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PIONEERS

Pioneers features personal reflections on major figures, living or deceased, in the study of the indigenous cultures of the region. Pioneers shares candid recollections that convey insights into the personalities and the cultural context of anthropology that shaped the scholarship of these pioneers. If you have suggestions regarding a potential Pioneer, and the names and contact information for those who may wish to share a recollection, please contact Steven Simms (s.simms@usu.edu).

MEMORIES OF CLAUDE N. WARREN (1932–)

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Claude Warren has defined himself through his work—at least that is how I interpret the stories colleagues and students have told over the years. As such, he is an inspiration—the living of a calling, the call of an ancient past.

Born in Goldendale, Washington, he graduated from high school in a class of 21 students. He was the editor of the school newspaper and voiced strong political opinions as a college journalist. In his own words, "I was born into a poor, socialist family. My father died when I was five years old and my mother was left to support her four children…. I was reared to believe that all humans are equal and that those of the upper class who looked down on me were, at best, immoral" (Warren and Schneider 2017:viii). Claude Warren has championed the underdog throughout his life, argued the contrary position without reservation, and devoted his time to his students as a matter of lifestyle.

Warren enrolled in an archaeology field school on the Columbia Plateau in central Washington in 1953, and early on met Earl Swanson and Robert Crabtree. After graduating from the University of Washington in 1954, he attended graduate school at Northwestern University in Illinois. A student of Melville Herskovits, himself a student of Franz Boas, Warren intended to become an Africanist. Herskovits, and the Boasian interest in race, culture, and relativism, must have stimulated Warren, given his foundational value for equality. The Boasian influence of geography on culture, and the emphasis on empiricism, are apparent in Warren's conceptualization of archaeological theory, humans, and the land.

A move back to the University of Washington in 1955 sealed his fate as an archaeologist. He excavated sites on the Columbia Plateau, and after earning his Masters degree in 1959, moved to the University of California, Los Angeles. There, he worked on sites in southern California, including San Clemente Island, and was part of the work near San Diego that defined the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. He also worked in Utah, where he was part of Clement Meighan's excavations of Fremont sites in the Parowan Valley, near Cedar City. Warren moved to Idaho in 1962 as the state's first highway archaeologist, and taught part time at Idaho State College. He completed his Ph.D. in 1964 (Warren 1964); by then the college had become Idaho State University and Warren became an Assistant Professor. He moved to the University of California, Santa Barbara in 1967, where he pursued fieldwork in the Mojave Desert, a destiny confirmed by his move to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas in 1969.

Claude Warren has authored over 80 publications. He became a leading authority on the prehistory of the Mojave Desert, developing readable syntheses now enshrined in the history of North American archaeology, including the chapters on "California" in James Fitting's *The Development of North American Archaeology* (Warren 1973), "The Desert Region" in Michael Moratto's *California Archaeology* (Warren 1984), and "Prehistory of the Southwestern Area" in the *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 11*, *Great Basin* (Warren and Crabtree 1986). The contributors below speak to some of his research publications, and his interest in the history of archaeology. A significant contribution in that category is the recent publication of *Purple Hummingbird: A Biography of Elizabeth Warder Crozer Campbell*, authored with Joan Schneider (Warren and Schneider 2017). The archaeology of the Mojave is important, among other reasons, for major contributions to our understanding of Paleoindian and early Archaic North America. Campbell played a major role in the controversial discussions in the early twentieth century

concerning the antiquity of human presence on the continent, and this book brings humanity, justice, and nuance to the history of archaeology in the Mojave.

Claude spent the remainder of his university career at U.N.L.V., even teaching Saturday field classes nearly every year he was there. Retirement did not slow him down, as he continued to teach field schools and conduct research as the archaeologist for Joshua Tree National Park, still giving lectures and classes until just a few years ago. I remember the refrain each of the three times I spoke with Claude via telephone in 2017, "I have so much to do."

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A STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILE: CLAUDE WARREN'S DESK

Joan S. Schneider

I am most familiar with Claude Warren during the latter part of his career as a pioneer in California archaeology. I met him at the Society for California Archaeology annual meeting in San Diego in 1985; I was a Masters graduate student at the University of California, Riverside. Of course, I had heard of him, having diligently studied his syntheses of the archaeology of the Mojave and Colorado deserts (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986) and the Lake Mojave research publications (Ore and Warren 1971; Warren and DeCosta 1964; Warren and Ore 1978). He was finishing up his work at Fort Irwin at that time and I was analyzing the collection from my Afton Canyon excavation. He suggested that Dennis Jenkins (then working with Claude at Fort Irwin) analyze the few ceramic artifacts that I had recovered from the excavation.

And so, these many years later, I look back on my lengthy collaboration with Claude on the Mojave Desert side of his research, and the many insights I have gained from that collaboration, as well as those personal characteristics I have recognized from periodically working by his side for more than 30 years.

First (and last), there is his interest in and love affair with Elizabeth Campbell—her innovative approach to the earlier part of the archaeological record in the Mojave Desert and the Great Basin in general. Early in his career, Claude recognized the significance of Campbell and her work when almost all others in the archaeological community had dismissed her (Warren 1970). Through many years, Claude continued to learn more and more about the life of Betty Campbell, visiting places where she lived, worked, and explored. Claude was interested in Campbell as a person, and he studied family trees and histories, read Campbell's unpublished diaries and papers, explored family photograph albums, and read her childhood poetry. He accomplished all this by contacting relatives and associates, and digging into the archives at Joshua Tree National Park (then Monument), the Southwest Museum, local historical societies, and even a collection of personal papers recovered from a dump. The resulting files were the basis for a recent biography of Campbell that is a contribution to the history of Paleoindian archaeology in the Mojave Desert, a key period and region in American archaeology (Warren and Schneider 2017).

This brings me to a consideration of two of Claude's outstanding personal characteristics: (1) his penchant for defending the "underdog," and (2) his organizational challenges. There are many examples of the first: his recognition that a virtually unknown and untrained British archaeologist named William Pengelly was the first to excavate in a controlled, stratigraphic manner, rather than the well-known British archaeologist who is given credit for the methodology in published histories of archaeology (Warren and Rose 1994); his validation of Campbell's unrecognized work; his encouragement of and his faith in many of his students, as well as others, who struggled as "underdogs." There are many of these and they will recognize themselves. I can personally attest to the second characteristic. Thus, it seems almost miraculous to me that he was able to pull together the diverse materials that comprise the basis of some of the most widely read archaeological publications on the Desert West (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Some comments here—Claude is an extremely humble, warm individual. His defense of the underdog is likely a response to his own family history. He did not grow up in a privileged household. His mother was widowed (for the second time) when he was five years old, and the country was in the middle of the Great Depression. She was left to raise three boys and a girl on her own. She did this by going back to school to become an elementary school teacher. She taught in one-room schoolhouses and on Indian reservations in the Northwest;