

COALARG

COALINGA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP



February 1990

NEWSLETTER

Volume 1, Number 1

The Formation of COALARG

The Coalinga Archeological Research Group (COALARG) was recently formed by Dan Foster, Bill Johnson, Richard Jenkins, and Lou Deford to study the archeology of the Coalinga area. Since there are already the TULARG (Tulare Lake) and FRESNARG (Fresno County) archeological groups, one may ask why a third was needed for the Fresno County area. The fact is that western Fresno County contains a "Gold Mine" of previously unknown archeological sites in need of documentation.

The COALARG research area is shown on Figure 1. The heart of the study area is Los Gatos Creek although we are also interested in the neighboring drainages. The western boundary of the study area is approximately the crest of the Coast Range. The eastern limit is Interstate 5. To the north the boundary extends to Little Panoche Road (Shields Avenue) and south to the Kern County line.

See "COALARG" on page 2...

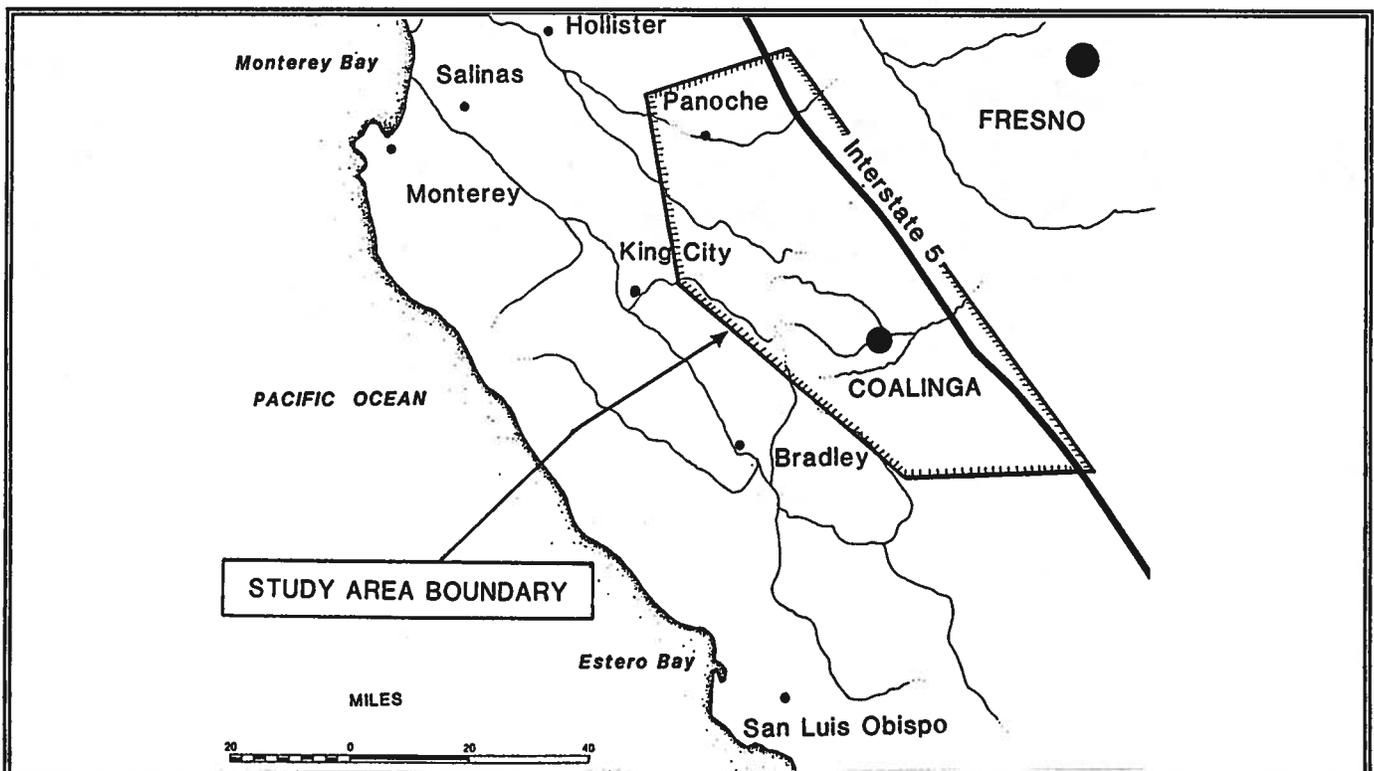


Figure 1. COALARG Study Area.

Archeological Test Excavation at CA-FRE-1346 *The Corral Site*

The Corral Site is a prehistoric occupation site located along Los Gatos Creek on land formerly owned by COALARG member Jack James. Like most of the major camps situated along the creek, a spring is immediately adjacent within the creek bed. Originally recorded by former BLM Archeologist Jim Woodward, it is an occupation site with a midden deposit occupying approximately 1/4 of an acre of land. Former ranch foreman Dick Dooly pointed the site out to Jim and showed him a collection of artifacts he had found in the area. Also recorded was the location of two human burials that had eroded out of the creek bank adjacent to the cultural deposit.

