environmental departments, and especially important news flash items that highlighted accomplishments of our employees (see the list of key articles from our Newsletters Volume 1 through 19).



Editor Says Farewell; illustrated by Amber Rankin

This issue is my last one, which is a good thing. It's important that good ideas, such as starting the newsletter as an advertising tool and a quick way to highlight significant research, carry forward and transcend into becoming great ideas. These ideas and hopefully a progressive new look will be the responsibility of one of our new cultural resources staff -- Ms. Andrea Ellen Maniery, who you will read of in this issue. Yes, indeed we are related and she guarantees 125% effort.

The present issue begins with a short article and story about a cultural monument that I believe almost everyone on our planet has thought about from time to time -- Stonehenge. Although I never imagined I would actually see Stonehenge, let alone touch the great stones (not really suppose to touch them), or be standing within

the henge at sunrise, this was indeed what I was fortunate to do in the fall of 2014. The Stonehenge visit was not a company project, but, man, was it a cool thing to do. J. Dougherty provides a short article about his work in 1996 along the Crimean Peninsula at the site of Cimbalo, a 14th century fortress built by Genoese traders. We had several staff contributing papers and articles at the SHA meeting in Seattle and at the 80th SAA Meeting held in San Francisco earlier this year. Congratulations! Our Environmental Department expanded in 2015 with the addition of Ms. Laura Zajac who serves as our environmental coordinator. Laura has provided a brief synopsis of recent and on-going environmental projects later in this issue. I decided to throw in a few fun images

in this volume of the activities PAR staff engages in during the year. With more than 300 issues of the newsletter annually mailed out, I hope you all enjoy this 20th volume. And please stay tuned to a new and exciting 2016 issue. ✂



Ellie and James Gary Maniery

## Newsletter Articles 1994-2014

AUTHOR	YEAR	TITLE	VOLUME
J.G. Maniery	2014	Ethnohistory of Folsom	Vol 19, No 1
C. Baker	2013	The History of Rubicon Trail	Vol 18, No 1
M. L. Maniery	2012	Archaeology in Folsom, CA	Vol 17, No 1
J. G. Maniery and John Philip Glover	2011	Notes on Northern Sierra Nevada Rock Art	Vol 16, No 1
J.G. Maniery	2009-2010	Fiddymment Ranch Main Complex	Vol 14-15, No's 1&2
J.G. Maniery with Jennifer Moore	2007-2008	Deer Creek Hills Archaeology: The 2007 Field Season	Vol 12-13, No's 1,2, & 3
J.G. Maniery	2005-2006	The Natoma Site Revisited	Vol 11 No's 1&2
C. Baker	2004	Sheep Camp National Register Eligibility Study	Vol 10, No's 1&2
M. L. Maniery	2003	The Archaeology of Yerba Buena Island	Vol 9, No's 1&2
J.G. Maniery	2002	PAR's 20 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrated at the Sterling Hotel Bed & Breakfast, Midtown, Sacramento	Vol 8, No's 1&2
C. Baker, T. Bakic, M.L. Maniery, and J. G. Maniery	2001	Fiddymment Ranch	Vol 7, No's 1&2
M.L. Maniery	2000	Altaville – Year III	Vol 6, No's 1&2
M.L. and J. G. Maniery	1999	Altaville – Year II	Vol 5, No's 1&2
M. L. Maniery	1998	Altaville Revisited	Vol 4, No 2
T. Bakic	1998	Southern Pacific Railroad Emergency Hospital	Vol 3
M. L. Maniery	1997	Folsom's Chinese Community	Vol 2
M. L. Maniery	1996-1997	Butt Lake Historical Archaeology	Vol 1
M. L. Maniery	1996	Elkins Cedar Mill	Vol 1, Spring/Summer
J.G. Maniery	1996	The Natoma Site	Vol 1, Spring/Summer
M. L. Maniery	1994	Hamilton Air Field, Alder Creek (Eastern Sacramento County), Consumnes River (Lower Reaches), San Francisco Mile Rock Tunnel (City and County of San Francisco)	Vol 1, Fall

## BLACK SEA ADVENTURES IN UKRAINE *by John W. Dougherty*

One of the attractions of archaeology is the chance to see things, to experience, and to handle things that few others have the opportunity to appreciate. Sometimes the opportunity can arise through circuitous processes. You could be an archaeologist for example, yet be asked to travel overseas because you can organize an archaeological database of cataloging and analytical data, and know enough about GIS to help tie the database into a GIS system. Convergence of such things provided me with an opportunity to stand in the ruins of Cimbalo, a former Genoese fortress overlooking the entrance to the harbor at Balaklava near the southern end of the Crimean Peninsula in Ukraine.

