

‘IIPAY UUMALL

“the people write”

BARONA
CULTURAL CENTER
& MUSEUM

Summer 2015, Volume XVI, Number 2
Newsletter of the Barona Cultural Center & Museum

Heritage Class 2015

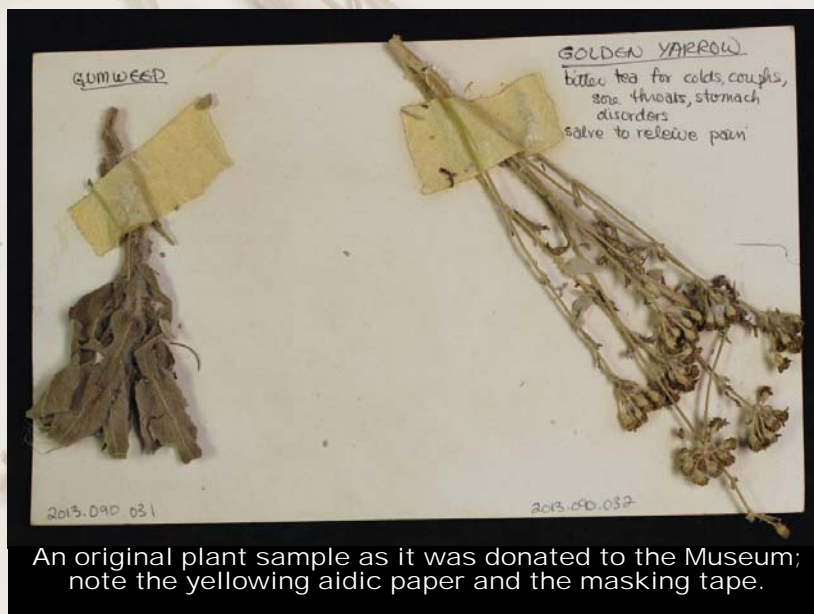
Each year Barona Cultural Center & Museum collaborates with the Barona Indian Charter School to bring educational and cultural opportunities about the Kumeyaay/Diegueño people to students from Kindergarten through the 8th grade. Heritage Class aims to create projects that preserve the history and culture of the Barona Band of Mission Indians.

This year, the 7th grade class participated in Heritage Class which was taught by Museum staff members, Jennifer Stone (Museum Assistant) and Therese Chung (Collections Manager). The students continued work on the Elizabeth Windsong Natural History Collection, a group of dried plant samples collected on the Barona Indian Reservation in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Donated to the Museum in 2013, the samples were all mounted on index cards with handwritten notes on their traditional Kumeyaay/Diegueño uses. To preserve these plant samples properly, the Museum enlisted the help of the Heritage Class students in 2014 and 2015. Class sessions included learning proper plant specimen handling, transferring the sample to non-acidic herbarium paper, creating an object label with taxonomic information, and writing a plant description. The culmination of this work can be seen in an Online Exhibition accessible through the Museum's and the Charter School's websites.

Each student was assigned a plant sample. They researched the plants using books, the Internet, and the online San Diego Plant Atlas directory from the San Diego Natural History Museum. The information that they gathered and the handwritten notes from the index cards gave the students the basis for their plant object label and a plant description for the virtual online exhibition.

Transferring the plant samples to herbarium paper and creating a proper researchable collection was the second part of this project. Each student carefully removed their sample from the original card using tweezers. They learned how to adhere the plant to the non-acidic paper using a neutral pH glue and strips of gummed linen. The newly rehoused specimen then had the following placed in each corner—a photograph of the living plant, a fragment envelope (for any pieces that may detach), an object label (with catalog number, scientific name, common English name, *Tipay Aa* name, and traditional uses) and the original hand-written notes from Elizabeth Windsong.



An original plant sample as it was donated to the Museum; note the yellowing acidic paper and the masking tape.

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Museum Committee 2015

Co-Chairs: Tribal Councilmember Bonnie LaChappa (Barona) and Candy Christman (Barona)

Members: Mandy Curo de Quintero (Barona), Myrna DeSomber, Miranda Diaz (Barona), Donna Romero DiIorio (Barona), Victoria Kolb (Barona), Caroline Mendoza (Barona), Danette Reed (Barona), Shirley Ruis (Barona), Kelly Speer, LeLanie Thompson (Barona), Kevin Van Wanseele (Barona), Phyllis Van Wanseele (Barona), Bobby Wallace (Barona), Toddy Yeats (Barona).