I first visited the site during a CDF field inspection of one of Bill Johnson's controlled-burn projects in Los Gatos Canyon. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the fire control line construction activities and to formulate archeological site management recommendations. Although most

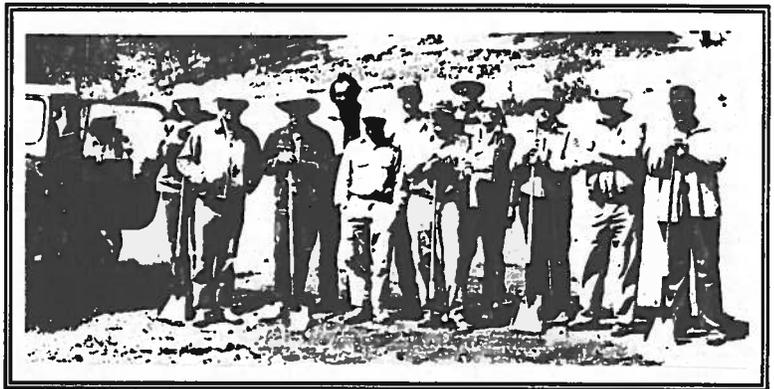


Figure 2. Field crew for the Corral Site Archeological Project from left to right: Herman Akers, Jarrod Smith, Jack James, Fritz Riddell, Phil Hines, John Betts, Rich Jenkins, Don McGeein, Dan Foster, Edith Wallace, William Wallace Frank Fenenga, and Carlos Farre'.

of the sites were fully protected during the project, the re-blading of an existing road and construction of a new fire control line which crossed the Corral Site became necessary. In association with these activities, a limited archeological testing program was initiated.

This was made possible by the sincere cooperation of the landowner, local CDF, and interested residents who provided volunteer support. The site was gridded, fully mapped, and three test units were excavated. *See "THE CORRAL SITE" on page 10...*

COALARG *(Continued from page 1.)*

The purpose of COALARG is to develop, organize, and focus an interest in archeology which is already present in the area. Our goals are to:

- (1) Identify and map all archeological sites within the study area so they can be protected, if necessary, during fire fighting, road building and land development;
- (2) To formally document such archeological sites and private collections in order to develop an archeological data base;
- (3) To provide a welcome environment for intensive archeological research;

- (4) To provide information to the residents of Coalinga and the archeological community through a Newsletter, public presentations, professional reports, and interpretive displays.
- (5) To involve the public in our work.

It is our belief that the local public has often been deprived of the opportunity to participate in archeological studies. We believe that by interacting with local landowners and interested members of the public we can accomplish great things in the next several years. Interested readers are encouraged to join COALARG (see page 10 of this issue).

Coalinga Ranger District News

The Good News and the Bad News

Light Fire Season and Vandals Caught After Stealing CA-FRE-2109

The Good News ...

This last fire season was a relatively quiet one for the Coalinga District. We were burdened with several small fires around the Coalinga oil-fields area that kept us somewhat busy. The largest fires were in the Cottonwood area of Kings County with several hundred acres burned. Our crews travelled throughout the State on several other major fires.

Vegetation Management Program (controlled burn) activity includes the continuation of the Bear Canyon Project, with approximately 1800-2100 acres to burn. New projects include the Roach Canyon Project with 2,000 - 2,500 acres to burn. The archeological survey produced two new sites on this project. The survey party included myself, CDF archeologists Dan Foster and Richard Jenkins, the eminent Lassen County-Peruvian Cowboy Fritz Riddell, artist John Betts, Lou Deford, and newest COALARG member Linda Sickler, an archeologist from the Bureau of Land Management in Hollister.

The Bad News ...

On December 6, 1989, while familiarizing a new employee with the Coalinga area, I discovered the destruction of cupule site CA-FRE-2109. Our group had recorded this site in January 1989 and assigned it COALARG Number 74. It was originally recorded by D. Wren, E. Johnston, and D. Belt in 1986.

Thank God for accurate site records! Someone destroyed the site by stealing most of the sandstone cupule boulders that were neatly clustered on a point along Los Gatos Creek. The site has been turned into an illegal and unwanted rock quarry.

Preliminary investigations of the site damage conducted by myself and Lou Deford determined that a total of 15 recorded boulders with 2 BRMs and with 142 cupules were taken from the site. A crime report was made with the Fresno County Sheriffs Department--a first for the responding deputy regarding the destruction of an archeological site. Deputy Amy Foster with the Shasta County Sheriffs Department provided advice that proved

helpful in the case.

After making a few local contacts I was able to get a new lead as to who may have destroyed the site and the location of the cupule rocks. This "hot tip" led to the discovery of the rocks at an apartment complex in Coalinga. At this point I needed experts to identify the rocks and confirm the fact that they actually came from CA-FRE-2109. Dan Foster and Rich Jenkins came down and over-whelmed the Sheriff's detective and Deputy with data about these rocks and archeology in general. Dan prepared a crime report that positively identifies two of the cupule boulders as coming from the site.

An interview with the landowner supports our group efforts leading to a possible conviction of the responsible party and return of the "rocks" either back to the site or to the Coalinga Museum. The matter is in the court process so lets hope for the best.