The year was 1996, and I was fortunate to hold the position of database manager for the University of Puget Sound's Black Sea Expedition to the Crimean Peninsula under Expedition Director Douglas Edwards. Doug wanted to speed up the integration of the daily data recovery in the catalog and GIS systems, and produce summary reports by the end of each excavation day. His belief was that with rapid analysis and summary work, the excavation work could be refocused quickly as circumstances changed. The integration of the cataloging work, analytical work and GIS systems permitted us to generate a nightly stream of progress reports summarizing each day's recovery, with new maps of the work area depicting changing recovery patterns, broken down by artifact functions and recovery "locus." During days off we traveled south from Sebastopol where the expedition was headquartered to the Russian naval base at Balaklava and visited the site of Cimbalo.

Cimbalo was a fortress built by Genoese traders in the fourteenth century at the entrance to the harbor that is now called Balaklava near the southern end of the Crimean Peninsula. From Balaklava the Genoese traders could ship amber, fur, grain, wine and other commodities from the Crimean Peninsula and the eastern European steppes to the Mediterranean where they competed with Venice and

other Italian trading cities. At that time the estuary of Balaklava was known by the ancient Greek name as the Bay of Symbols. During the Crimean War in the nineteenth century Balaklava was held by the British Army. It was from the northern end of the harbor that the notorious "charge of the Light Brigade" was made by the 13th Light Dragoons to recapture artillery recently captured by the Russian Army and turned against the English forces.

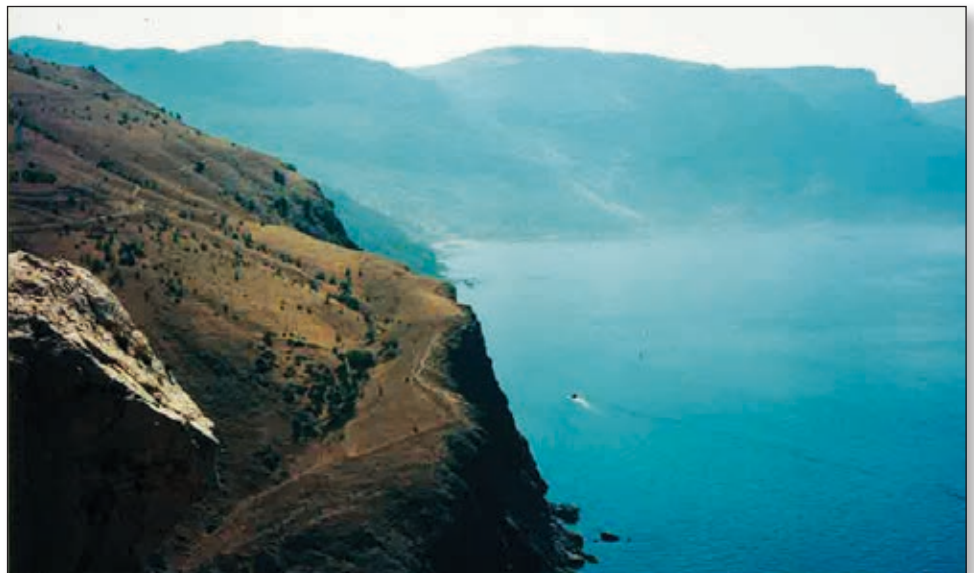
My experiences on the trip were not all archaeological. When we left Sebastopol for the return to the United States, the expedition personnel spent the night in Odessa, Ukraine, on the western shore of the Black Sea, before catching our flight west to Vienna. In the morning a friend and I climbed the Potemkin Stairs from the waterfront in Odessa, wondering how to spend the morning. Since the Naval Museum was nearby, we decided to go there and wait for it to open at 9:00 AM.

As we walked up the stairs a woman staffer from the museum burst out, speaking very rapidly in Russian. About all that we could make out was that she was saying something about "American archaeologists." She grabbed each of us by an elbow and dragged us through the museum, past the maritime exhibits we had come to see, down a stairway and

into a huge vault with massive doors. We stood astonished. Completely unexpected in a Naval Museum devoted to the development of marine technology were hundreds of examples of Scythian gold artifacts dating from the first millennium B.C.