Emeritus Members: Beaver Curo (Barona), Shirley Curo, Josephine Romero (Barona), Josephine Whaley (Barona).

Please direct any newsletter inquiries to the editor,
Laurie Egan-Hedley

Museum Hours:

Tuesday - Friday, 12pm to 5pm
Saturday, 10am to 4pm

Research Center Hours:

Tuesday - Friday, 9am to 5pm

Call to schedule tours and research appointments.

(619) 443-7003 Ext. 219



Take Highway 8 or Highway 52 from San Diego going east to Highway 67. Turn right onto Maplevue, left onto Ashwood. Continue through the 4-way stop as Ashwood turns into Wildcat Canyon Road. Proceed six miles to the majestic Barona Valley. Continue on Barona Road (Wildcat Canyon) for another mile and the Museum is on the left.

A Message from Museum Committee Co-Chairwoman Bonnie LaChappa



Barona Cultural Center & Museum finished up the school year with a record number of tours and outreaches. Our small but mighty Education Department is tasked with fulfilling one of the most important missions of the Museum—to educate the public about our history, our struggles, our successes, and our sovereignty. So many San Diegans don't know the history of this area and our Museum is making such an impact throughout the County.

We look forward to our summer programming including hosting our 7th Annual Culture Camp for Barona Tribal Youth, participating in our 9th Annual Traditional Gathering, and providing traditionally-inspired craft activities at our 45th Annual Powwow! Our Fall/Winter Ancient Spirits Speak series of public classes includes projectile point knapping, pottery making, rabbit stick making, and our annual holiday kids craft class. Join us for a fascinating lecture given by Professor Richard Carrico about his research uncovering our maritime history on Thursday, August 13th. Please find more information in the following pages.

On behalf of the Tribal Council and Museum Committee, I'd like to thank Cheryl Hinton, Director Emeritus/Curator of Collections, for her 15 years of service. Cheryl is leaving Barona Museum to pursue her teaching career. Cheryl helped make the Museum the wonderful institution it is today and we wish her well. I'd also like to thank O'Jay Vanegas for his three years of service and we wish him the best. We welcome Therese Chung, Collections Manager, who is doing a wonderful job and we appreciate her expertise. We also congratulate our Archivist/Librarian Katy Duperry on the birth of her first child.

Barona Museum is a hidden gem, just a mile down the road from the Casino. I hope you'll find the time to visit or call on us to be a part of your community event or give a presentation to your group.

Bonnie LaChappa
Barona Tribal Councilwoman

Farewell



With a heavy heart, I announce my departure from Barona Cultural Center & Museum after 15 years. I truly thank the Barona Tribal Council and Tribal members for the honor and privilege of helping you establish this Tribal Museum in January 2000. I am so pleased that the Museum is nationally known as a place of notable history for the Barona Tribe and Kumeyaay/Diegueño people. I was especially honored to help oversee the creation of the *Barona Inter-Tribal Dictionary*. I appreciate the generous resources provided to help tell the story of the Barona People and Native America through many exceptional exhibitions. Most recently working on the Speer Collection Online Catalogue, I come full circle returning to the in-depth analysis and description of the Museum's founding collection. I have such appreciation for the Tribe allowing me to represent them in fantastic projects, such as at the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington DC, in the NSF Cosmic Serpent Project, in the San Diego Tribal Digital Village, and in regional work with the Western Museums Association. Through these opportunities, Barona Museum was brought into the larger national museum conversation, as is befitting a Tribal Nation.

I will always value and cherish my service to the Barona people as the first employee of the Museum. It is my hope that the Museum continues to thrive in the good hands of the Museum Committee, the Museum Staff, Tribal Council, and the Barona people.

Cheryl Hinton
Director Emeritus/Curator of Collections



Chairman Clifford LaChappa and Cheryl Hinton at the first anniversary of Barona Museum in 2001 honoring Beaver Curo, the Museum's first Committee Chairman.

