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The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Archaeological Report: Truman Meadows, 1964
Lugo N.F. (Nevada)

FF 32

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

S.O. Camp

2320

THE TRUMAN MEADOW ARCHEOLOGY SITE

Inyo National Forest
Mono Lake District



Jack L. Reveal

March 31, 1964

6200-7

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-73800-2

TRUMAN MEADOWS
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - Forest Service
 LeeVining, California

Memorandum

2320

TO : Forest Supervisor

DATE: April 7, 1964

FROM : Jack L. Reveal, District Ranger

SUBJECT: Near Natural Areas (Truman Meadow Archeological Site)

Attached is a brief report on the Truman Meadows Archeological Site. This site, and the one at Pizona, are the two most important archeological areas yet known on the Mono Lake District.

As time permits, I hope to accomplish the following: (1) finish a simple report on Pizona; (2) inventory the numerous small sites on and adjacent to the Mono Lake District; (3) make this information available to the professional people and encourage archeological surveys.

This is the labor of love and will involve just my personal time for the most part. Someone has to do it. Each and every one of the many sites, however insignificant, is a part of American pre-history that must be preserved, or at least not destroyed until the data it contains can be recorded.

Jack

INYO N.F.

APR 8 1964

UP

Radel

Clark

Fauchler

Charlton

Vernon

Rockwell

Gschaver

Graham

Schaeffer

Cahill

Beady

Wieck

Elder

Personnel

Resource

Purchasing

Voucher

Accounting

Payroll

Steno

File

Warehouse

DR's Copy

Copies Rec'd

P.S:

I am sending a copy of this to

(1) Miss Dee Simpson of Southwest Museum

(2) U. of C. Archeological Survey Research Center, Berkeley for information pertaining to petroglyphs.

Rocky:

As Joe notes, there is good background info here. Believe we should refer to it (when appropriate) in Area Plans. I fear that for now it must simply occupy its place in the files!!

THE TRUMAN MEADOW ARCHEOLOGY SITE

Location and Description

The Truman Meadows Site is located in the Inyo National Forest about 10 miles north of Benton Station and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of State Highway 6, in the south west corner of Mineral County, Nevada. The site is a large workshop-living-hunting-harvesting area and was probably in use up to recent times.

A fortunate set of natural circumstances made the site attractive to the Indian:

- (1) It straddles a big game migration route between summer and winter ranges, and is immediately above a primary wintering area for such game.
- (2) Rim-rock topography along the game routes provides excellent hunting stands and ambush sites.
- (3) The deeper soils support fine stands of Pinyon Pine. Nearby, sage-covered volcanic slopes and benches yield a variety of food and medicinal plants, rodents and other food animals. Meadows, in primitive times at least, contained additional food supplies and possibly willow and rushes for basketry.
- (4) There are several good springs close by.
- (5) On-site basalt flows contain cobbles of high quality obsidian for weapon points and implements.
- (6) The exposure is south and westerly hence is relatively warm; there is protection from the prevailing south west and cold north winds by ridges.

The site's topographical features and archeological components are shown on Map 2. The latter consists of the following:

- (1) A big game run in the rock-walled shallow gorge between the upper and lower Meadows. The run is augmented with rock fences and blinds. (A-Map 2)
- (2) A secondary or by-pass game trail and ambush chance. (B-Map 2)
- (3) Two small and one large group of petroglyphs. (C, D and E-- Map 2)
- (4) Obsidian source deposits as cobble weathered out of surface basalt. (Map 2)
- (5) Workshops for preparation of obsidian points and implements. (Map 2)
- (6) Camp areas. These can be delineated in only a general way and are often mixed with small flaking shops. (Map 2)

Big Game Blinds and Ambushes

Upper and Lower Truman Meadows are connected by a basalt-rimmed channel, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long and 300 feet wide, through which a game trail passes. (Map 2)

About mid-way through the channel, two low rock walls have been built at the base of slope, parallel to the draw. (A - Map 2) Each wall is about 50 feet long, 3 to 4 feet high, 2 to 3 feet wide. (Photos 1 and 2) One is about 50 feet downstream from the other. Some 50 feet further on are two short blinds made by filling gaps between fallen boulders with smaller rocks. (Photo 3)

The rock walls and one-man blinds are located so as to provide ambush cover for hunters. Possibly the walls were supplemented by brush or pinyon-log wings.

From Lower Truman Meadow, Truman Creek plunges through a rock-rimmed canyon south and west a couple of miles to a broad alluvial fan in the heart of a big game winter range. The canyon is one of the game routes between the winter range and the spring-fall browse areas on the Truman plateau. A few hundred feet downstream from Lower Truman Meadow, the east rim of the canyon is broken by a defile through which a well-worn trail passes. (B - Map 2) A large boulder along this trail contains several petroglyphs. No hunting blinds were found here but their absence might be explained in several ways: there is a number of natural blinds; there is a scarcity of small rock for building purposes; blinds may have been built of brush which has long-since disappeared.

The terrain at Lower Truman Meadows suggests the possibility that game animals could be flushed either through the main run past the rock walls "A" or over the by-pass game trail "B".