The Scythians are an archaeological culture whose name is derived from Classical Greek sources. They were a group of nomadic societies occupying lands from Eastern Europe eastward to western China. They were horsemen and notorious fighters and produced immense numbers of gold ornaments of remarkable beauty. Many of these have been recovered from "Kurgans" or burial mounds scattered across their lands.

It was not until after we left the museum that we realized the museum staffer had known we were American, were archaeologists, and were walking up the steps to the museum, even though it was not yet time to open. It seemed that the Russian or Ukrainian governments had been keeping unobtrusive tabs on the expedition personnel. Apparently we had been under observation from the time we left our overnight accommodations, and our "minders" had called ahead to set up our tour! It was an odd little footnote to how a police state can intrude on your experience. ❄



View of the Black Sea



➤ PAR staff have been busy compiling Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans for 257 United States Army Reserve 63d Regional Readiness Support facilities in seven states: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. We have been conducting record searches in all the states, coordinating with various SHPO offices, learning about state laws protecting cultural and paleontological resources, and identifying parties for Native American consultation efforts for each facility. Once completed, the ICRMPs will guide USAR activities and management practices until 2020.

➤ PAR is also working with Vernadero Group Incorporated and the 63d RSC on a project in Laredo, Texas. The 63d has several National Register eligible historic buildings that were once part of Fort McIntosh. PAR is working with the 63d and Vernadero to assess proposed project impacts on one historic structure and assist with development of management practices and treatment plans for the building.



Historic structure at 63d facility in Laredo, TX

➤ PAR continues to provide services to Pacific Gas and Electric Company throughout their service area. Since our last newsletter we have evaluated dams, assessed proposed project effects on powerhouses and other hydroelectric facilities, completed Historic American Engineering

Records, conducted surveys, Phase II testing and evaluations of several historical archaeology sites, and recorded and evaluated company residential camps for National Register of Historic Places significance. We have enjoyed assisting PG&E on public interpretation projects, including developing signage for PG&E campgrounds along the Stanislaus River and preparing popular articles for local distribution to PG&E customers, museums, and historical societies (check out the article at <http://parenvironmental.com/articles/sandbardam.html>).

➤ PAR's Senior Historian, Cindy Baker, worked with the City of Sacramento to prepare a detailed historical context and evaluation of Sacramento's Capital Mall. Cindy's work identified the road and its unique lighting as important under several criteria for its long history and association with our state capital, and with the landscape design that evolved through time. Today the mall reflects a post-World War II design. Cindy also developed and implemented mitigation measures including large scale photography (prepared by Mesa Technical), written documentation, and an article for distribution to local historical societies, California State Library, Bancroft Library, and other repositories that focus on California history. You can read Cindy's article by clicking on this link: <http://parenvironmental.com/assets/articles/The-Grand-Approach-Sacramentos-Capitol-Mall.pdf>.



Capital Mall in 1930s

➤ PAR returned to one of our favorite places, Six Rivers National Forest, in 2014. Minerals on the forest have been mined through various methods since the 1850s, leaving behind many open adits, shafts, tunnels and pits. The forest has identified these openings as safety hazards and is working to close them off by covering them with concrete slabs or blocking them with bat cages. Because of their age they must be recorded and evaluated for inclusion in the National Register prior to closure. PAR examined nearly one dozen mining features on three districts in Del Norte, Trinity, and Humboldt counties.



Six Rivers National Forest, Humboldt County

➤ Our entire cultural staff, as well as seasonal archaeologists Danielle Felling and Jamie Parks, spent 10 days in the western Great Basin east of Susanville in May, conducting data recovery at a prehistoric site. We recovered projectile points, many pieces of ground stone, tools and bone and identified a buried midden deposit. We will be working on laboratory analysis and writing up the results of our excavation for the next several months. 🔗



Photo of Capital Mall by PAR

PAR's environmental department has had a busy year filled with both old and new projects. We have been hard at work in Sacramento and Nevada counties working on transportation-related projects.

Over the past six years PAR has been involved in rehabilitation and improvements along the R Street corridor in midtown Sacramento. The R Street Improvement project was completed in three separate phases and we are proud to announce that the second phase, R and 16th to 18th streets, is now under construction. Environmental documents for the third and final section, beginning at R and 13th and ending at 16th street, were approved early this year. As mentioned in the last issue, R Street is a historic industrial corridor dating back to the late nineteenth century. The Sacramento Valley Railroad (ca. 1855) facilitated industrial business that lined this route for several decades. PAR staff was responsible for preparing technical studies on many sensitive issues, such as the presence of hazardous waste and cultural and biological resources.