New Online Catalogue



Barona Online Catalogue: The Speer Collection

The Speer Collection Online Catalogue is an in-depth analysis of the Museum's largest and oldest collection. This detailed catalogue is being produced for immediate access to Tribal Members, the public, and outside researchers through the online portal. In our mission as a Tribal Museum, we are uniquely situated to bring the Tribal voice into the story of this collection. The catalogue includes interviews of Tribal member elders and experts about the objects and their use, as well as object names in 'Iipay Aa (the language for Barona.) In addition, commentary in video, audio, and print accompany our analysis of the objects. Unique visuals of the objects include videos showing the object in 360° view and photographs using our microscope camera of details such as incised designs, flake scars, and use wear in the artifacts. We combine these important perspectives with those of local scientists in archaeology, geology, ecology, and history. We have developed our approach to be of relevance and use to anyone interested in the local history of San Diego including teachers, students of all ages, researchers, historians and Tribal members--a rare and close-up look at the Founding Collection of Barona Museum.

Current Exhibitions

'Ekur 'emaayaayp Barona Reservation, A Story of 75 Years of Unity

Permanent Exhibition

Learn about the history of the Barona People and their Reservation in this timeline exhibit. Learn how the people stayed together through difficult times and have persevered, keeping their culture and traditions alive for the generations to come.



Veterans' Wall of Honor

Permanent Exhibition

Recognizing the service and sacrifices made by Barona Veterans and Local Community Veterans.

**On display in the Sage Restaurant
in the Barona Resort & Casino:**

The Speer Collection, a gift of Don and Kelly Speer

A selection of pieces from the Museum's founding collection. Donated to the Barona Band of Mission Indians in 2000, this collection includes thousands of artifacts from the Kumeyaay and other Native American groups.

New & Notable



This exhibition showcases a sample of the most recent donations to the Museum and some of our hidden treasures that have never had an opportunity to be on display. The Barona Cultural Center & Museum is thankful to the many donors who make us a growing and thriving collecting museum. On display until December 2015 — a beautiful olla and a rattlesnake basket.

A Visit from Old Friends

From the Vaults of the San Diego Museum of Man

Through 2015



These beautiful Kumeyaay/Diegueño artifacts are on loan to Barona from the San Diego Museum of Man. They have rarely been seen and a majority of the objects have never been on exhibit before. Take this opportunity to see these lovely pieces, including rattlesnake baskets, an oil painting of Rosa Lopez, and a hopper mortar.

Sports: The Competitive Spirit at Barona

Through 2015

This exhibition is a celebration of Native American athletes throughout history featuring memorabilia from Legends such as Jim Thorpe (Sac/Fox/Potawatomi), John Tortes "Chief" Meyers (Cahuilla), and Notah Begay III (Navajo/San Felipe/Isleta) and many others. Over 200 Barona Tribal and community members are represented within this exhibition through photographs, memorabilia, and quotes. Some have gone on to Major League tryouts, and one, Matt LaChappa, was drafted by the San Diego Padres. With a love of sports, Barona Reservation honors that competitive Native American spirit.



A *little* ARTIFACT IN THE *BIG* PICTURE:

AN ICE AGE SPEAR POINT FROM THE SPEER COLLECTION

Imagine San Diego County 10,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene, the last Ice Age. A young man in a group of hunters raises a large spear and aims at the single animal separated from the herd. The tip of the spear is hafted with a beautiful green spear point. The spear soars over the distance towards the prey and misses. Others find their target and the immense animal bolts forward, enraged. The hunters scatter waiting for the animal to weaken to finish the hunt. The beautiful spear point has sailed away into the deep grasses near the lake bed and cannot be retrieved by the young hunter. He feels regretful because it was a truly beautiful point made by his uncle, the most expert craftsman in his clan. The spear begins to sink in into a muddy area. Eventually the wooden spear disintegrates, but the stone point is preserved intact for thousands of years. Fast forward—the lakebed has evaporated into silty dust and disappears into the desert environment of the Holocene. Through the years, the spear point is gradually uncovered by the strong and dry desert winds. Much later, a person from the 20th Century notices a flash of green in the sand as he walks through the desert. The base of the point is somewhat buried, he brushes it off and collects the stunning point. Fifty years later, it finds its way to the Tribal Museum at Barona and becomes a record of the ancient hunter and his time period. It is estimated to be between 10,000 to 8,000 years old. The rock it is made from is likely 145 million years old.