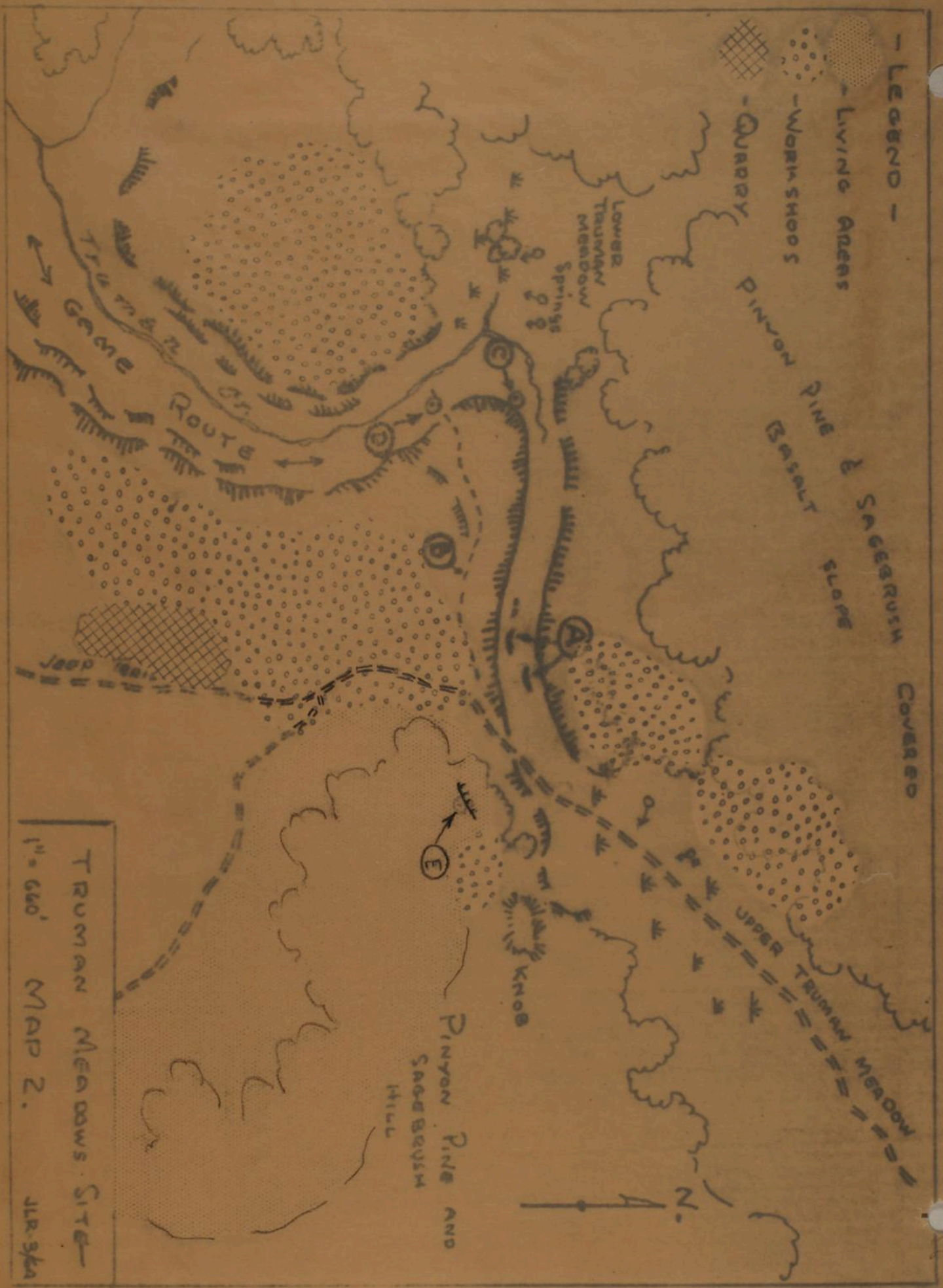
Petroglyphs

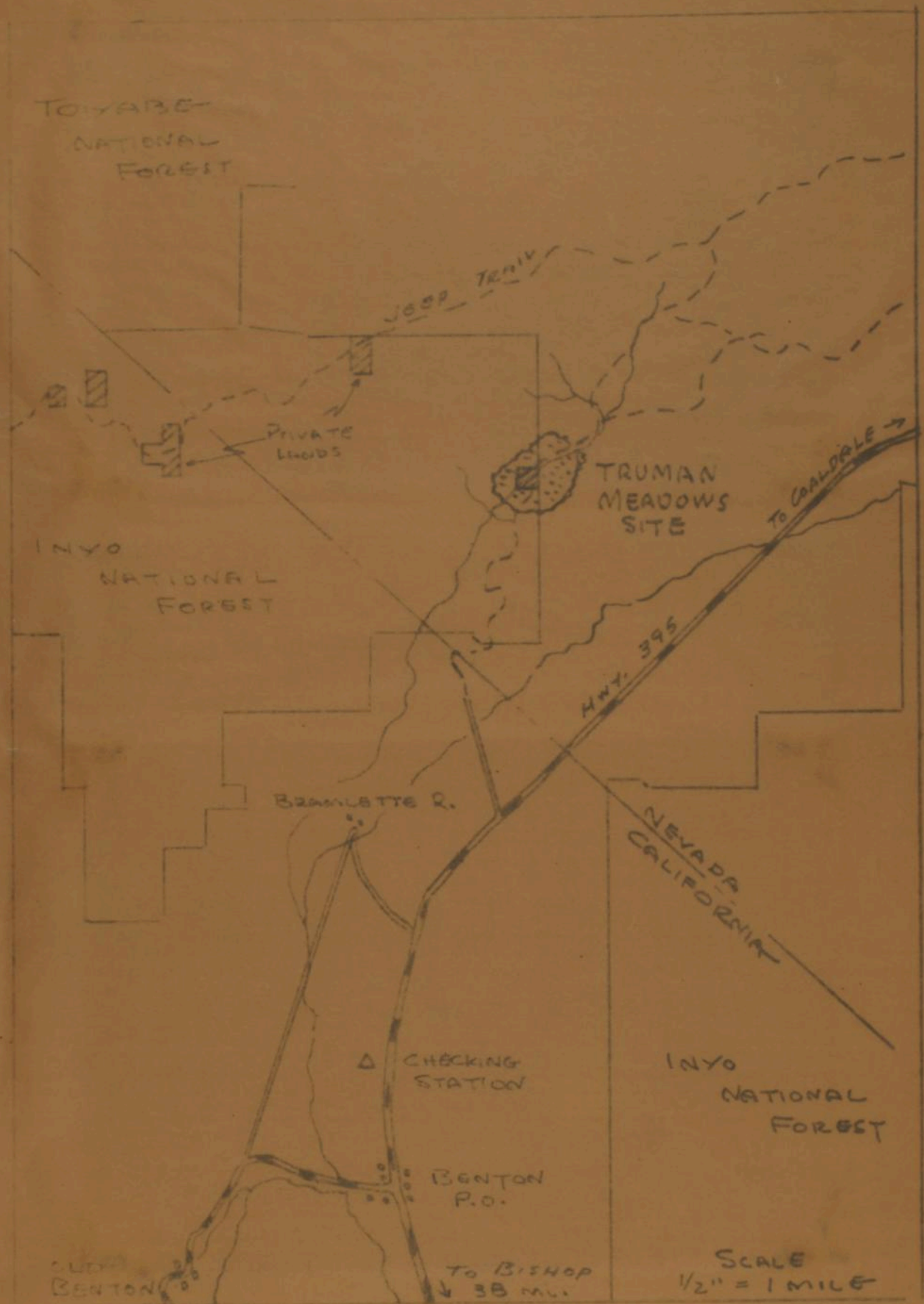
In Lower Truman Meadows at the mouth of the game run, the easterly cliff-base is decorated with about six petroglyphs. (C - Map 2; Photo 4) These have been pecked lightly into rhyolite which underlies the basalt of the plateau. Portions of two designs have been lost due to exfoliation of the cortex. (Figure 1) Two design elements* can be recognized:

#2 - Concentric circles

#14 - Curvilinear meander

*Design element terms are those employed by Robert F. Heizer and Martin A. Baumhoff in Prehistoric Rock Art of Nevada and Eastern California, University of California Press, 1962, page 73.





JL2. 3/5/64

MAP 1

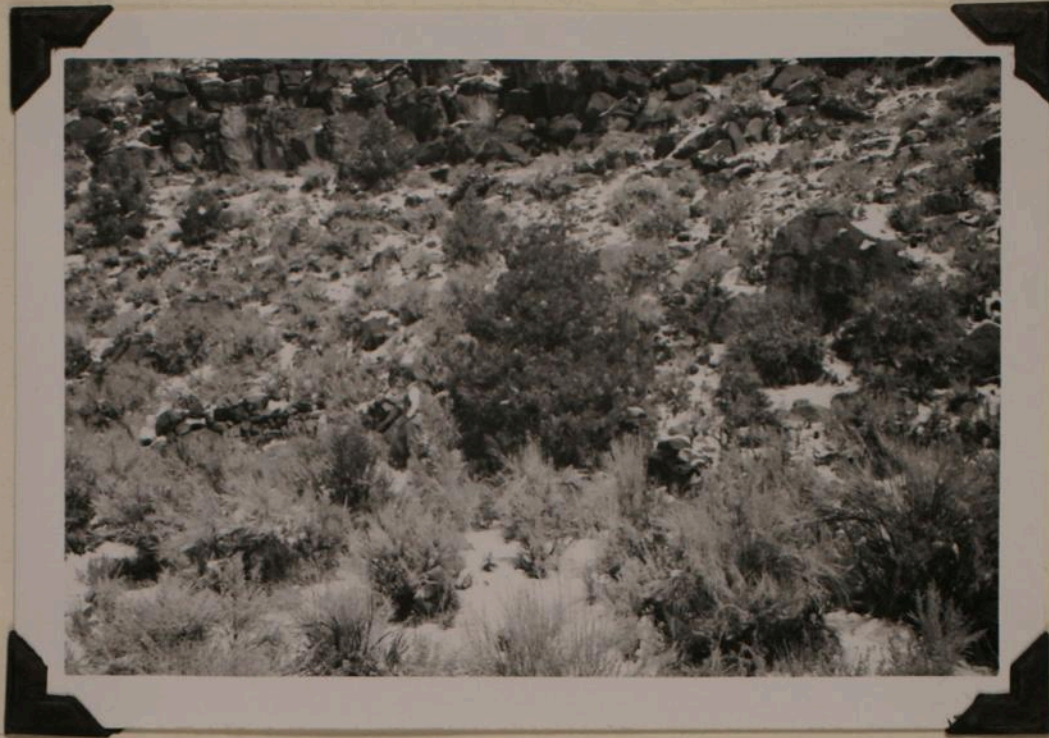


Photo 1 - Rock wall on the north side of Truman game trail. Sagebrush and Pinyon tree almost obscures wall. Rimrock at top of photo.



Photo 2 - Close-up of wall shown in Photo 1.

*in photos: Cavil Maze ex Stansslaus,
hujo N.F., near Toronto N.F. New Mexico*

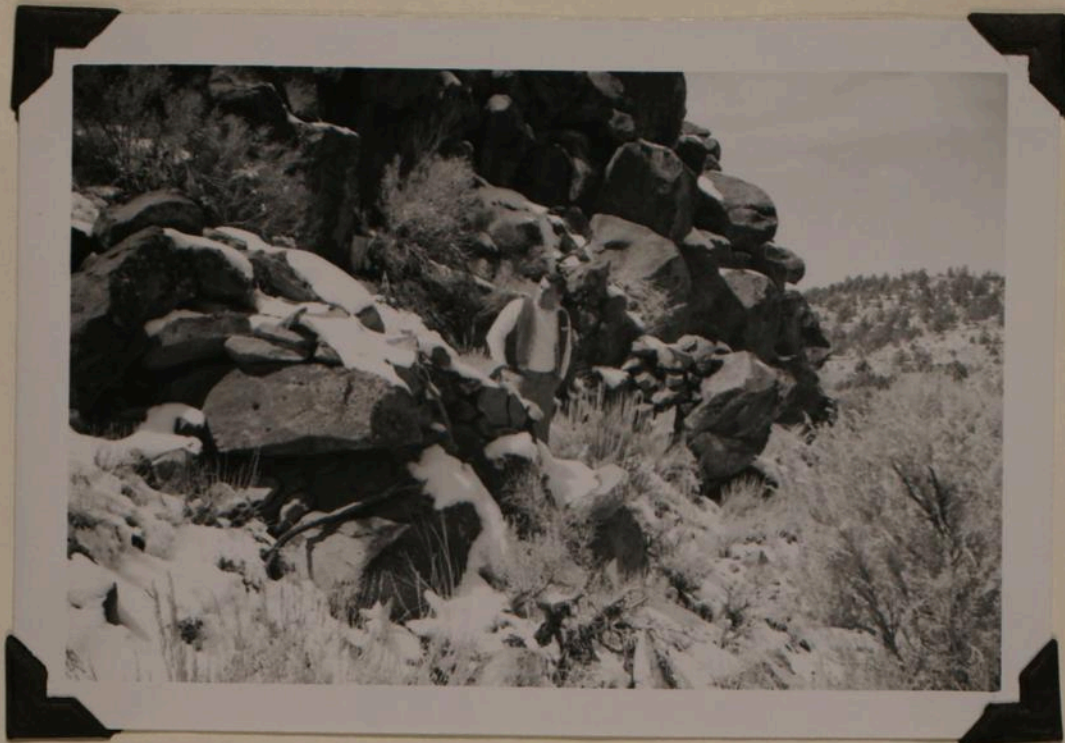


Photo 3 - Blinds laid-up between fallen boulders on south wall of the Truman Run. One blind is just left of the man; the other is to the right against the large boulder.