—BILL JOHNSON

Aboriginal Trail Systems

Several aboriginal trails are known to pass through the COALARG study area. Latta discusses trail systems in his fascinating Handbook of the Yokuts Indians and one aboriginal trail, reported to be worn at least a foot deep, is known by local ranchers. Louis Deford will be plotting trail locations on the COALARG base maps in the upcoming months.

One of the principal trails in the region passes through Los Gatos Creek Canyon. Latta notes that coastal peoples travelled down the canyon to trade with the local Tache Yokuts at the village of Poso Chane some five miles east of Coalinga. Shell beads and sea shells were traded by the coastal people for obsidian, salt, soapstone beads, seeds, and especially fish from Tulare Lake. See article by Dr. William Wallace elsewhere this issue for additional details on Poso Chane.

—RICHARD JENKINS

Poso Chane: A Vanishing Village

Centuries before Europeans came to California the area around present-day Coalinga was inhabited by Yokuts-speaking Tachi Indians. The Tachi, whose homeland extended from north and west of Tulare Lake to the Diablo Range, appear to have formed one of the largest Yokuts divisions with an estimated population of 4,000 (Cook 1955:44).

Names of eight Tachi villages have been recorded (Kroeber 1925:484; Gayton 1948:9). One is Udjiu, better known as Poso Chane. Located at the confluence of three creeks--Jacalitos, Los Gatos and Warthan--the village stood beside a deep pool of water ("poso") surrounded by marshland (Clough and Secrest 1984:40). The native people lived here for most of the year, moving out from time to time into the hill country to harvest wild plant products as they ripened (Werlhof and Vierhus n.d.:8). In summer they gathered seeds in the neighborhood of Lemoore (Kroeber 1925:484). No population figure is available for Poso Chane, but the village may have included as many as several hundred inhabitants.

Situated along a trail that skirted Buena Vista and Tulare Lakes, and connected with trails through the Coast Ranges (Latta 1977:315-316), Poso Chane was a trading center. Yokuts traders met here to exchange commodities with parties of coastal Indians. The latter brought seashells and shell beads to barter for obsidian, salt from salt grass, seeds, and soapstone beads (Op. cit.:728-729).

In the late 18th or early 19th century Poso Chane, along with other westside Indian villages, was stripped bare of its inhabitants, who were lured or taken to the coastal missions to be Christianized and prepared for life in a Spanish colony. When the missions declined during the Mexican Period, a few

former inhabitants found their way back to Poso Chane and lived there for a time (Op. cit.:781).

Later, a dozen or so Spanish and Mexican families took up residence at Poso Chane (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1948:94; Clough and Secrest 1983:41). They raised cattle, horses and a few goats and planted trees, vines and vegetable gardens. A

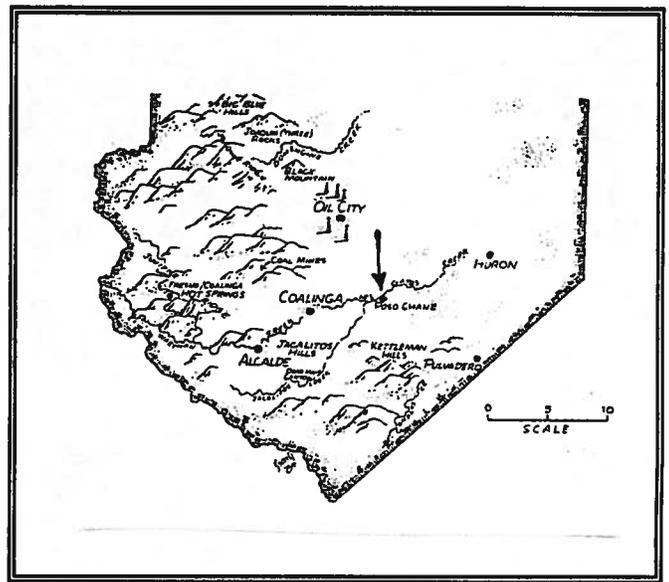


Figure 3. Location of Poso Chane

few Americans also came to settle, building houses and establishing stores.

The tiny community was short-lived, for the disastrous flood of 1862-1863 cut a deep channel through the marshland, draining it and the pool and wiping out the settlement. Today, little remains to mark the spot where Poso Chane once stood.

--WILLIAM J. WALLACE

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82 Sites Are Mapped!

One of the initial objectives in the formation of COALARG was to map all known prehistoric and historic archeological sites within the Coalinga area. These maps will be used as guidance in any future range fires occurring in the area. Avoiding sensitive archeological sites with heavy equipment is an absolute must. One pass with a bulldozer blade destroys all stratification and limits the value of subsequent archeological investigations.

Eighty-two archeological sites have been plotted so far and most of these are new discoveries not known to the archeological community. In addition to map locations the Township, Range, Section, and a brief description of each site has been compiled. This number will be greatly enlarged as we gain access to more private land.

--LOU DEFORD

California Archeological Inventory Accepts COALARG Data

Dr. Mark Q. Sutton of the San Joaquin Valley Archeological Information Center has recently agreed to enter COALARG site information into the California Archeological Inventory data base. Site data compiled by Lou Deford in the form of field notes and mapped locations on USGS quadrangles will be duplicated and sent to the office located at California State University, Bakersfield. Although site locations will remain confidential and not available to the general public, they will be used during the environmental review of any major land project in the COALARG study area.