At the end of the last Ice Age, 10,000 years ago, the environment was very different from what we see today. The giant grazing animals are more suited to grasslands and lakes, than today's arid desert climate. During the Ice Age in what is now San Diego, the prey could have been the now extinct megafauna, such as the mammoth, giant ground sloth, bison, or American camel or American horse. As southern California's lakebeds began to dry up and rainfall patterns changed, many animals became extinct and the Indians' way of life slowly began to change from the Paleo-Indian to Archaic lifestyle. In the Archaic time, the change was made from large game hunting to a more diverse strategy with diet changing to chaparral plants and smaller animals that could adapt to the drier environment. If the point is from the Archaic (8,000 years ago), the Indians hunting technology was changing. They continued to hunt medium sized herbivores, such as antelope or deer, and may have used a spear. As time continued, hunting tools would change from large spears, to darts, and to arrows needed for relatively smaller animals. The projectile points were delivered a greater distance by the more refined atlatl (spear thrower) and following, the extensive reach of the bow and arrows with small stone projectile points, made hunting more accurate and lethal.

This spear point can also be categorized in southern California archaeology terms as a projectile point. According to Tim Gross, PhD (University of San Diego) and Richard Carrico (San Diego State University), the type may be a "San Dieguito" spear point from the Archaic or Paleo-Indian period, possibly 10,000 to 8,000 years ago. The fine-grained stone material is most likely Santiago Peak metavolcanic. Meta refers to a metamorphic rock and volcanic refers to material that is formed by eruption. This material was first volcanic magma that was cooled and then reburied deep within the earth to be reformed under pressure; the volcanic rock is metamorphosed. This Santiago Peak metavolcanic stone is a felsite and can be found in Otay Mesa, Palomar, and other areas in San Diego County. The rock was formed in the late Jurassic, about 145 million years ago. This stone is part of the Peninsular Ranges batholith, an immense outcropping of igneous rock, such as granite or felsite, which occurs near the California coast from Northern California to Baja California.

Archaeologists often call this type of tool a "biface" because each side of the stone is worked or flaked. The work technique is called pressure flaking. Small flakes are removed from the stone using a soft hammer made of something like antler. Placed upon the knee guarded by a thick piece of leather or against another firm surface, the hammer is pressed against the stone and small flakes "pop off." This process continues on both sides until it is thin and sharp. This stone point design has a stemmed base and is corner-notched in the hafting area. The hafting area at the bottom of the stone is where it is joined to the spear with sinew, or other strong fiber. At the bottom of the point there is staining from soil that is deeply embedded—as if it had been partially buried for a long time.

...continued on page 10



Fun & Games at Barona Cultural Center & Museum



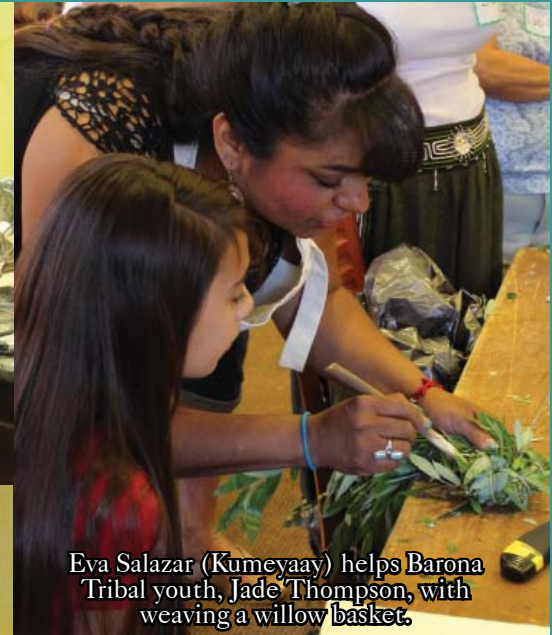
Mandy Curo de Quintero (Barona), and daughter Daniela, at work in the Museum's Basic Beading Class.



Barona Tribal Members Joe Yeats and son prepare to roll in *Tipay Aa Monopoly* as LeLanie Thompson looks on.



Net Making instructor Willie Pink (Pala) shows the class his technique.



Eva Salazar (Kumeyaay) helps Barona Tribal youth, Jade Thompson, with weaving a willow basket.



Norrie Robbins, PhD, gave an interesting lecture entitled "Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Hot Springs, and Environmental Issues in Indian Country."



Councilwoman Melissa Donayre (left) and family participate in Community Game Night.



Net Making Class participants show their work!