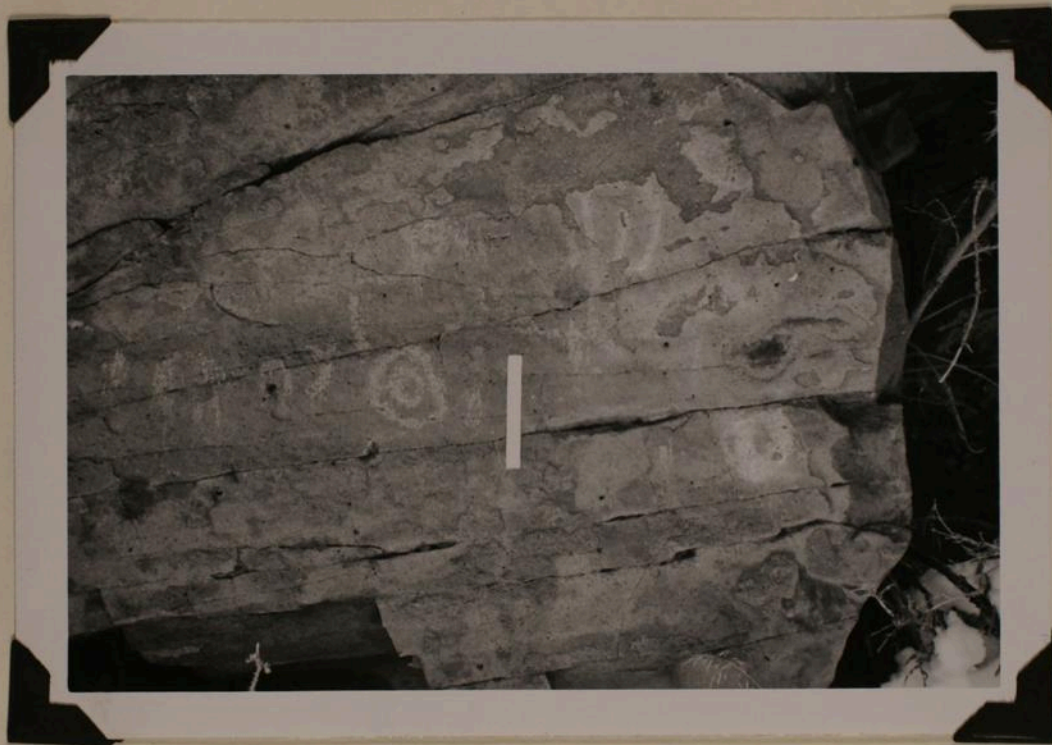
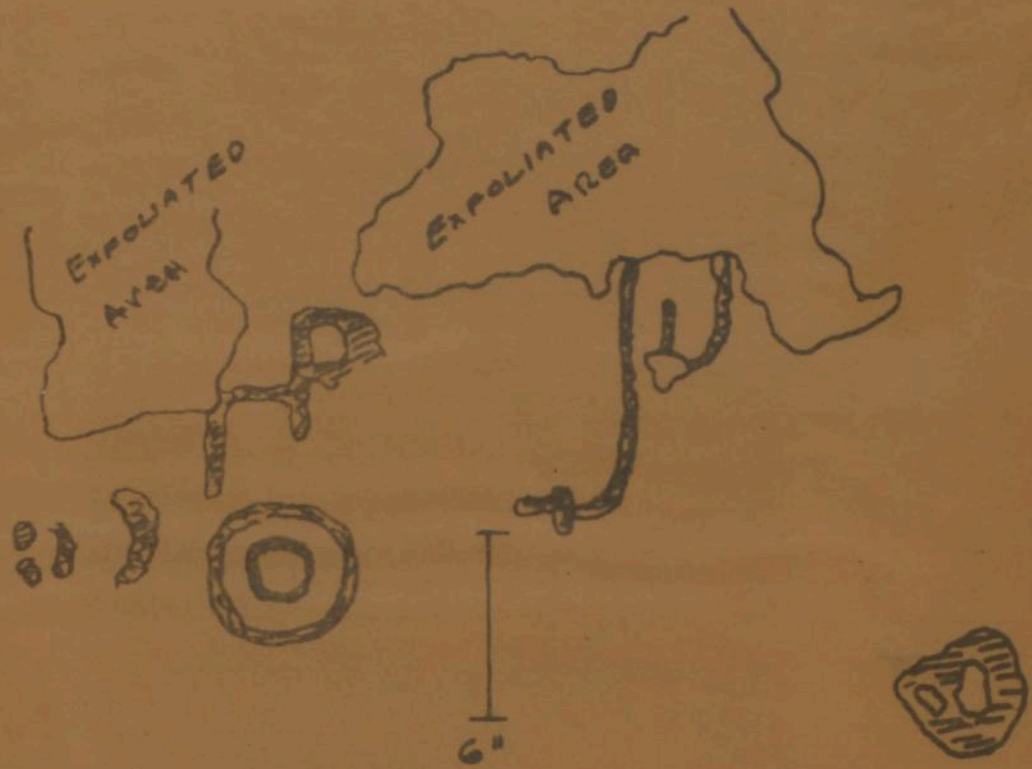


Photo 4 - Petroglyphs at west end of Truman Run.



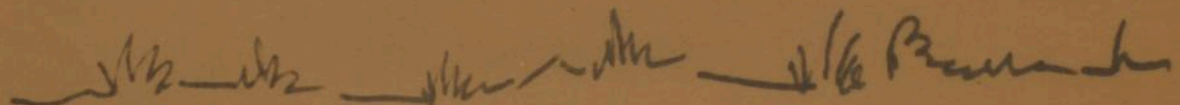

 SKETCH OF DESIGN
 ELEMENTS OF WEST END OF
 TRUMAN RUN.

FIG. 1.

A second small group of petroglyphs are found on the south side of an angular rhyolite boulder along the game trail. (D - Map 2, and Photo No.5) Certain design elements have a much "fresher" appearance than any others on this boulder or elsewhere in the Truman Site. These fresh-appearing elements are:

- #2 - Concentric circles
- #33 - Rake
- #25 - Bird tracks
- #26 - Parallel straight lines
 - Single straight line

The faint elements appear to be:

- #14 - Rectilinear meander ?
- #7 - Tailed circles

The rake, bird tracks and straight lines seem scratched rather than pecked. Someone may have brightened-up these elements in recent years.

On the ridge about 600 feet east of the jeep road, and overlooking Upper Truman Meadow, is a third group of petroglyphs. (E - Map 2) These appear on rhyolite "bedrock" and boulders over an area some 200 feet long and 50 feet wide. Of the hundred or so separate glyphs, most are pecked abstract curves and lines, and most are on the southerly rock faces. There are a few scratched cross-hatches.

Seventeen design elements are represented:

- #1 - Circle
- #3 - Bisected circle
- #7 - Tailed circle
- #8 - Circle and dot
- #9 - Circle cluster
- #10 - Connected circle
- #12 - Sun Disk (?)
- #14 - Curvilinear meander

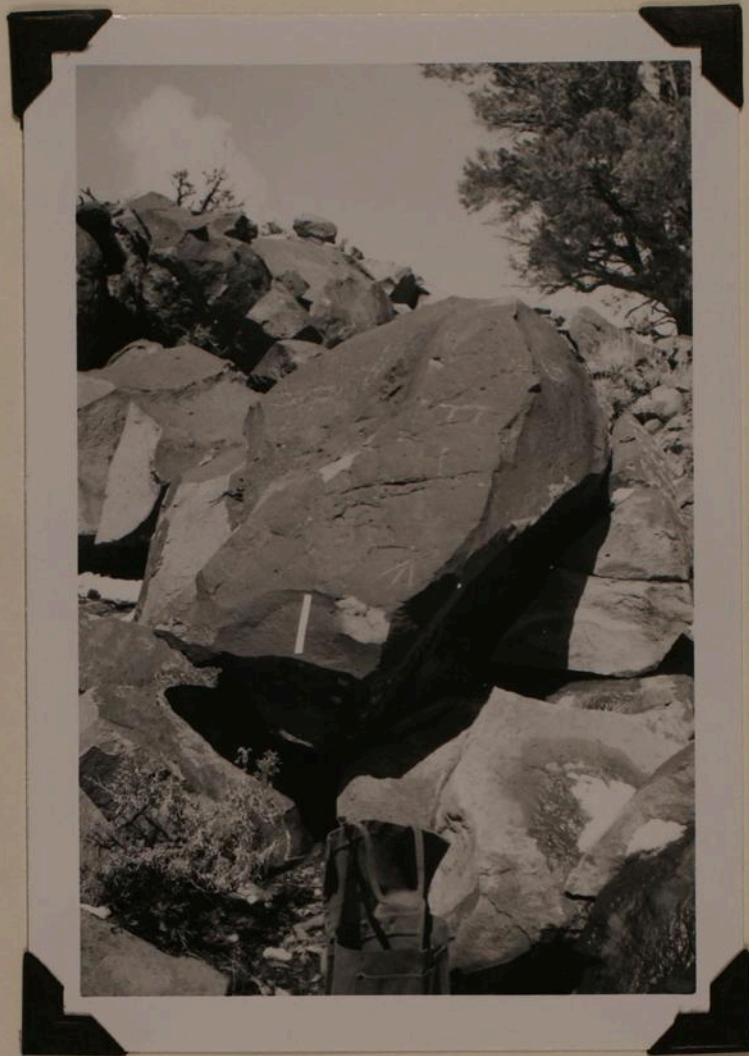


Photo 5 - Petroglyphs on boulder along the by-pass game trail. Index tape is 6" long.