--RICHARD JENKINS

Collection of Artifacts

Archeology is the study of past cultures through careful examination of their material remains. The most visible cultural materials on archeological sites are artifacts such as projectile points, beads, stone bowls, etc. and features including housepit depressions, bedrock mortars, and petroglyphs. The removal or destruction of any of these materials renders an archeological site less useful for scientific study.

Arrowhead hunting, which has long been an American pastime, has unfortunately led to a great deal of archeological site damage. Projectile points or "arrowheads," for instance, are often the single most important indicator of site age and are unfortunately seldom left behind by relic hunters. When time sensitive artifacts such as points are removed without documentation it often becomes very difficult to tell a 500 year old site from one 5000 years old.

The collection of artifacts from archeological sites without documentation is destructive and should be avoided. Proper documentation should include the preparation of an archeological site record if one does not already exist; a description of the

artifact collected which might include diagnostic measurements, material type, and its relation to other artifacts or features; the site accession number and location of the curation facility; a sketch or photograph of the item; and the discovery location plotted on the archeological site map. The collection of isolated artifacts should be handled in much the same way.

While COALARG places importance in documenting private artifact collections from the area, we do not encourage members to continue to collect artifacts. Besides the loss of information discussed above, archeological sites, including those on private property, are protected by a variety of laws. Arrowhead hunting on private property without written permission from the landowner is illegal. Such activities on public BLM and USFS lands are also unlawful. For those that want to experience the thrill of discovery we encourage you to do so as a volunteer crew member on a professional archeological survey or excavation project. Contact Bill Johnson (209) 935-0756 concerning upcoming COALARG sponsored projects.

--RICHARD JENKINS.

Two New Rock Art Sites Discovered

Since the research paper entitled Rock Art in the Coalinga Back Country which describes seven sites was produced, two additional rock art sites have been examined. The first is a cupule boulder located at Los Gatos Creek County Park in the heart of the study area. The presence of a bedrock mortar located on top of the boulder which overlooks the creek was known by several COALARG members for many years and was examined by the group on July 25, 1989. When Louis Deford visited the site on a recent trip with daughter Suzanne he examined the eastern surface (which faces the creek) and discovered it to be dotted with approximately 40 cupules. Like other sites of the Western San Joaquin Style, this boulder exhibits traits which characterize the group including:

- (1). Cupules often placed on surfaces facing the creek;
- (2). Boulders situated along principle trail routes from the San Joaquin Valley to the Pacific Ocean;
- (3). Late prehistoric occupation deposits, including the presence of bedrock mortars, occur nearby;
- (4). Cupules not organized in rows or patterns, but clustered on one or more surfaces of a boulder, usually a sloping, side surface;
- (5). Cupules remarkably similar in size and shape--typically 4-6 centimeters in diameter and usually ground smooth with an abrader. Some do show individual dints from being pecked, but most have been smoothed.

Additional information was gathered on January 31, 1990, and it is hoped that an archeological site record, with an illustration by John Betts, can be completed soon.

Lou Deford led the group to a second remarkable

rock art site on January 30, 1990. Though a rainstorm prevented a detailed inspection of the petroglyphs, enough was seen to ensure a return visit. The site consists of a cluster of pecked, carved, and incised figures located on the upper surface of a large and distinctive boulder located in the upper Jacalitos Creek watershed.

Upon first glance, the site appeared to exhibit remarkably similar characteristics to site CA-SBN-12 recorded by Bob Mark and Evelyn Newman in the Hernandez Reservoir area (see Pendant from Domengine Ranch article in this issue). Several examples of "PCN's" or "pecked curvilinear nucleates" were found at the new site. These are deep circular or oval grooves encircling a bulbous center. The rock appears to be a type of carvable schist (like soapstone) and it appears that the center of at least one PCN has been lopped off, perhaps to obtain a blank of the desirable material for the manufacture of artifacts. The site therefore may have functioned in part as a rock quarry. Possible uses of the quarried material include: arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, small bowls, beads, effigies, or other ornaments.

In addition to the "PCN's," we noted a few cupules, clusters of incised lines and numerous pecked designs resembling those found in the central Sierra foothills. This site will be fully studied by COALARG in the near future to investigate the intriguing similarities with rock art sites found both on the coast and in the central Sierra Nevada. One thing is for sure, as stated in our research paper, the rock art of the Coalinga back country is surprisingly complex. A tremendous variety of rock art sites are present and undoubtedly, many more are waiting to be discovered. I don't think we have found them all just yet.

--DAN FOSTER

Pendant From Domengine Ranch

An interesting artifact thought to be a pendant or some other type of ornament was found by Bill Johnson in the early 1960's, on the Domengine Ranch--not far from a spring. Recently, this object was carefully illustrated by John Betts (see Figure 5. It has been skillfully shaped from a carvable schist, possibly talc or chlorite schist similar to "soapstone" and is remarkably similar to the material from the Hernandez Reservoir boulder. The object is 7.5 cm long (3 inches), 6 cm wide (2 1/2 inches) and 1 cm thick (3/8 inch). It has two bi-conically drilled holes, presumably used to suspend this object around a person's neck. It is not completely flat, but exhibits a slightly concave cross section. This

opens the possibility that the object was fashioned from a fragment of a broken soapstone bowl which would explain its peculiar shape. Also of interest is a small third hole--an aborted attempt to drill through the object. This can be seen in John's excellent drawing.