We are working with Nevada County Department of Public Works (NCDPW) on our latest project involving replacing deficient roadway safety signs and installing new signs along 10 corridors of major and minor collector roads in western Nevada County. There are 898 roadway signs that either need to be replaced, relocated or placard updates; 409 of these safety signs

slated for replacement or relocation along 48.3 miles of roadways were the subject of PAR's environmental screening analysis. Our current staff, Edward "Ted" Beedy, Virginia Dains and Sean Barry completed a biological report while Gary Maniery, Laura Zajac and Tami Mihm worked on preparing an environmental screening report that included the results of the biological report, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (By J.G. Maniery), and a Cultural Resource Assessment (by Josh Allen). The environmental screening report is currently under review by both the NCDPW and Caltrans District 03.

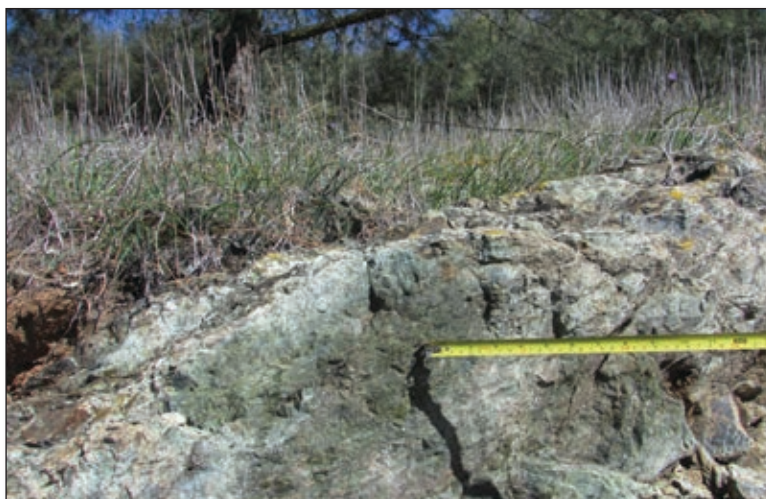
This past year we also revisited a project, Retrac Way at Wolf Creek Bridge Replacement Project that had been completed in 2013. PAR worked with



Roadway safety sign project

GEOCON CONSULTANTS, INC on Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments (ESA). The purpose of the two ESA's was to evaluate the hazardous waste at the bridge. No asbestos was found at the site; however, there was lead-containing paint that had been applied to the steel girders. Because of the lead content, the paint is classified as a California and Federal hazardous waste; therefore, all loose paint must be removed and transported to a Class I disposal facility.

Along with the above mentioned projects, PAR has also been busy pursuing new jobs and has recently resigned their On-Call contract with the Nevada County Department of Public Works. ❖