- #19 - Wavy lines
- #20 - Deer hoof
- #22 - Rectilinear grid
- #26 - Parallel straight lines
- #29 - Zigzag lines
- #31 - Ladder 1-pole (Lizard?)
- #33 - Rake
- #35 - Rectilinear meander
- #38 - Cross-hatching
- #45 - Snake

There is no apparent differences in age of the designs, but antiquity is suggested by the fact that the rock has fractured and exfoliated rather extensively since the designs were implaced. Possibly the rhyolite weathers rapidly on the south faces. On the opposite side, there is no extreme weathering of the rock. The few petroglyphs on this protected side are very faint and covered with lichens. Excavation might expose designs below the present ground surface on the north and west sides.

Photos #6 through #19 show the most of the design elements of this group.

The location of the three groups of petroglyphs support Heizer and Baumhoff's conclusion that petroglyphs are related to hunting*.

Obsidian Quarries

A shallow basalt flow, dissected by Truman Creek and side channels, contains cobbles of obsidian ranging in size from 2 inches to 12 inches or more in diameter. The material is usually banded and beautifully translucent or nearly clear. According to Ron Kistler of the U.S. Geological Survey, obsidian cobbles trapped in a basalt flow, absorb molecular water which results in an opalescent, banded glass that flakes clean and sharp.

A quarry site is shown on Map 2. Others are found north and south of this site. These are simply places where obsidian cobbles, freed by weathering or accumulated in alluvium, can be picked up in quantity. The large amount of broken material amongst the natural cobble would indicate that some of the factory process began there.

*Op. cit., p. 219 - 225.

Workshops

Workshop areas are conspicuous by reason of the large quantity of obsidian flakes, chips, cores and broken obsidian cobbles. (Map 2) Among the workshop material, percussion flaked bifacial objects have been found as well as some unifaced flake scrapers with a pressure flaked edge. Some material has the appearance of being partial completed. Most of the workshop debris is the result of percussion flaking techniques, but here and there are small accumulations of pressure chips. There are occasional flakes of jasper and chert imported from elsewhere.

Living Areas

The eastern side of the Truman Meadows Site is a shallow bowl, some 50 acres in size. It slopes gently to the south and is covered with groves of pinyon pine interspersed with low sagebrush. The soil is sandy, in places very thin, exposing the basalt mantle. Apparently this place was the main living area of the early hunters, as indicated by the presence of milling and rubbing stones, scrapers and other kinds of domestic artifacts found there in number. (Map 2)

Relationship of Truman Meadows to Other Archeological Sites

Truman Meadows is the largest of a string of sites all of which seem related to big game wintering areas or to the migration route of big game animals. From Montgomery Pass south to Benton are numerous camping places, workshops and pine-nutting "house-rings". Westerly from this north-south line of occupation, a string of sites extend along the migration route toward the summer range in the Sierra foothills. The chain ends abruptly, however, upon reaching the Jeffrey pine forests in the south-east corner of the Mono Lake Basin. No archeological sites have been discovered between McGee Meadows and Rush Creek, a distance of 2½ air line miles.

Artifact Collections and Archeological Site surveys

Since the advent of the Jeep, amateur ^{sur} collectors have removed most of the easily-found surface artifacts from Truman Meadows. Fortunately, some of this material is in the hands of serious collectors and is available for study. At the two Point Typology sessions sponsored by the Eastern Sierra Museum, the largest individual collections came from Truman Meadows and vicinity.

In 1962, the Eastern Sierra Museum conducted a week-long survey of the Truman Meadows locality. Ruth DeEtte Simpson of the Southwest Museum directed the activities which have been summarized in a report filed with the Forest Service. The survey only scratched the surface, literally and actually.

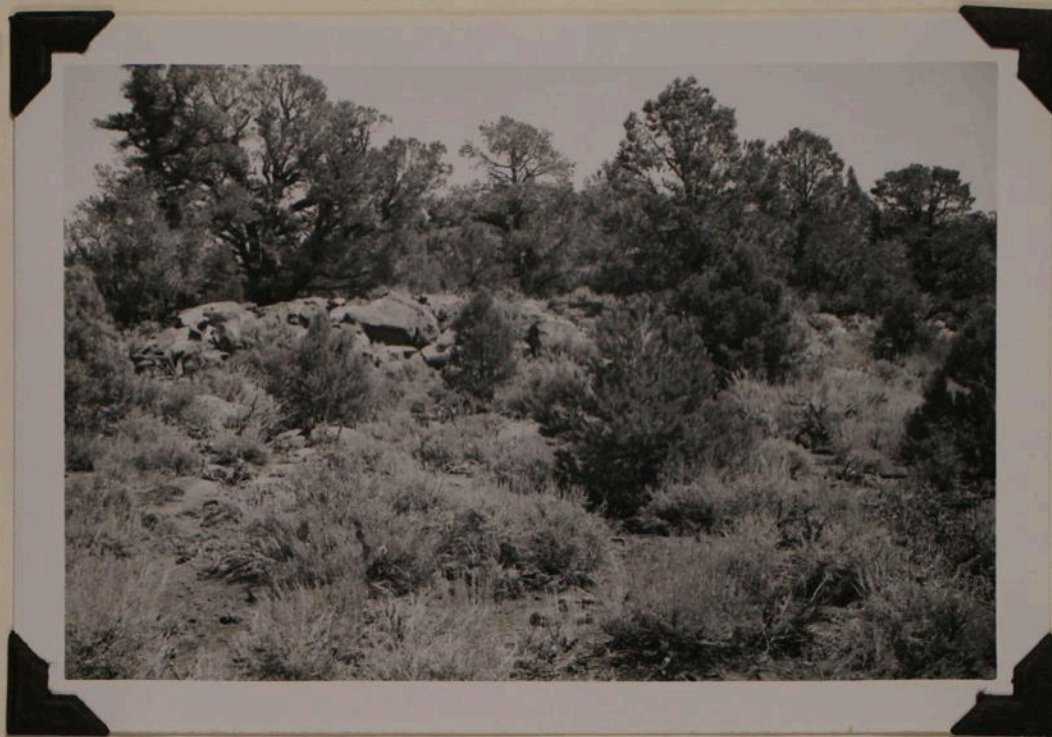


Photo 6
Eastern end of "E" looking northwest.



Photo 7

White index tape:
6" x 3/4"

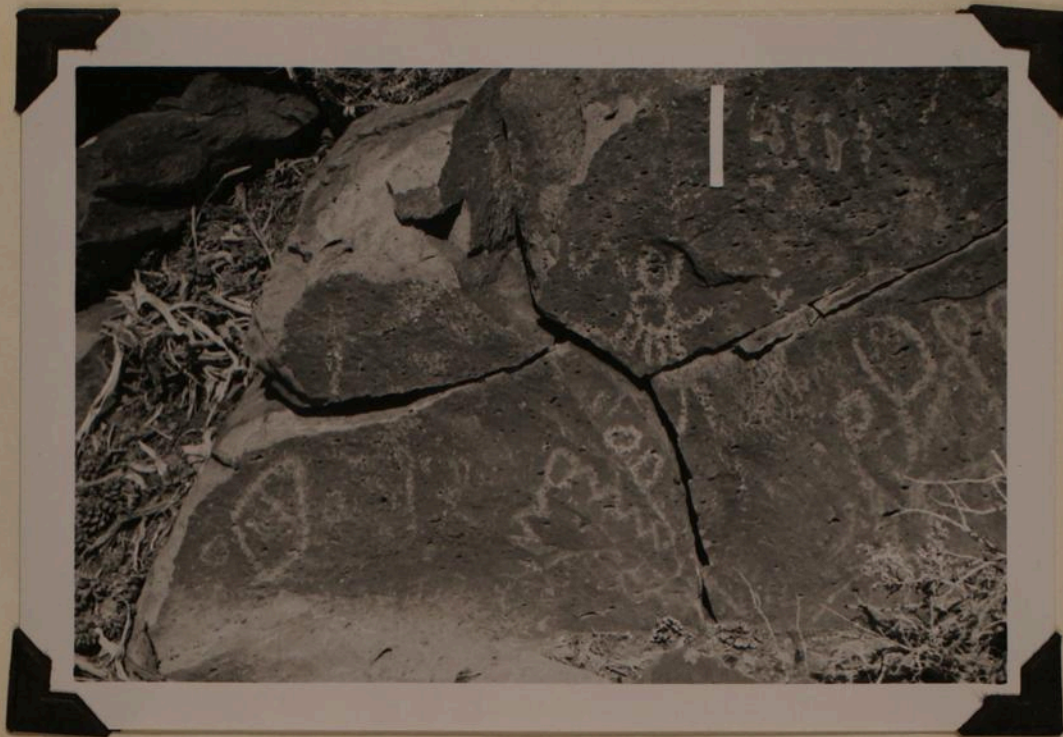


Photo 8

Close-up of the right
side of photo 7.

