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Indians, and despite their long fight to have a dam constructed on the Owyhee River, which runs through the center of Duck Valley, they are still living with a controversy over the disposition of the reservoir's water. This history, although it ends on a note of uncertainty as to the future of the reservation, is nevertheless unlike many other histories of Indian-White relationships—the Indian rights have not yet been trampled.

*Ethnological Mitigation: Warm Springs Dam—Lake Sonoma, California.* D. W. Peri, S. M. Patterson, and J. L. Goodrich (with two chapters by R. N. Lerner). Prepared for U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District, 1982. 134 pp. 8 maps, 29 plates, 7 tables, 2 appendices. $7.00. This is a summary of an unusual experimental program, sponsored by the U. S. Government, involving the transplanting of several plant species traditionally (and currently) used by Pomo Indians in basketmaking. The long utilized original stands of these plants were scheduled for destruction by waters backed up by the Warm Springs Dam, hence removal of the plants to a safer location was considered virtually necessary to allow continuation of the traditional basketmaking activities of the Indians. Some of the basketmakers themselves participated in the transplanting; to date the program appears to be successful. Two appendices provide a general, annotated list of plants used by the Dry Creek and Cloverdale Pomo and of plants used by 19th century residents (of Indian ancestry) in the Warm Springs-Sonoma Lake region.

### Recent Titles

Compiled by

MICHAEL J. MORATTO

Alioto, Joseph T., Georgia Lee, Travis Hudson, and Kathleen Conti

Baker, Suzanne

Breschini, Gary S., and Trudy Haversat

Breschini, Gary S., Trudy Haversat, and R. Paul Hampson

Brott, Clark W., Daniel F. McCarthy, Kathryn Obendorfer-McGraw, and Mary L. Obendorfer, with notes by Pierre Saint-Armand

Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, and William R. Hildebrandt

Dietz, Stephen A., John J. Holson, and Thomas L. Jackson

Elston, Robert G., and Charles D. Zeier
1984 The Sugarloaf Obsidian Quarry. China Lake:
Naval Weapons Center Administrative Publication No. 313.

Foster, John M., and Roberta S. Greenwood

Goldberg, Susan K., and Michael J. Moratto
1984 Archaeological Investigations at Balsam Meadow, Fresno County, California. Rosemead: Southern California Edison Company.

Golla, Victor, ed.

Greenwood, Roberta S., and Laurence H. Shoup

Hudson, Travis, and Thomas C. Blackburn

Jackson, Thomas L., and Stephen A. Dietz
1984 Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at CA-Fre-798 and CA-Fre-805, Siphon Substation, 33kV Distribution Line and Balsam Meadow Project. Rosemead: Southern California Edison Company.

Johnson, Jerald J.

Johnson, Jerald J., and Dorothea J. Theodoratus

Kaldenberg, Russell L.

Meighan, Clement W., Brian W. Dillon, and Douglas V. Armstrong, with contributions by others

Moratto, Michael J., Marcus R. Arguelles, Susan K. Goldberg, Steven O’Brien, Lynn M. Riley, and William L. Singleton, with contributions by others

Olmsted, David L.
1984 A Lexicon of Atsugewi. Berkeley: Reports from the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, No. 5.

Ortiz, Alfonso, vol. ed.

Peak & Associates

Peak, Ann S., with Harvey L. Crew and Robert A. Gerry

Raven, Christopher M., Susan K. Goldberg, Michael J. Moratto, and Kimball M. Banks

Shoup, Laurence H., and Roberta S. Greenwood
Before discussing the two papers offered in this U.C.L.A. Monograph, I should address a question which affects the complexion of this review: When were these papers written?

The report by the Chartkoffs (which has all the flavor of a 1970's California piece) cites no publication more recent than 1976, and that by Sanburg and Mulligan cites none post-1975, although an addendum to the latter report clearly was written sometime after March 1978. Significant literature relevant to both of these studies has been available more recently than the most current bibliographic reference in either article. Thus, I have the choice of chastising the authors for not having done their homework (which is true in some respects in any event), or concluding that the editor has not done the reader the service of advising that the material is somewhat vintage. I suggest, influenced by the shoddy editing of the monograph, that the papers are stale.

The first report on this double bill describes the archaeology of the Patrick Site, perhaps best known in its celluloid depiction, 4-Butte-I: A Lesson in Archaeology. Excavations were carried out at the site in 1965 and 1966 by field classes from U.C.L.A. and California State University, Chico, as part of a research program which focused on diachronic human adaptive response and ethnic variability in material culture in diverse ecological settings in a three-county area near Chico, California. The Patrick Site was selected as the best available example of a late prehistoric "proto-Maidu" site in a piedmont habitat, and its large inventory of housepits offered the opportunity to study not only the construction of late prehistoric and protohistoric structures, but also to analyze inter- and intra-structural material culture distributions. This was a pioneering theoretical and methodological approach in California archaeology. Regretably, there has been no substantive publication of the results of the regional research project.

Some 43 depressions, presumably housepits, were visible on the surface of the Patrick Site at the time of excavation. These were