**MAY PCAS SPEAKER**

Ivan H. Strudwick

*The Last Remnants of Anaheim’s Chinatown*

What is thought to have been Orange County’s largest Chinatown was established in the early 1870s near the center of Anaheim, which was originally founded as a vineyard colony by Germans in 1857. From the mid-1850s to the 1880s, one of every ten Californians was Chinese. When Anaheim was incorporated in 1876, about one-sixth of the city’s population was Chinese. By 1890, 75%

*(Continued on p. 5)*

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**PCAS MEETINGS CALENDAR**

**General Meeting**

*Free and Open To the Public*

May 9 - 7:30 pm

**Speaker:** Ivan H. Strudwick

**Topic:** *The Last Remnants of Anaheim’s Chinatown*

**Location:** IRWD Community Room
15500 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine

*The Irvine Ranch Water District neither supports nor endorses the causes or activities of organizations that use the District’s meeting rooms which are made available for public use.*

**BOARD MEETING**

*All Members Welcome*

May Meeting

**Location:** For date and location: contact Scott Findlay, president@pcas.org or 714-342-2534.

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**DINNER WITH THE SPEAKER**

Please join this month’s speaker, Ivan Strudwick, for dinner before the May 9 meeting, 6 pm, Mimi’s Café, 4030 Barranca Parkway, Irvine.

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**Visit** [www.pcas.org](http://www.pcas.org)** for all the latest news.**
**APRIL SPEAKER NOTES**

*Rock Art of the Rodman Mountains Or What’s Going on in the Rodmans?*

By Megan Galway

The area discussed in John Bretney’s presentation is south of Newberry Springs, between Surprise Tank on the southern edge and Kane Wash to the north. Rather than being in the actual mountains, this is a plain created by an ancient lava flow. There are no water sources except for seasonal tanks such as the one in the Surprise Tank canyon. Petroglyphs appear at many sites on and around this plain.

Surprise Tank is a 130 m long canyon running north-south with petroglyphs mostly on the east side of the canyon. The actual tank is roughly in the center of the canyon. The petroglyphs in the canyon are generally Great Basin curvilinear and linear style and include hands, dots, and a few anthropomorphs and zoomorphs. Mr. Bretney notes these are similar to those seen at Opal Mountain north of Barstow and that there is evidence of a variety of ages and deep time depth. This is seen by the various stages of repatination and many examples of superimposition.

The Surprise Tank South site is about 400 m south of Surprise Tank on about 150 m of cliff face. Many of the petroglyphs are on boulders at the base of the cliff. The site is easily accessible by road and displays a great deal of graffiti as a result. The rock art is well made with a more eastern influence.

The Kane Wash site (CA-SBR-4122) has petroglyphs in a number of locations. The Lower Kane Spring site has heavily patinated rock art along a cliff face. Images include diamond mesh, crooks, and segmented circles. The East West site includes digitated anthropomorphs similar to those seen in the eastern Mojave, along with sun symbols and concentric circles. Again there is a great deal of superimposition in these panels and many are complex and difficult to interpret.

Howe Tank is a site with petroglyphs extending about 300 meters along a cliff face both above and below a steep drop-off into a tank. Images include nested lines, zig-zags, and atlats. One unusual image in the area is an anthropomorphic (or possibly a lizard-like) image with natural holes as eyes. CA-SBR-2183 is notable for its 3–4 inch “mini” sheep images, and stone circles are seen in the area. CA-SBR-294 has many small sites of two or three panels.

People appear to have spent time in the Rodman lava plain area, but evidence of long-term habitation is not seen, and the tanks are an unreliable source of water. So the question becomes “why were these people here?” They were likely... *(Continued on p. 3)*
Mr. Bretney notes similarities in the Rodman Mountain sites and the Lava Bed complex in the eastern Mojave documented by Don Christensen in “Context and Rock Art in the Cinder Cone Lava Beds, Eastern Mojave Desert, California” in American Indian Rock Art, Volume 36. The area of Christensen’s study included Cow Cove, Black Tank Wash, and the Freightwagon site and included 60 rock art sites with 6,571 petroglyphs and 164 pictographs. It was felt “only nine sites could be classified as temporary campsites and four oriented towards food processing.” As in the Rodman sites, water is seasonal with limited distribution. Christensen proposed much of the rock art was created along travel routes through the area. This study area is almost three times that of the Rodman Mountains sites but both have a significant lack of resources, limited water sources, and rock art is the main archaeological artifact.