There is a good possibility that this pendant was made from a blank quarried from CA-SBN-12, a petroglyph and rock quarry near Hernandez Reservoir. Recent study of this site by Bob Mark demonstrated an amazing number of deeply grooved ovals--many of which had their centers removed. Bob theorized that this rock may possibly have served, in part, for the quarrying of soapstone bowls similar to the industry on Santa Catalina Island. He noted the presence of a soapstone bowl at the Coalinga Museum suggesting it may have originated from the Hernandez Reservoir rock. This rock also contains hundreds of cupules and incised line motifs.

If the grooved ovals with removed centers at CA-SBN-12 are indeed quarry scars (as I think they are), most are far too small for the production of bowls.

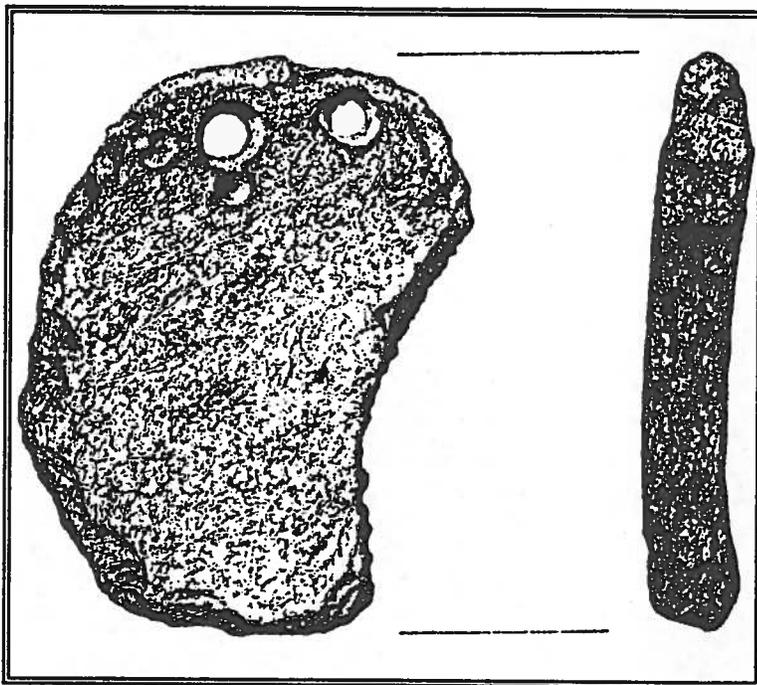


Figure 4. Pendant from Domengine Ranch.
Scale 1:1.

The centers of these ovals, when lopped-off, would measure some 13-18 cm long by 12 cm wide (7 x 5 inches) and approximately 3 cm thick (1 inch). Many but not all of the oval grooves at CA-SBN-12 have had their centers removed. The same pattern was noticed at the newly-discovered rock art site in the upper Jacalitos Creek area. That rock is also a carvable schist.

It is my belief that the pendant found by Bill Johnson is a more likely example of a final product from the Hernandez Reservoir quarry. Arrowshaft straighteners are another good possibility. Indeed, these are found quite regularly in the COALARG study area and are always fashioned from carvable schist. They could easily have been manufactured from a 7 x 5 x 1 inch blank.

We plan to revisit the locality where this pendant was discovered (with the landowners permission) to document any sites present and search for additional evidence.

--DAN FOSTER

Charlie Akers Collection Documented

The late Charlie Akers was born and raised in Los Gatos Creek Canyon. He had a lifelong interest in archeology and amassed one of the largest prehistoric artifact collections in the western San Joaquin Valley. It became apparent that a careful recordation of the collection would document valuable information on the prehistory of the region; a task that COALARG is presently undertaking.

With the grateful permission of the owners, we were able to re-examine this important collection on January 29, 1990. All of the chipped-stone items (projectile points and bifaces) were recorded with scaled photographs. Bureau of Land Management Archeologist Linda Sickler has agreed to study the photographs and prepare a descriptive report. The collection includes hundreds of sandstone bowls, numerous pestles, handstones, projectile

points, and other artifacts including steatite (soapstone) arrow shaft straighteners, bowl fragments, shell, stone and glass beads, charmstones, grooved stones, and other unusual items. Most of the collection was obtained by Charlie in the 1920's from the Los Gatos Creek drainage--the heart of the COALARG study area.

The recordation of such collections with the cooperation of the landowners is one of the primary research objectives of our group and it is our hope that other similar collections from the area can be carefully documented. All COALARG members are reminded to keep their eyes and ears open for such collections. We are interested mainly in collections which were obtained from the COALARG study area or nearby.