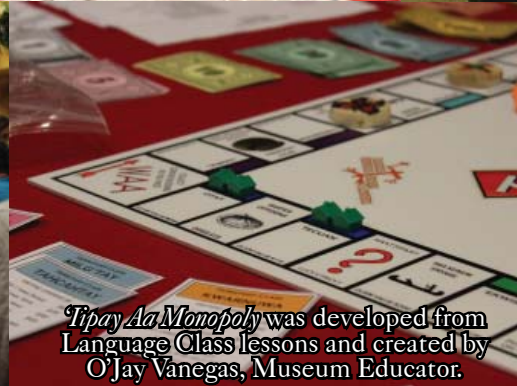
Beautiful beadwork created in the Basic Beading Class by instructor, LeLanie Thompson (Barona).



Gourd Art Class participants work on their designs.



Barona Tribal Members LeLanie Thompson and son Steven Diaz enjoying Community Game Night and the Museum's version of *Tipay Aa Monopoly*.



Tipay Aa Monopoly was developed from Language Class lessons and created by O'Jay Vanegas, Museum Educator.



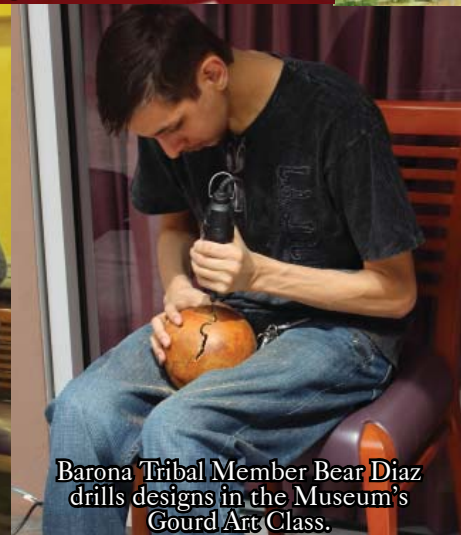
Willow Basket Class participants with instructor Eva Salazar (Kumeyaay), center, and their completed baskets.



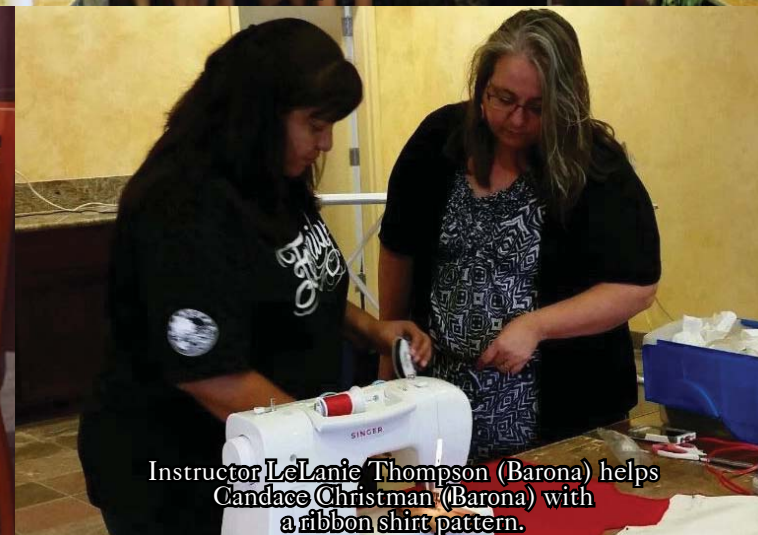
Barona Tribal youth, Avellaka Aguilar, works on a ribbon skirt in the Community Shirt and Dress Making Class.



Beautiful work! The Gourd Art Class proudly display their creations.



Barona Tribal Member Bear Diaz drills designs in the Museum's Gourd Art Class.



Instructor LeLanie Thompson (Barona) helps Candace Christman (Barona) with a ribbon shirt pattern.

Throughout this process the 7th graders learned valuable Museum skills. They learned about the importance of proper object handling—that hands must be clean at all times, as oils and dirt from the skin can damage artifacts. They also discovered how plant samples can be used in researching geographic distribution and plant taxonomy. Additionally, the students gained knowledge in ethnobotany, the scientific study of the relationship between people and plants. By rehousing the plant samples in Heritage Project 2015, the students have contributed to preserving this history and knowledge for generations to come.