Photo 9

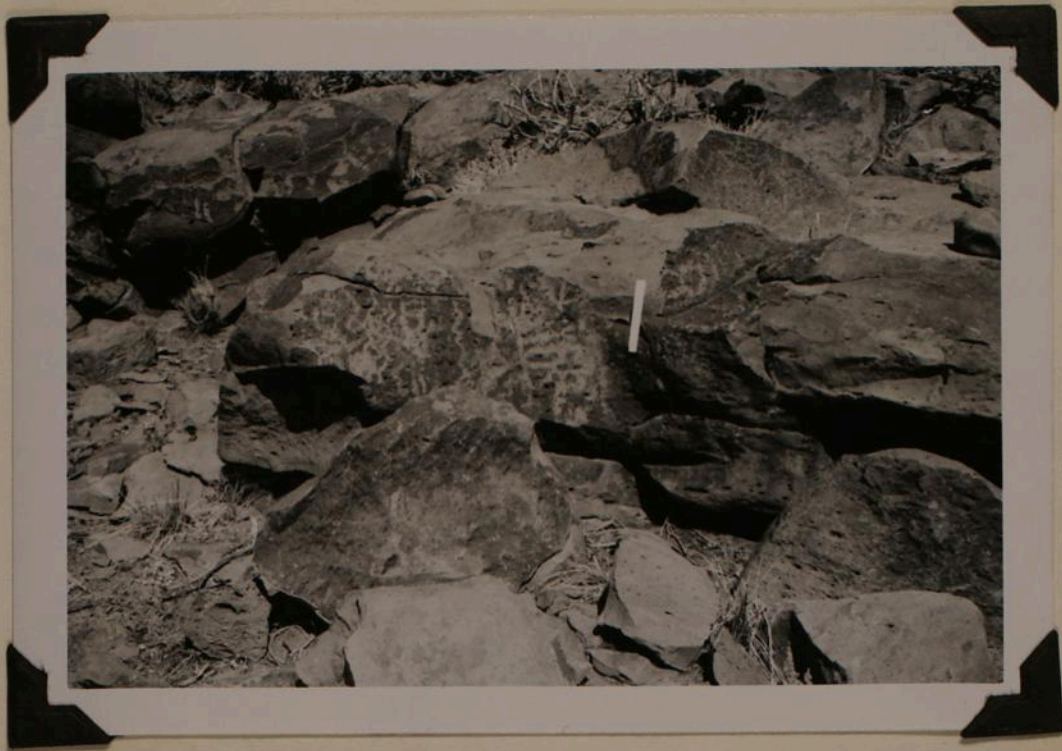


Photo 10

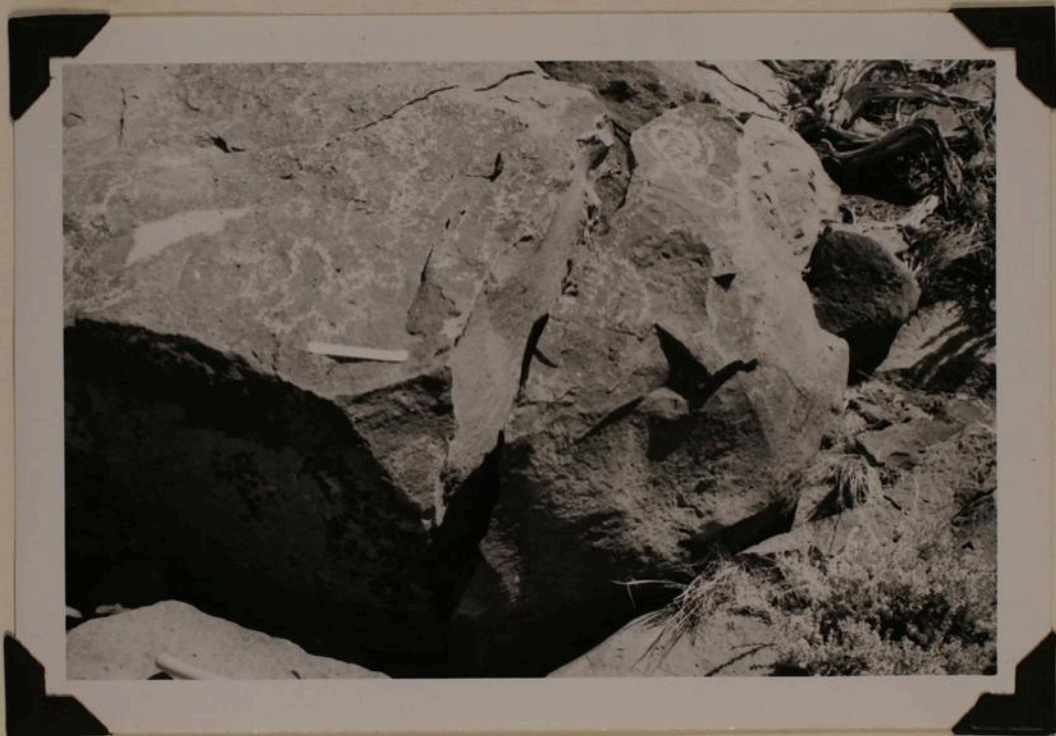


Photo 11



Photo 12

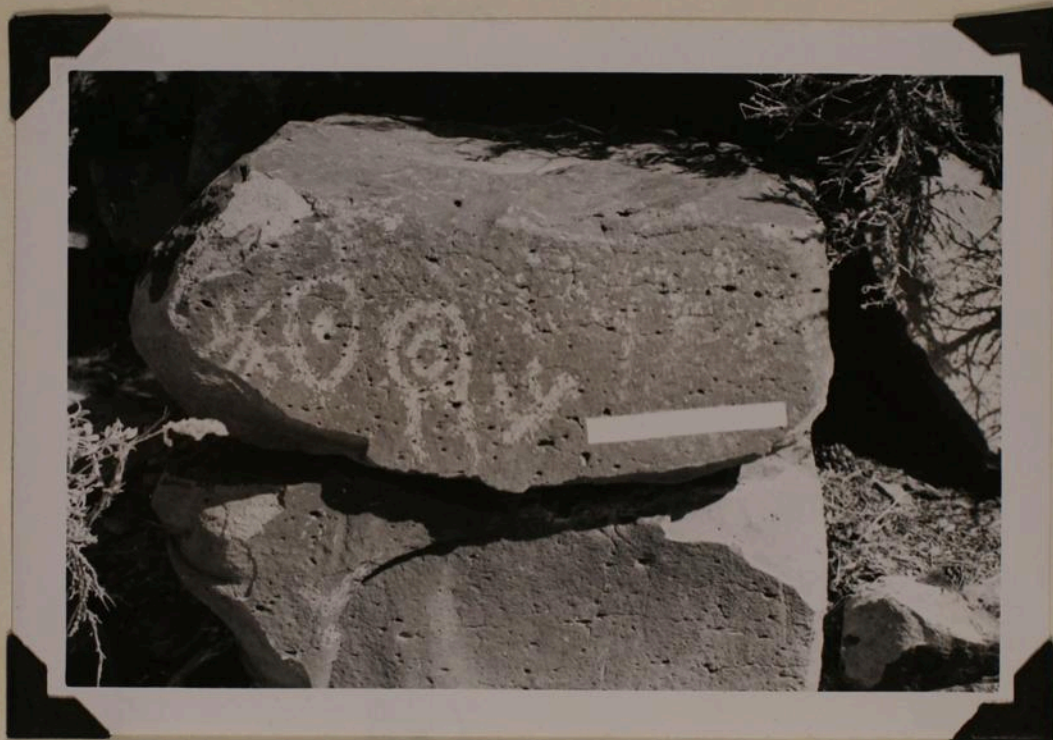


Photo 13



Photo 14

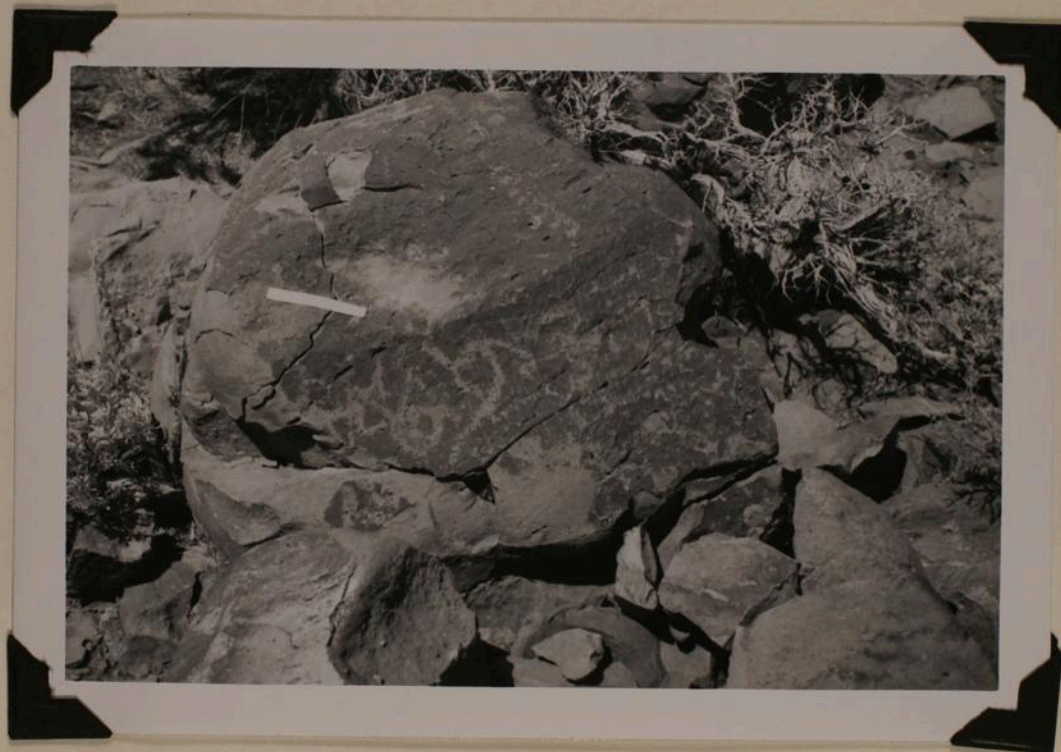


Photo 15

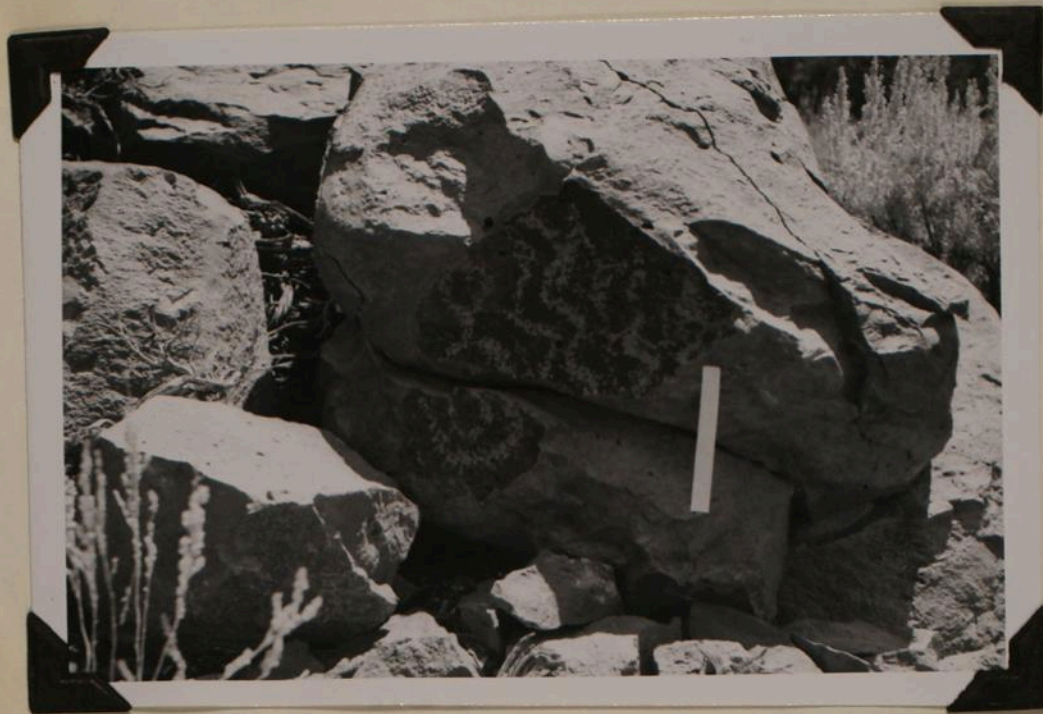


Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19

Conclusions and Recommendations

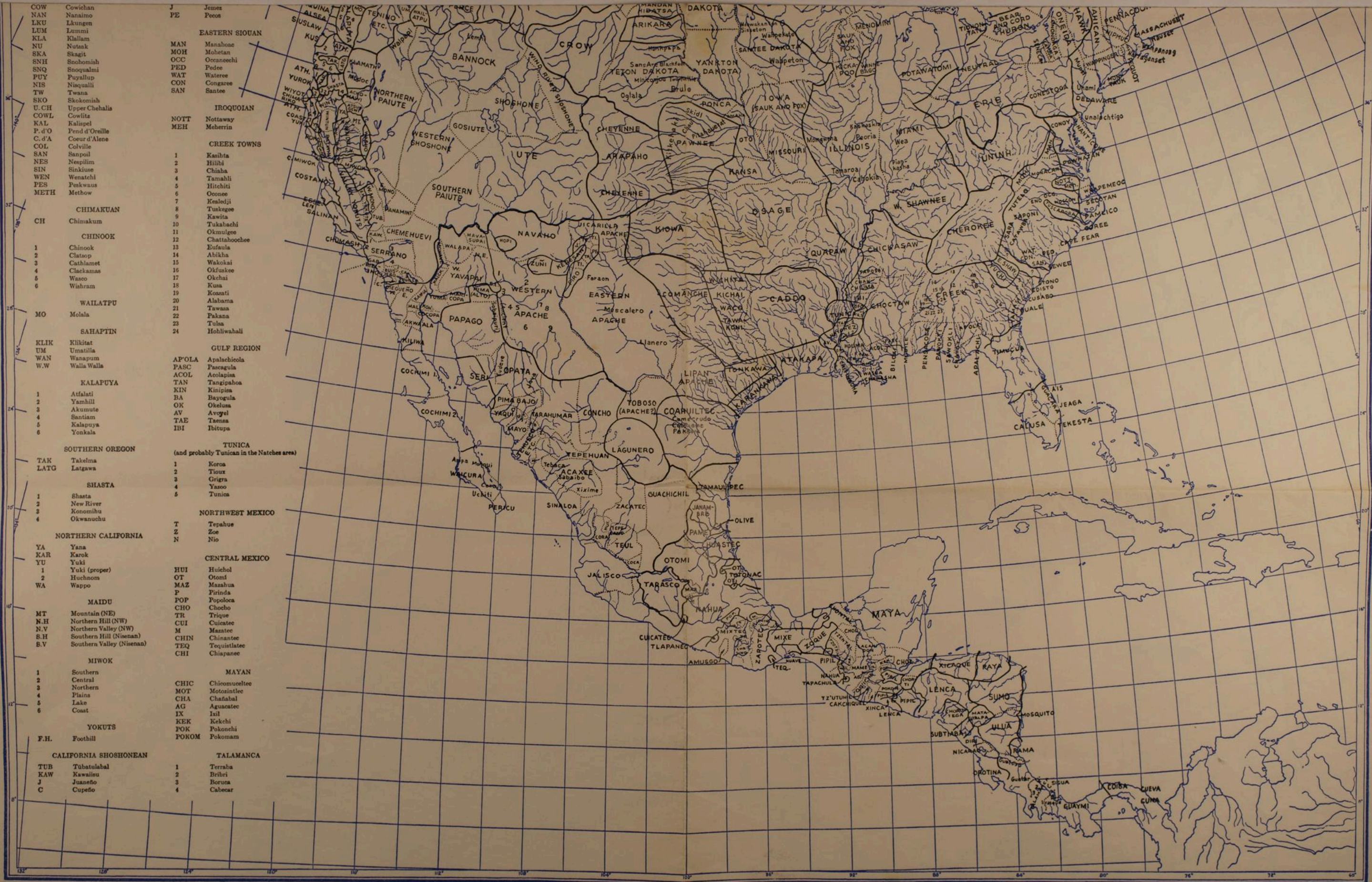
The Truman Meadow Site is an important component in the archeology of the upper Owens Valley trough. It is unique in that it contains within itself the most of the things necessary to primitive man: game, plant foods, water, shelter, protection from the elements, fuel, fiber plants, obsidian for weapons and implements. The site is enhanced by the petroglyphs and a rich assortment of flaked artifacts.

This site and others which form the complex, needs protection under the Antiquity Act. In addition, all National Forest sites should be located, inventoried and incorporated into the District Multiple Use directives. In due time, archeological studies should be made of each site.