Mr. Bretney believes the Rodman sites are a single complex defined by the lava bed and notes the rock art is clustered around seasonal tanks and drainages. He sees this as a pass-through area on the way to the Mojave River flood plain which is just seven miles away.

April Speaker Notes (continued from p. 2)

traveling from the mountains to the Mojave River flood plain where nothing grows until spring and which is hard to study. Along the way they would have had access to mesquite, grasses, and cattails. The rock art displays influences from surrounding areas.

April Board Meeting Summary

President Scott Findlay called the April 13, 2019 meeting to order at 1:10 pm at the PCAS curation facility (the two containers), at 3001 W. Harvard, Santa Ana. Directors present: Bob Brace, Jane Gothold (by speaker phone), Hank Koerper, and Brian Steffensen. PCAS members present: Rene Brace and Gail Cochlin.

The March 2019 minutes were approved with corrections. The March Treasurer’s report and expenditures were approved.

All Board members and Committee chairs continue to be encouraged to find backups/assistants for their positions. Rene Brace will contact Tony Sawyer about the possible transfer of the CA-ORA-1031 (Santa Ana Transit Terminal) collection to OCTD. There has been no action on the transfer of Tad Tadlock’s CA-MNO-611 to an appropriate facility.

The CA-ORA-131 boxes on loan have been returned. The return of 11 boxes of CA-ORA-193 material loaned to Biola University is expected within a month. PCAS will participate in the Heritage Museum of Orange County outreach on July 14. The Board approved the purchase of two pop-up awnings for use at curation and at outreach events. The PCAS Annual Picnic will be July 11.

Joe Hodulik raised $142 in April for the Scholarship fund! Details about the May field trip are not yet available. Brian Steffensen has speakers arranged through September and is contacting potential speakers to fill the rest of the year. A double issue of the PCAS Quarterly, Yuman Archaeology and Anthropology, is at the printer.

The meeting was adjourned at 2 pm.
CRACKER JACK PRIZES

Henry C. Koerper

In 1893, on the occasion of Chicago’s Columbian Exposition, hundreds of thousands of new customers were introduced to the Cracker Jack popcorn, peanuts and molasses confection. A second notable increase in the product’s popularity occurred in 1908, following publication of a familiar song, *Take Me Out to the Ballgame*. Another uptick in demand for the candied treat followed in 1912 when the Cracker Jack company began placement of a premium in each box.

Over the decades, these prizes included tin, lead, and plastic charms, rub-on tattoos, animated pictures, spinning tops (Figure 1), tiny books, whistles (Figure 2), pins, disguise items (e.g., mustaches and false teeth), paper dolls, presidential coins, movie star cards, bookmarks, little porcelain dolls, metal rings, et cetera (see Piña 1995). Among the most sought after inserts were baseball cards featuring National, American, and Federal League athletes (Figure 3). Any outstanding or popular player, whether ever pictured or not, was said to be a “Cracker Jack player.”

As a youngster, I was delighted to find a prize in every container. Among my neighborhood and playground peers, it was nearly gospel that one insert was a genuine diamond ring, a persistent hope despite a few skeptics scoffing at any such prospect.

*(Continued on p. 5).*
I continue to seek out Cracker Jack novelties, but not from contemporary boxes whose prizes are worse than cheesy. Rather, my searches take me to antique stores, swap meets, and similar venues. Attendance at a recent Long Beach collectibles show yielded several Cracker Jack pin-back buttons, promotional giveaways, I believe, rather than prizes (Figure 4). The artistic style recalls certain pre-twentieth and early twentieth century advertising art. The subject matter, attractive young women, seems intended for males, adolescent boys to senior citizens. The type is not cataloged in Piña’s book, suggesting rarity.

May Speaker  (continued from p. 1)

of California’s agricultural workforce was Chinese. Anaheim’s “China Town” is depicted on 1907 and 1911 Sanborn maps near what was the center of the original colony at Los Angeles and Center Streets. In 1924, this small community was demolished, ostensibly for health concerns, and the last building torn down in 1940. This presentation describes a few artifacts that were found when this historic area was recently graded for development.

Mr. Strudwick was born and raised in southern California. He attended California State University, Long Beach, where he obtained both his bachelor and master’s degrees in anthropology, specializing in archaeology. During a professional archaeological career spanning four decades, Mr. Strudwick has conducted and managed all phases of archaeological and historic projects, including survey and excavation, laboratory analysis, research, and report writing in more than 20 California counties and on three of California’s Channel Islands. Mr. Strudwick was the field director and primary report author for the first cultural resource management project ever awarded for San Clemente Island. He has also worked as Native American coordinator for large multiyear projects and has numerous professional publications. For the past 25 years, Mr. Strudwick has been employed as a professional archaeologist at LSA in Irvine.

