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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;

sometimes she had her own children in those classrooms. Claude, the baby of the family, learned to rely on his own initiative, and by his own account never felt deprived. He was popular in his small high school, but never thought of himself as a scholar. He went on to a local junior college and then to the University of Washington, where he got his B.A. in 1954. Starting at Northwestern, he returned to the University of Washington for his M.A. (1959). From that time forward, he began to accept his intellectual capabilities, and earned his Ph.D. at U.C.L.A. in 1964. He started as a cultural anthropologist, intending to become an Africanist, but the archaeological bug bit him when he joined a field crew one summer. While at U.C.L.A, Clem Meighan sent him down to San Diego "to see what was going on there." You know the rest!

Claude's life-long preoccupation is "cleaning up my desk." Since I first met him, he has always been in the midst of this activity, and I have *always* believed him. His desk is still a mess! I, however, am more organized and I'm a decent editor; we made a good team. We also argued a lot, so much so that sometimes we made the students we were working with somewhat apprehensive. I wasn't in awe of him, although he knew about twenty times more than I thought I knew.

Claude has had, for some time, a favorite theoretical mindset—what he calls his Subsistence Focus Model. It is based on the fact that people need food to survive and have favorite sources of food (e.g., large mammals). If folks are no longer successful at obtaining that resource (i.e., if environmental conditions change or the resource is impacted in some other way) people "fool around" with their technology (or their herds or their plants) until they find/invent/modify their technology in such a way that their efforts are more successful. This is his explanation for what archaeologists call technological change; this is the driving force behind changes in projectile point types, gathering techniques, dietary regimes, and so forth. It is really quite simple, but he makes it complex!

The very first Joshua Tree adventure (1989–1990) in which we both participated followed the passage of NAGPRA legislation. Elizabeth and William Campbell had collected eleven cremations from the area that is now Joshua Tree National Park. Dee Schroth and I were graduate students in the Ph.D. program at U.C. Riverside at that time. Dee wrote a proposal to the National Park Service to catalog and carry out recordation of the contents of these cremations for NAGPRA purposes. We asked Claude to be the PI. One part of the project was to identify the provenience of each cremation that the Campbells had collected. This was not easily done, because all the Campbell's maps had disappeared, and most of the 1920s road names and signposts that were described in their field notes had changed or disappeared. We knew little about the Joshua Tree landscape, but guided by Gary Garett, a volunteer NPS ranger, Claude and I were able to relocate a majority of the sites from which the Campbells had collected (Schroth 1992).

Claude drew me into his work at Joshua Tree. He was known to the staff there because of his interest in Elizabeth Campbell; he had spent a good deal of time tracking down leads in the local area, in the Joshua Tree archives, and in the local library. Rosie Pepito was the first cultural resources manager hired at Joshua Tree, but Rosie was not an archaeologist and she needed to know more about what she was managing. There had never been a systematic archaeological inventory. Rosie wanted Claude to develop a strategy to find out what was there. A contract with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas allowed Claude and I to develop a stratified random sample strategy. The survey was implemented on weekends over a period of nearly two years. I led the field crew, composed mostly of U.N.L.V. graduate and undergraduate students, and Claude often participated. We walked kilometer-long, 100-meter wide transects at 15-meter intervals in every region of Joshua Tree, even gaining access by helicopter to wilderness areas of the Pinto Basin! The eventual outcome of this work was a two-volume report and several other publications (Schneider and Warren 1993; Warren and Schneider 1997, 2012).

During the sample survey, we recognized that a large prehistoric site lies below the historic Desert Queen (Keys) Ranch. Claude and I decided to launch a new field school focused on both the historic and prehistoric elements of this area, as well as to meet some of the needs of the Joshua Tree management staff. We invited Karen Swope to join us as the historical archaeologist. The field school ran for two summers and was quite successful (Schneider et al. 2006). Many of our students have gone on to successful careers in archaeology (Fig. 1). It was during the field-school years that I realized that Claude has an uncanny ability to "feel" elevation changes. While laying out a grid over the ranch site, he carried the stadia

Figure 1. Claude delivering Joan Schneider to the 1998 archaeology field school at the Desert Queen Ranch, Joshua Tree National Park. Courtesy Joan S. Schneider.

rod, and he almost always was able to place the base of that rod on exactly the contour line we wanted to map—no GPS or laser transit here!

Then there was "the return" to Lake Mojave! Along about 2000, unbelievably, Claude wanted to go back to his old excavations at Lake Mojave and look for a single mussel shell that he left *in situ* in one of his long-ago pits! I won't go into why he wanted to find it, but he persuaded some unsuspecting colleagues to launch a new project in the Silver Lake basin. We did find mountains of mussels at Benchmark Bay, and maybe even the one he was looking for! We learned a lot and recorded many Lake Mojave artifacts on the surface. Claude also called attention to more recent features extending above the playa silt and close to the very lowest shorelines. The feature data we collected, as well as the geological mapping carried out by students from U.C. Riverside, all combined to produce some interdisciplinary publications (Owen et al. 2007; Schneider et al. 2017; Warren and Schneider 2003).

My final Claude comment relates to the fact that he is still excavating from the present back into the past—but this time in his files and on his desk—to complete and publish some of his earlier work (e.g., at the Harris Site, Atlatl Rock Shelter, the Mormon settlement in the Las Vegas-Muddy River area), since much of his recent work, at least the work that we did together, has been published. Am I imagining that? Perhaps our relationship should have started earlier….

* * *

AVE CLAUDIUS

Max G. Pavesic
Portland, Oregon

I first met Claude Nelson Warren upon my return from U.C.L.A's summer field school in Cedar City, Utah. Claude was a doctoral candidate at the time, and Research Archaeologist in the U.C.L.A archaeological survey office. It was a busy time in U.C.L.A's graduate program and several of the students went on to important careers in California and Great Basin archaeology and anthropology, including D. L. True, Emma Lou Davis, and Tom Blackburn. In 1958 Claude was assigned to relocate and investigate the C. W. Harris site (CA-SDi-149). This led to the refinement of the San Dieguito complex, which suggested the existence of an early lithic tradition coequal with or earlier than recognized by the standard Clovis model (Warren and True 1961).

Claude next moved on to a major excavation at Batiquitos Lagoon (CA-SDi-211) in coastal San Diego county. The Batiquitos project provided a stage for important pioneering interpretations on regional prehistory (Crabtree et al. 1963). The report was notable for its ecological approach, and was particularly focused on the changing nature of the lagoon and the human exploitation of local resources. A major innovation was the marine shell microanalysis, which subsequently became a standard procedure in coastal archaeology (Warren and Pavesic 1963). The shift from rock-dwelling to sand-dwelling species was well documented there and corresponded with a decline in the aboriginal population along the coast. The Batiquitos Lagoon and Harris site research provided a new understanding of regional prehistory, and it was all finalized while Claude was still a graduate student.

In 1962 Claude accepted a position at what was then Idaho State College in Pocatello. Long before cultural resource management developed, Claude was the first