ABBREVIATIONS USED

ATHABASCAN		Serrano	
NEKW-K	Nekwichojik-Kutehin (Mack.)	1	Kitanemuk
TSE	Testaut (B.C.)	2	Alliklik
NIC	Nicola (B.C.)	3	Mohineyam
W. A	Wash. Athab. tribe ("Owlapah")	4	Serrano
TL	Tlatakanai (NW Oreg.)		
Southwest Oregon		Cokuilla	
1	(Upper) Umpqua	1	Pass
2	(Upper) Coquille	2	Mountain
3	Chasta Costa	3	Desert
4	Tututni		
5	Taltah-tune		
6	Dakube-tune		
7	Wahstena-tin		
8	Chetco		
Northwest California		YUMAN	
1	Tolowa	W	Western Diegueño ("N")
2	Hupa-Chilula-Whilkut	E	Eastern Diegueño ("S")
3	Nongatl	HALCH	Halchidhoma
4	Wailaki-Laasik	KOH	Kohuana
5	Mattole	HAL	Halyikwamai
6	Sinkyone		
7	Kato		
Western Apache		HOPI PUEBLO	
1	Tonto		First Mesa: Walpi, Sichumovi, (Hano-Tewa)
2	Coyotero		Second Mesa: Mishongnovi, Shumopovi, Shipaulovi
3	Pinal		Third Mesa: Oraibi, Hotavila
4	Arivaipa		
5	Pinaleno		
6	Chiricahua		
7	Magallon		
8	Gileño		
9	Mimbresño		
SALISH		KERES PUEBLO	
SESH	Seshelt		Acoma
PEN	Pentlatch		Laguna
SQUA	Squamish		Santa Ana
L. FR	Lower Fraser		Sia
			San Felipe
			Santo Domingo
			Cochiti
		TANOAN PUEBLO	
		TE	Tewa (Nambe, Tesuque, S. Ildefonso, S. Juan, S. Clara, Hano with Hopi)
		TI	Tiwa (Isleta, Sandia, Picuris, Taos)
		TA	Tano



COW	Cowichan	J	James
NAN	Nanaimo	PE	Pecos
LKU	Lkungen		
LUM	Lummi		
KL	Klallam		
NU	Nutack	MAN	Manahoe
SKA	Skaigt	MOH	Mohetan
SNH	Snohomiah	OCC	Oceaneechi
SNQ	Snoqualmi	PED	Pedee
FUY	Fuyallup	WAT	Waterree
NIS	Nisqually	CON	Congaree
TW	Twana	SAN	Santee
SKO	Skokomiah		
U. CH	Upper Chehalis		
COWL	Cowlitz	NOTT	Nottaway
KAL	Kalispel	MEH	Meherrin
P. d'O	Pend d'Oreille		
C. d'A	Coeur d'Alene		
COL	Colville		
SAN	Sanpoil		
NES	Nespelem		
SIN	Sinkiang		
WEN	Wenatchi		
PES	Peskwas		
METH	Methow		
	CHIMAKUAN		
CH	Chimakum		
	CHINOOK		
1	Chinook		
2	Clatsop		
3	Cathlamet		
4	Clackamas		
5	Wasco		
6	Wahram		
	WAILATPU		
MO	Molala		
	SAHAPTIN		
KLK	Klikitat		
UM	Umatilla		
WAN	Wanapum		
W.W	Walla Walla		
	KALAPUYA		
1	Atlatlati		
2	Yamhill		
3	Akumute		
4	Santiam		
5	Kalapuya		
6	Yonkala		
	SOUTHERN OREGON		
TAK	Takelma		
LATG	Latgawa		
	SHASTA		
1	Shasta		
2	New River		
3	Konomihu		
4	Okwanuchu		
	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA		
YA	Yana		
KAR	Karok		
YU	Yuki		
1	Yuki (proper)		
2	Huchnom		
WA	Wappo		
	MAIDU		
MT	Mountain (NE)		
N.H	Northern Hill (NW)		
N.V	Northern Valley (NW)		
S.H	Southern Hill (Nisena)		
S.V	Southern Valley (Nisena)		
	MIWOK		
1	Southern		
2	Central		
3	Northern		
4	Plains		
5	Lake		
6	Coast		
	YOKUTS		
F.H.	Foothill		
	CALIFORNIA SHOSHONEAN		
TUB	Tubatulabal	1	Terraba
KAW	Kawaisu	2	Bribri
J	Juaneño	3	Boruca
C	Cupeño	4	Cabecar

	IROQUOIAN		
	NOTTAWAY		
	MEHERRIN		
	CREEK TOWNS		
1	Kashita		
2	Hilbi		
3	Chiaba		
4	Tamahli		
5	Hitchiti		
6	Oconee		
7	Kealedji		
8	Tuskegee		
9	Kawita		
10	Tukabachi		
11	Oklmulgee		
12	Chattahoochee		
13	Eufaula		
14	Abikha		
15	Wakokai		
16	Okfuskee		
17	Okehai		
18	Kusa		
19	Kosati		
20	Alatama		
21	Tawasa		
22	Pakana		
23	Tulsa		
24	Hohliwahali		
	GULF REGION		
APOLA	Apalachicola		
PASC	Pascagula		
ACOL	Acolapisa		
TAN	Tangipahoa		
KIN	Kinipisa		
BA	Bayogula		
OK	Okelusa		
AV	Avoyel		
TAE	Taensa		
IBI	Ibitupa		
	TUNICA		
	(and probably Tunican in the Natchez area)		
1	Koroa		
2	Tioux		
3	Grigra		
4	Yazoo		
5	Tunica		
	NORTHWEST MEXICO		
T	Tepahue		
Z	Zoe		
N	Nio		
	CENTRAL MEXICO		
HUI	Huichol		
OT	Otomí		
MAZ	Mazahua		
P	Pirinda		
POP	Popoloca		
CHO	Chocho		
TR	Trique		
CUI	Cuicatec		
M	Matatec		
CHN	Chinantec		
TEQ	Tequistlatec		
CHI	Chiapanec		
	MAYAN		
CHIC	Chicomuceltec		
MOT	Motzintlec		
CHA	Chafabab		
AG	Aguncatec		
IX	Ixil		
KEK	Kekchi		
POK	Pokonchi		
POKOM	Pokomam		
	TALAMANCA		
1	Terraba		
2	Bribri		
3	Boruca		
4	Cabecar		

Kroeber: Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America. Copyright, 1939, by The Regents of the University of California. To accompany Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. and Ethn., Vol. 38.

Map 1a. Native Tribes of North America.

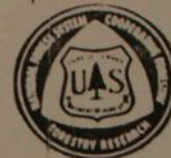
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

R-5

REPLY TO: 6140 Awards

January 11, 1971

SUBJECT: Outstanding Recognition of Antiquities Management
(Jack L. Reveal)



TO: Forest Supervisor, Cleveland

CLEVELAND NAT. FOREST

This subject is being directed to you per Mr. Miller's telephone conversation of January 8, 1971.

Since assuming his position as Regional Archaeologist, Mr. Miller has noted an extensive interest by Forest Service personnel in archaeological and historical remains. Unfortunately, much of the interest has not developed beyond a "collector-of relics" stage, but there are several names that repeatedly reference a more altruistic concern with the management of antiquities. By far the most referenced name is Jack Reveal, particularly in regard to his work on the Inyo.

We would therefore like to commend Mr. Reveal for having taken it upon himself to do extensive research into the legal and scientific aspects of antiquities management. Further, it should be noted that he has, on his own time and with his own funds, attended numerous local and regional meetings of professional and semi-professional archaeological organizations. Of course, to attend such meetings and maintain liaison with professional archaeologists may only satisfy a personal, non-Forest Service interest, but in Reveal's case the special knowledge acquired by these and other similar associations has been fed-back into our own management responsibilities. In fact, actions that can only be attributed to Reveal's continuing concern have been related to Mr. Miller by professional archaeologists on several occasions.

With the establishment of the archaeologist position at the Regional Office, we will be able to build a responsible program for the protection and interpretation of archaeological and historical values. We do not believe it premature to take a quick look back and offer commendation to at least one man (Jack L. Reveal) for laying major portions of the foundation.

We therefore recommend that Jack L. Reveal be considered for a Special Achievement Award.

Joseph V. Flynn
JOSEPH V. FLYNN, Chief
Division of Lands & Minerals

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Inyo National Forest
2957 Birch Street, Bishop, California 93514

REPLY TO: 6140 - Awards

March 8, 1971

SUBJECT: Special Achievement Award - Jack Reveal



TO: Forest Supervisor - Cleveland N.F.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

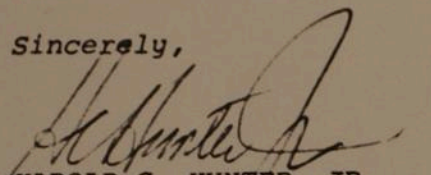
Dear Stan:

We believe that the three attached letters convey more adequately than anything we can say about Jack's work in archaeology.

The authors of two of the letters need no explanation. Rollin Enfield is a retired teacher who taught many years at Bishop High School. While a teacher, and since his retirement, has devoted much of his time to archaeological work in this area. He has worked on various sites for the Southwest Museum.