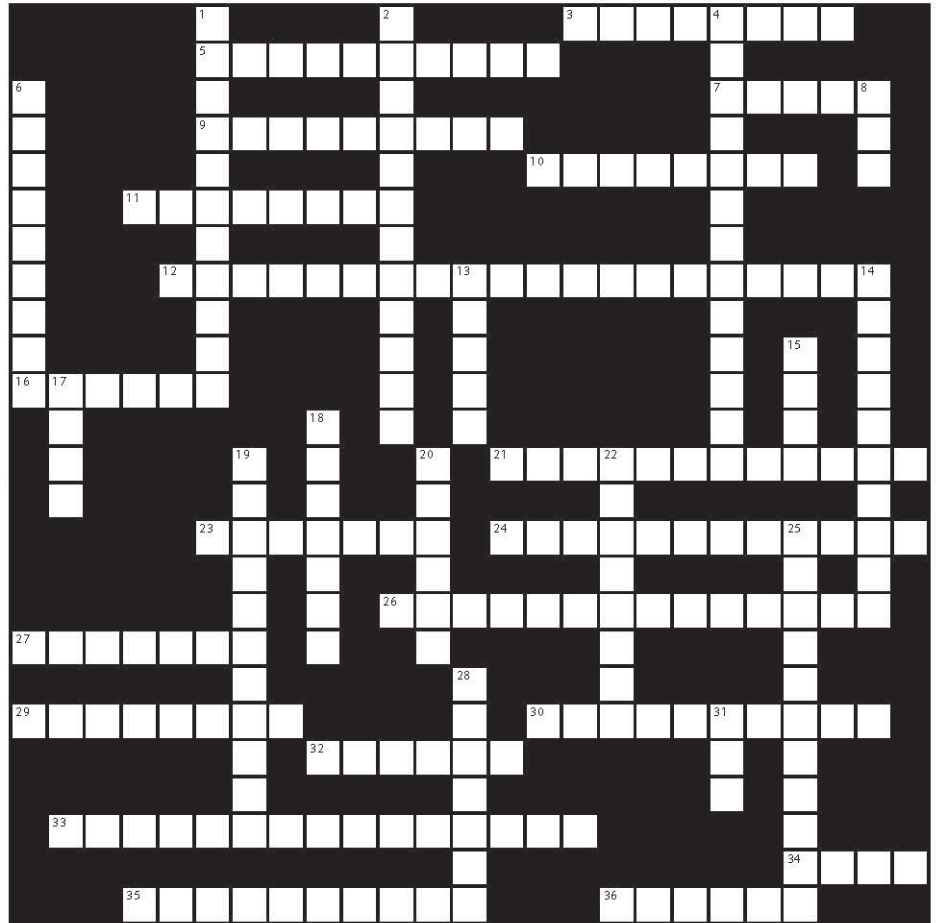
Serpentine Outcrop in Nevada County

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE *by Laura E. Zajac*

Please send in a completed crossword and receive a PAR shirt and cap. Paying two places.

## ACROSS

- 3 State agency responsible for highway planning, construction, and maintenance
- 5 When PAR digs at a site to expose, process, and record archaeological remains, they are doing an \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The central location at an archaeology site from which all measurements are calibrated
- 9 Under NEPA, a Categorical \_\_\_\_\_ is when a project does not have a significant impact on the environment, thus an environmental assessment is not required
- 10 When PAR employees do a survey they often set up a \_\_\_\_\_, which is a straight line through a site from which observations are made
- 11 The natural body of water near Cimbalo
- 12 The universal term for any species that have been listed as rare, threatened, or endangered
- 16 Dirt is sifted through this to find artifacts
- 21 Layering of deposits in an archaeology site



- 23 According to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, it is unlawful to dredge or fill this specific type of water of the United States
- 24 This CEQA document is prepared as a preliminary analysis
- 26 A measure used to relate the quality of traffic, using the letters A-F
- 27 An artifact that shows the direction of magnetic north and other bearings
- 29 Hazardous mineral that occurs naturally in Serpentine rock
- 30 A type of prehistoric art made by carving into a rock face
- 32 The county where the Environmental Department's latest project is located
- 33 A pointed stone or bone tool often attached to a weapon
- 34 The GIS software used by PAR's graphic artist

- 35 When a developer offsets its impacts to a natural resource
- 36 One under PAR

## DOWN

- 1 Every city and county must have this document which outlines the policy for acceptable land uses in jurisdiction
- 2 Preferred brand of trowels used by archaeologists
- 4 The largest population of this rare California native amphibian was discovered by PAR's herpetologist in Butte County
- 6 The home of golf
- 8 Represents the physical features of an area
- 13 PAR's project on historic R Street in Sacramento was conducted in this many phases

- 14 World wonder found in Wiltshire, England
- 15 This national environmental act was enacted in 1969
- 17 California Environmental Quality Act
- 18 The study of life and living organisms
- 19 The period of time before written records
- 20 An archaeologist's term for an area used for trash disposal
- 22 An object of cultural or historical interest
- 25 The number of years PAR has been in service
- 28 PAR's main office is located here
- 31 Global Positioning System

# PAR'S ARTICULATEST EXPERIENCE IN



PAR 2015 IMAGES



J.G. & M. L. Manieri, SAA Meeting, San Francisco, CA 2015



PAR Staff at SAA Meeting, San Francisco, CA 2015



Dr. Christopher T. Morgan & A. E. Manieri, Masters Ceremony, UNR 2015



John W. Dougherty accepts award, 2015



Field Crew, Excavation of CA-LAS-1756/H near Honey Lake, CA



J. W. Dougherty with Summer Dougherty

## 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 \$3.00

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

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

By James Gary Maniery  
Cost \$6.00

### 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 \$6.75

## PAR 2015 UPDATE

EDITOR:  
J.G. Maniery

DESIGN:  
Heather Rose Design, Manhattan Beach

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## NEWS FLASH ITEMS

- Mary Maniery and Sarah Heffner continued working on the Chinese Railroad Workers project in 2014 and 2015. To date they have each prepared an article (Maniery with Lynn Furnis) that has been published in the Society for Historical Archaeology Journal, *Historical Archaeology* Volume 49, Number 1 (2015). Lynn Furnis and Mary's article is entitled *An Archaeological Strategy for Chinese Workers Camps in the West: Method and Case Study*. Sarah's article, *Exploring Healthcare Practices of Chinese Railroad Workers in North America*, expands on her dissertation work. In keeping with the international intent of the Journal issue, all abstracts were translated into Chinese and made available to researchers in China and other countries.