—DAN FOSTER

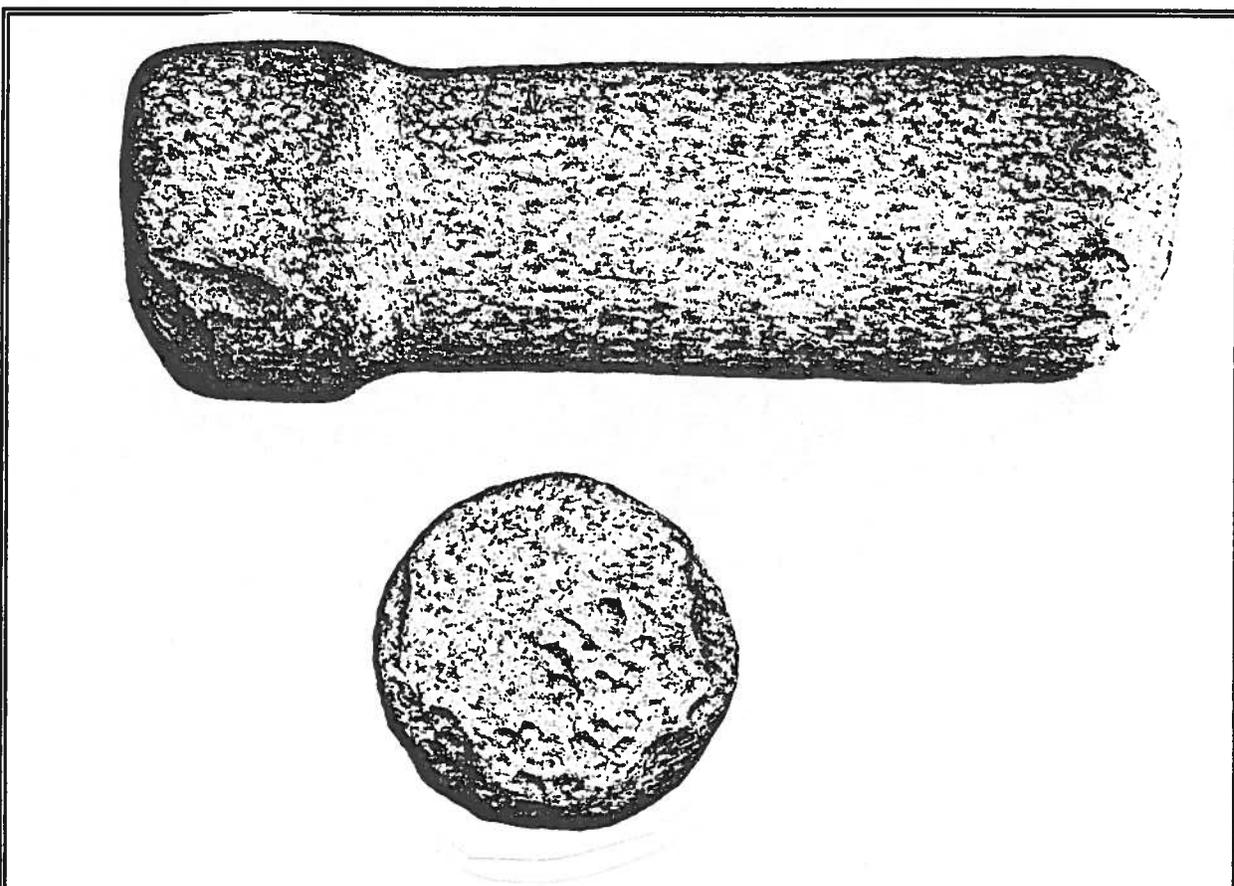


Figure 5. Well-shaped pestle with flanged collar from Los Gatos Creek drainage. This tool was used with a stone bowl to pound seeds and nuts into flour. Drawing by John Betts. Scale is 1:1.

COALARG Shirts and Caps Available

At the request of several COALARG members I have arranged to have shirts and caps made with the COALARG logo (complete with arrowhead and oil well--see first page letterhead) embroidered with stitching. The company we selected (Nor-Cal Embroidery) does very nice work. The cost will be \$25 per shirt and \$10 per cap. These are dress polo shirts with a tailored collar, hemmed sleeves, and a pocket. They can be ordered in almost any color you wish. The available sizes are S, M, L, XL, XXL, and XXXL. They are polyester/cotton blend and look dressier than cotton polos. The caps are cotton, one size fits all, and also come in any color.

Order your shirts and caps now! Make your check out to Nor-Cal Embroidery and send to Dan Foster, 5310 14th Avenue, Sacramento, CA. 95820. My home phone number is (916)456-8373 and at work (916)322-0171 if you want to discuss your order. Be sure to include how many shirts you want, size (s), and what color(s). Also how many caps and what color. I will need to receive orders for twenty shirts and ten caps to break even, so order two!!