We, and I speak for retired Forest Supervisor Radel, think that Jack is very deserving of recognition for the work he has done (devoting much of his personal time) in the protection and preservation of archaeological sites for the future.

Sincerely,



HAROLD C. HUNTER, JR.
Acting Forest Supervisor

Enclosures: 3

GERALD A. SMITH
Director

MUSEUM: TRinity 7-9831
Bus: TRinity 7-2272
Res: TRinity 7-0508



OPEN DAILY

January 29, 1971

Mr. Bill Charlton
Inyo National Forest
2957 Birch Street
Bishop, California 93514

Dear Mr. Charlton:

Since our recent telephone conversation regarding Jack Reveal, I have been thinking back over the various facets of our association and of his relationship with others when I have been in the Mono Basin. Perhaps the things which have come to mind will be useful to you. One thing which stands out is his attitude toward research in all fields. He made the Lee Vining Ranger Station a virtual research center. He found room for researchers to work and store specimens and gear. He and Arlene made us welcome in his home; he made camping arrangements for us in the station area and in the field.

I remember especially a student who came, I think from Iran, to work on geology. Everything about the country scared him: people must be bandits, cattle would trample him, etc. He knew little English. Yet before the first month had passed Jack had him understanding his surroundings and meeting people without fear.

In 1963 Jack took part of his leave to come to San Bernardino where he made all the labels and set up our displays for the opening of the Museum's Research Center. At that time we had no preparator, and I have no art ability. I did not ask Jack for help in this area, he volunteered it.

In 1965 he and I worked very hard in preparing for the phase of the Quarternary Sciences Tour which involved the Mono Basin. For awhile I could not get to Lee Vining, so he came down to get material and work with me. He not only worked on the archaeology and set up and labelled the displays, he also arranged the botanical aspect, collecting most of the specimens, planning the tour and getting the cooperation of men at the high altitude station near Saddlebag. He also made crucial last-minute arrangements for transportation.

In 1966 he came to the Calico Mountains Archaeological Project just to help out during a major conference. There he and Arlene served as hosts, showing the wives of delegates the floral surroundings and generally took much routine work off the hosting archaeologists and geologists.

MAILING ADDRESS
18860 Orange Avenue
Bloomington, California 92316

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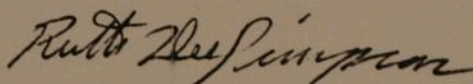
During the early 1960's Jack made a significant contribution to California Archaeology by his mapping and recording of sites in the Mono Basin area. He knew what to look for and how to record it. He asked for recording forms and used them well. When I went to work in the region he was an excellent guide and we were able to accomplish a great deal in a relatively short time. The Enfields and I were able to work efficiently when Jack could not be with us because he had supplied us with meticulous directions to site areas.

Hours mean little to Jack, who is willing to talk and work on maps or look at specimens through the evening hours and he seems to enjoy equally the students, those of us who came from other areas and top-flight professionals. "Days off" go into field work whenever possible, much of it outside his own area, as when he helped with exploratory excavations in Truman Meadows and at the Calico Site.

In short, Jack is a loyal, dependable and competent colleague, a friendly host, a person dedicated to preservation and understanding of the ecological surroundings, and, to my way of thinking, a first-class representative of the Forest Service.

I trust this information will be of value to you. If there is anything further you wish to know please contact me.

Yours sincerely,



Ruth D. Simpson
County Archaeologist

RDS:ws

SOCIETY
FOR
CALIFORNIA
ARCHAEOLOGY

Department of Anthropology
University of California
Riverside, California 92502

January 22, 1971

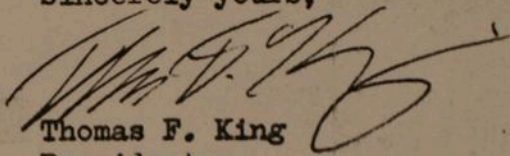
Forest Supervisor
Inyo National Forest
207 West South Street
Bishop, California 93514

Dear Sir:

I understand that the Forest Service Regional Archaeologist has nominated Mr. Jack L. Reveal, former Lee Vining District Ranger, for a Special Achievement Award. Mr. Reveal, according to our members who are familiar with his activities, has for many years been supportive of archaeological needs and concerns in and around Inyo National Forest; he was acting to preserve archaeological sites endangered by Forest operations, and to discourage vandalism on Forest Service lands, well before the Regional Office instituted an archaeological program.

I am happy, therefore, to support the nomination of Mr. Reveal for a Special Achievement Award; he has our sincere gratitude.

Sincerely yours,



Thomas F. King
President

TK:zg

cc: Mr. Donald Miller, Regional Archaeologist, USFS

INYO N.F.
JAN 26 1971

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ROLLIN O. ENFIELD
RT. 2 BOX 150 A
BISHOP, CALIF. 93514

21 January 1971

Mr. Joseph T. Kadel, Supervisor
Inyo National Forest
Birch Street
Bishop, California 93514

Dear Joe:

For your records involving Services & Contributions beyond the call of duty, please enter what I know about your District Ranger Jack Reveals contributions to Archeology.

In the early '60s Jack brought his display of points when local residents were asked to help in an Eastern Sierra "Point Typology Workshop." It was this display which uncovered the fact that Jack had made an invaluable contribution to Archeology by an extensive Surface Survey of his greater LeeVining area. This surface survey represents many hours of his own time and because of careful recording, documenting and mapping is priceless. It is fortunate for Archeology that such a man took advantage of the opportunity and accomplished, before pothunters shredded the picture.

It was this Typology Workshop where Jack met Dee Simpson, San Bernardino County Archeologist, for whom Jack has spent many hours in the furtherance of Archeology. Included in work for Miss Simpson was the Interpretive Displays in Mono Archeology, prepared for Inqua. This display was in addition to the other displays and plans in hosting two busloads of scientists from all over the world. The hosting was a two day event which climaxed months of preparation, planning, corresponding, and thinking. One way to assess values of these displays would be to describe the actions of the two busloads of international scientists as they spent way more than the allotted time at the Ranger Station display tables and cases. There was an intensity of attention given to the array, characterized by: study, careful looking, picture taking, note taking, and a very apparent desire to take away as much as time would allow them to gather. This affair was a monument to Jack's ability to formulate interpretively.

It's a pleasure to know these Jack Reveals attributes will be on the records.

Sincerely,

Rollin

Rollin O. Enfield

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NARRATIVE JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT
FOR
QUALITY STEP INCREASE

Jack L. Reveal has for many years been supportive of archaeological needs and concerns in and around the Inyo and Cleveland National Forests. He has acted to preserve archaeological sites endangered by Forest operations, and to discourage vandalism on Forest Service lands, well before the Regional Office instituted an archaeological program.

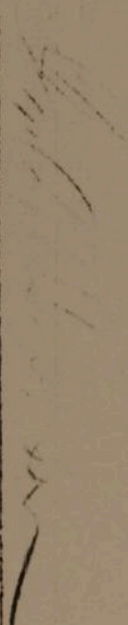
He has done extensive research into the legal and scientific aspects of antiquities management.

On his own time and with his own funds he has attended numerous local and regional meetings of professional and semi-professional archaeological organizations. The special knowledge acquired by these and other similar associations has been fed-back into our own management responsibilities. In fact, actions that can only be attributed to Reveal's continuing concern have been related by professional archaeologists on several occasions.

Jack made an invaluable contribution to archaeology by an extensive Surface Survey of the greater Lee Vining area. This surface survey represents many hours of his own time and, because of careful recording, documenting and mapping, is priceless. It is fortunate for Archaeology that he took advantage of the opportunity for accomplishment.

Jack is a loyal, dependable person, dedicated to preservation and understanding of the ecological surroundings and is deserving of a Quality Step Increase. On the basis of his past performance it is likely that this high quality sustained effort beyond that required will continue.

Mr. Reveal's reputation and integrity are in good standing on the job and in the community.


Stanley R. Stevenson, Forest Supervisor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA REGION
630 SANSOME STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111

IN REPLY REFER TO

April 29, 1971

Mr. Jack L. Reveal
(Through Forest Supervisor)
Cleveland National Forest
San Diego, California

Dear Jack:

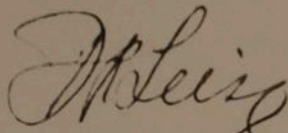
It is a real pleasure for me to inform you that you have been awarded a Certificate of Merit and a Quality Step Increase.

This award is the Region's expression of gratitude for your overall superior performance, and especially for your many contributions to the Service's archaeological needs and concerns. Because of your interest in antiquities management, you acted to preserve archaeological sites endangered by Forest operations, and you discouraged vandalism on Forest Service lands. You made an invaluable contribution to archaeology when you did the extensive Surface Survey of the greater Lee Vining area; this survey represents many hours of your own time and, because of careful recording, documenting and mapping, is priceless. It is indeed fortunate for archaeology that you took advantage of the opportunity for this accomplishment.

Please accept my personal thanks and commendation for the excellent job you are doing.

Congratulations!

Sincerely,



DOUGLAS R. LEISZ
Regional Forester