They participated in sessions focused on Chinese workers at the Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting in Seattle in January of 2015 and at the Society for American Archaeology in San Francisco in April, presenting papers titled *Scraping our Way to the Past: A Methodological Approach for Chinese Rural Work Camps* (Maniery) and *Exploring Healthcare Practices of Chinese Railroad Workers in North America* (Heffner).

- Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca Allen of ESA have nearly completed a "coffee table" book designed for the general public detailing the experiences of the Chinese workers who were crucial in building the Central Pacific Railroad in the 1860s, as evidenced through the sites, features, and artifacts left behind. This graphics-heavy book contains historical photographs, images of archaeological sites and artifacts, and original illustrations by PAR's graphic artist, Amber Rankin. The publication *FINDING HIDDEN VOICES OF THE CHINESE RAILROAD WORKER* is scheduled for release in April 2016.
- Josh Allen presented new research at the Society for American Archaeology 2015 meeting in San Francisco. His paper was titled *Reexamining Prehistoric Occupation in the Calero Basin, Rancho Murieta, California*. The paper raised research questions concerning prehistoric land use and settlement at sites in the Rancho Murieta area along the Consumes River. Survey data collected by PAR over the past decade, including resources found on over 5,000 acres of inventoried land was used to better understand the sites role in the region as well as their place in California prehistoric chronologies.
- Andrea "Ellie" Maniery presented a poster on her master's thesis research at the Society for American Archaeology's 80th annual conference. This poster was entitled *The Alluvial Geochronology of Pharo Village and Implications for Cycles of Site Occupation and Abandonment*. It outlined the archaeological, geoarchaeological, and chronometric dating results for studies at Pharo Village, a Fremont site in west-central Utah, in an effort to explain the site's fluctuating occupational history.
- PAR was pleased to present John Dougherty will a plaque of recognition and a party acknowledging his 15 years of service to the company. John's willingness to do any task, dedication to detail while serving as PARs lead archaeological monitor and lithic abilities are valuable company assets, and we thank him for his efforts.
- PAR said good bye to Monica Nolte in December of 2014. Monica ended her 13-year run with our company to join the staff at the California Department of Water Resources. We know she will excel in her new position and thank her for her many years of dedicated professionalism while at PAR.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### NEW EMPLOYEES



#### **Andrea Ellen Maniery**

*Associate Archaeologist III*

Master of Arts, Anthropology  
Bachelors of Arts, Anthropology  
University of Nevada, Reno

Ms. Maniery joined PAR's Cultural Resources Management Department in June 2015. Andrea "Ellie" is responsible for leading field crews, research and analysis, geoarchaeology and writing. Ellie has experience working in various parts of the Great Basin and California. Recently, she completed research at a Fremont occupation site located along Pharo Creek in central Utah resulting in a Master's thesis titled Pharo Village, Alluvial Geochronology, Climate, and Implications for Cycles of Fremont Site Occupation and Abandonment.



#### **Mallory Triplett**

*Associate Archaeologist, I*

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology  
Minor is Geology  
University of Idaho

Ms. Triplett joined PAR's Cultural Resources Management Department in January 2015. Mallory is responsible for record searches, fieldwork, research and assisting with cultural resource documents throughout California and the west. Prior to joining PAR she worked within the confines of Section 106, conducting Native American consultation for cell tower projects in Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas and Wyoming.



#### **Laura E. Zajac**

*Environmental Coordinator*

Bachelor of Science,  
Environmental Management and Biology  
Minor in Wildlife Fish and Conservation Biology  
University of California, Davis

Ms. Zajac joined PAR's Environmental Planning Department in February 2015. Laura is responsible for research, writing and coordinating environmental planning -- Transportation -- projects throughout California. She is also skilled at, and assists in, preparing marketing packages and proposal writing for the firm's planning department.

### LOCAL CHARITIES & NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

- Plumas County Charities
- Heyday Books
- University of Idaho, Asian American Collection Center
- Sacramento Archaeological Society
- Society for California Archaeology
- Society for Historical Archaeology
- APWA Scholarship Fund



**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.

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St. Patrick's Day at the Fox & Goose