--DAN FOSTER

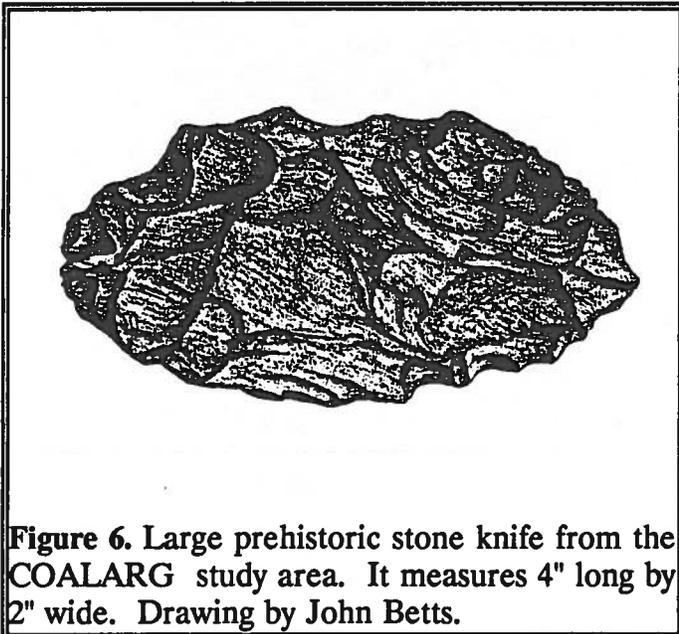


Figure 6. Large prehistoric stone knife from the COALARG study area. It measures 4" long by 2" wide. Drawing by John Betts.

COALARG Presentation in Fresno

Dan Foster will give a lecture illustrated with color slides to the Fresno County Archeological Society on March 5, 1990. The presentation will be on the prehistoric rock art of the Coalinga area. He will discuss the recent destruction of the Cupule Point Site, new archeological discoveries, and future activities planned by COALARG.

Any COALARG members or interested individuals are welcome to attend Dan's presentation. It will begin at 7:30 PM, March 5, at the Fresno County Library in downtown Fresno. Contact Bill Johnson (209)935-0756 or Dan Foster (916)322-0171 for more details. This is a good example of how we are trying to present more information on COALARG to the public. See you there!

Society For California Archeology Annual Meeting April 4-7, 1990 in Foster City, CA

The upcoming SCA meetings in Foster City holds special interest to COALARG members. In addition to an already impressive agenda that includes over 100 papers, our sister group TULARG (Tulare Lake Archeological Research Group) will be hosting a symposium concerning the archeology of the adjacent Tulare Lake Basin. Chaired by venerable COALARG member Fritz Riddell the session should prove to be entertaining as well as enlightening. Contact Richard Jenkins at (916)324-9662 for more information.

TULARG Papers to be Given at the SCA Meetings

<u>Title</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
Geological/Geographical Background	Jim West
Early Holocene Fauna	Gerit Fenenga
Archeological Background	William Wallace
Fluted Points at Tulare Lake	Jerry Hopkins
Technical Observations at Tulare Lake: Fluted Points	Phil Wilke
Humpies: An Unusual Chipped Stone Artifact Type	Mike Sampson
Results of the 1989 UCLA Field Investigation of Tulare Lake	Brian Dillon
Discussants:	Franklin Fenenga and Leslie Hartzell

COALARG Membership

At the present time there are no annual dues for COALARG membership. This may later change with small dues requested in order to establish necessary funds to produce and mail the Newsletter.

Only COALARG members will receive the next Newsletter (which we expect to publish once or twice a year). Those interested in joining COALARG or wish to continue receiving the Newsletter may do so by contacting Lou Deford c/o COALARG, 455 Jefferson Street, Coalinga, CA., 93210, (209)935-1412.

Present COALARG Members:

Steve Addington
John Betts
Kenneth Birdwell
Virginia Birdwell
Roger Croff
Louis Deford
Carlos Farre
Barbara Fenenga
Franklin Fenenga
Dan Foster
Dick Hewitson
Bill Howell
Jack James
Richard Jenkins
Bill Johnson
Don McGeein
Fritz Riddell
Lee Scazighini
Linda Sickler
Edith Wallace
William Wallace
Dave Wood

Potential COALARG Members That Received This Issue

Martha Akers
Eloise Barter
Gary Breschini
Frank Bock
AJ Bock
CCAF
Duane Christian
Herb Dallas
A.W.Delco
Brian Dillon
Rob Edwards
Gerit Fenenga
Amy Foster
John Foster
George Foxworth
Mark Gary
Dennis Hames
Louise Hastrup
Mark Hylkema
Phil Hines
Scott Jackson
Tom Layton

Georgia Lee
Catherine Lewis
Bob Mark
Max Meadows
Clem Meighan
Brad McKee
Michael Moratto
Baker Museum
L. Kyle Napton
Miguel Nunez
Breck Parkman
Sam Payen
Mark Raab
Jack Ringer
Becky Robertson
Mike Rondeau
Roscoe Rowney
Bill Seidel
Mark Q. Sutton
S.A.S.
David Teague
Jim Woodward

The Corral Site (from page 2).

Cultural materials from the excavation have been washed and sorted and analysis is underway. Three radiocarbon dates from recovered charcoal were obtained by the University of California, Riverside. These dates provide us with information concerning the antiquity of the site:

<u>Location and Depth of Sample</u>	<u>Age in Years Before Present</u>
Unit 1, 30 - 40 cm	495 ± 60
Unit 1, 40 - 50 cm	760 ± 80
Unit 47/13, 30 - 40 cm	1060 ± 70

Phil Hines of the California Department of Parks and Recreation has agreed to study the faunal (bone) remains and Michael Rondeau, archeologist with the

California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), has agreed to study the chipped stone artifacts. Our goal is to produce a final report on the test excavation by the end of 1991 and publish it in the CDF Archeological Report series. The report will be made available to COALARG members.