Figure 4. Diameters = 31 mm.

References Cited
Piña, Ravi

House located on what is now Lincoln Avenue was demolished in 1940. The house was the last building from Anaheim’s Chinatown. (Photo: Anaheim Public Library, Heritage Center).
DIG THIS ...

Lectures

The Navajo Hero Twins: Fighting Monsters Then and Now, by John Torres, a lecture in collaboration with Mt. San Jacinto College. Western Science Center, Hemet, May 2, 7 pm. Fee: $8; students $5; members free. Information: www.westernsciencecenter.org.


Identifying the Role of Ceramics in Marking Class Distinctions in the Nazca Area of Peru during the Period of ~AD 250–450, by Alicia Gorman, a lecture of the AIA, Orange County Chapter. DeNault Auditorium in Grimm Hall, Concordia University, 530 Concordia West, Irvine, May 19, 2 pm. Fee: $5; members free. Information: www.aia-oc.org.

Classes, Meetings, and Events

Cotsen Institute of Archaeology Open House will be held May 18, 12:30–4 pm, with public lecture (1 pm), open laboratories and archives (2–4 pm). Fowler Building, A level, UCLA. Free (parking fee). Information: www.ioa.ucla.edu.

Malki Kévêt Celebration, the annual fiesta, a daylong celebration will honor Native American veterans. Food, entertainment (Cahuilla Bird Singers), and demonstrations will be held at the Malki Museum, May 26. Information: 951–849–7289 or www.malkimuseum.org.

Editor’s Note: Please confirm time and place of listing prior to the event. Submit items for Dig This to newsletter@pcas.org.

PCAS FIELD TRIPS

By Steve Dwyer

May Field Trip

When: May 24–27, 2019
Where: Eastern Mojave Desert

The May PCAS field trip will be to the eastern Mojave Desert over the Memorial Day weekend, May 24–27. PCAS members plan to dry camp and visit nearby rock art and habitation sites. Members will need to be prepared to hike over rough terrain (but no real elevation change on this trip). Be aware that all participants are required to sign a code of ethics and waiver of liability. For information or to sign up for this trip, contact fieldtrips@pcas.org, Scott Findlay (714-342-2534) or Stephen Dwyer (714-969-1911).

April Field Trip

The April PCAS field trip returned to the Colorado Desert. Following advice from the Anza Borrego Foundation store, we visited Hellhole Canyon for a great array of wildflowers. Saturday we explored rock art and trails east of the park. An attempt to visit fish traps near the shore of the Salton Sea was thwarted by sand dunes that had migrated over the last ten years to completely block the road into the area. However, the dune area itself proved interesting to explore.
PCAS CODE OF ETHICS

The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS) is a nonprofit group of professional and avocational people dedicated to proper management of our cultural resources, public education, and the protection and preservation of archaeological materials and collections.

The following principles have been adopted by the PCAS:

1. Professional methods and forms will be used on all archaeological field surveys, excavations, and laboratory sessions.
2. A complete record of field and laboratory work will be filed with the PCAS Curator and stored at a facility approved by the Society’s Board of Directors.
3. No archaeological materials will be removed without proper permits, landowner permission, and a field research design.
4. Unless otherwise legally stipulated before activity commences, all materials collected will be deposited for further research with the Curator at a facility approved by the Society's Board of Directors.
5. All generated reports will be the property of the Society and distributed as deemed appropriate.
6. All Society field activities will be performed only under the direction of a qualified field archaeologist (Principal Investigator) and the supervision of field or site directors.
7. The above principles will be observed on both Society approved projects and projects performed under the direction of an authorized institution or organization.
8. The Society and its members will strive to educate the public of the importance and proper management of our non–renewable cultural resources and to discourage the collection and commercial exploitation of archaeological materials.
9. PCAS members shall not benefit from the acquisition, purchase, sale, or trade of archaeological artifacts, materials, or specimens.
10. All members shall adhere to City, County, State, and Federal antiquities laws.

PCAS SPEAKER CALENDAR

June 13, 2019
Barbara Tejada
Coming Home to Siutkanga: A Journey of Research and Repatriation of the Lost Village of Encino

No lecture meetings in July and August.

September 12, 2019
Richard Carrico

October 10, 2019
Natalie Brodie
Ashes from Ashes: Archaeologists and Forensic Dogs Recovering Lost Human Remains

Come to the May 9 meeting!
2019 PCAS BOARD MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE CONTACTS

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