An interesting aspect of this project was the presence of three prestigious and highly-experienced California archeologists (Wallace, Fenenga, and Riddell) as well as several of us younger types. The availability of the great knowledge of the three senior archeologists proved to be quite useful during the interpretation of buried rock features (earth ovens) and of an unusual bone tool (a rodent hook).

—DAN FOSTER

Acknowledgements

This newsletter was put together by COALARG members Dan Foster and Richard Jenkins with the help of Eric Kauffman. Thanks go to all members that made contributions and to Laura Moon who graciously provided access to the special computer and printer system at the Sacramento Zoo. Special thanks to Eric for the computer layout work and to artist John Betts for the COALARG logo and fine illustrations.

Figure 8, Below:

Three beautifully crafted soapstone shaft straighteners with incised line decorations from the Charles Akers Collection.

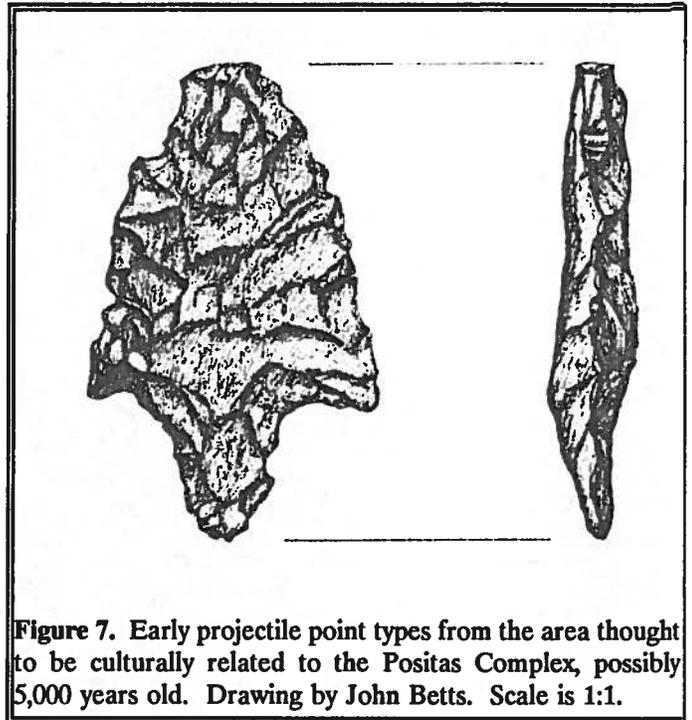


Figure 7. Early projectile point types from the area thought to be culturally related to the Positas Complex, possibly 5,000 years old. Drawing by John Betts. Scale is 1:1.

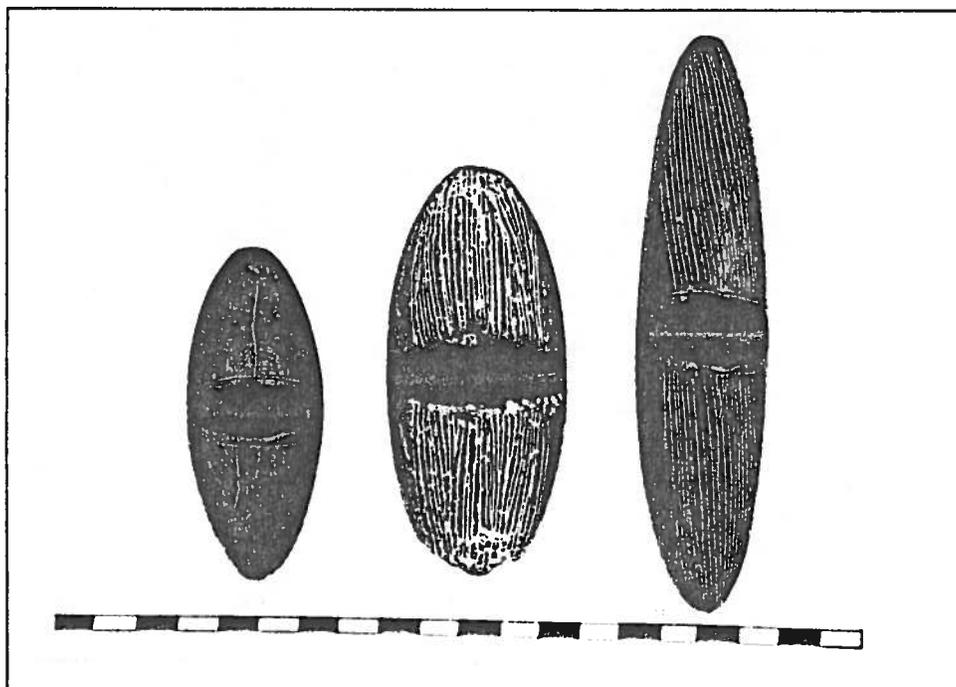


Figure 9.

An illustration of the main petroglyph panel at COALARG Number 4, "The Buckwheat Site." The main petroglyph elements here consist of incised lines, deeply drilled holes, and an anthropomorphic (human-like) figure on a vertical surface of a large sandstone boulder. The site was discovered by COALARG member Louis Deford and illustrated by John Betts. It was fully recorded in our research paper as one of two examples of a proposed rock art style entitled "Coalinga Upland." The Birdwell Rock Site is another example.