Jorge Trevino, Jr. gently applies a neutral pH glue to his plant sample.

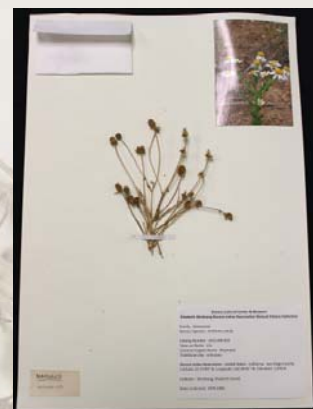


Seventh grader Yessenia Gonzalez-Bilbrey with her original plant sample.



Seventh grader Luke Manjarrez shows off his remounted plant sample.

Avellaka Aguilar carefully removes fragments of plant sample from a piece of masking tape.



A rehoused plant sample with photograph, fragment envelope, label and original notes.



KEYIW, KEYIP! COME, LISTEN!
BARONA CULTURAL CENTER & MUSEUM'S LECTURE SERIES PRESENTS...
KUMEYAAY ON THE COAST: Overlooked Aspects of Native Fishing and Maritime
LECTURER: RICHARD CARRICO • THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 2015 • 6:00PM-8:00PM
AT BARONA COMMUNITY CENTER, ADJACENT TO BARONA MUSEUM
FREE ADMISSION • OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Kumeyaay People are often portrayed as relying on acorns, deer, and rabbits for their primary food sources. While these foods were important, Kumeyaay People were also masters of the bays and oceans—they were maritime peoples thousands of years before the arrival of the Spaniards. Richard Carrico has been researching the role of the ocean and bays in Kumeyaay culture for more than thirty years. Relying on archaeological, anthropological, and historical data, Mr. Carrico will peel back more than 3,000 years of history to provide an image of Kumeyaay subsistence that has been largely ignored.

This discussion focuses on the techniques and methods used by Kumeyaay People to procure a large variety of fish, shellfish, and other maritime food sources. Topics will range from the types of boats and canoes used, to the various locales explored including the deep ocean, the off shore islands, San Diego and Mission Bays, and the near shore. Mr. Carrico will also place fishing and maritime activities within the context of the Peoples' overall cosmology including the many native place names.

Mr. Carrico will also be available to sign copies of his recently re-issued, and award winning, book *Strangers in a Stolen Land*, a vivid history of the Indians of San Diego County.

Richard L. Carrico grew up in San Diego County and served in the U. S. Army. He is a lecturer in the Department of American Indian Studies at San Diego State University, an author, and a frequent contributor to the local newspapers. Richard earned his M. A. from the University of San Diego in History and B. A. degrees from San Diego State University in History and in Anthropology. His primary research interests include the native tribes of San Diego County and the Spanish contact period.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL BARONA MUSEUM • (619) 443-7003, EXT. 219

Ancient Spirits Speak

Schedule of Classes

Fall 2015

Join us for another exciting season of Ancient Spirits Speak classes! Due to the popularity of these classes, they fill up quickly. To guarantee your spot in the class, you must call the Museum and pre-pay for the class. Barona Tribal Members receive free registration but must RSVP ahead of time. All classes are open to the public and lunch is included for all classes except the Holiday Kids Craft class.



Projectile Point Knapping

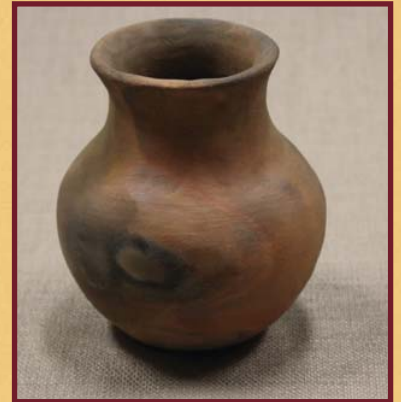
Instructor: Tim Gross, PhD
Date: Saturday, September 12, 2015
Time: 10:30am – 3:30pm
Ages: 18 & Up
Fee: \$25 Public, Free to Barona Tribal Members

The practice of creating tools from stone is one of the most interesting ancient human skills. Join Tim Gross, PhD, as he teaches the various techniques and history of knapping. He will share his knowledge of raw materials and the local areas in which they can be collected. Due to the sharpness of the stone material and the hazardous flaking process, students must be 18 or older to participate and must wear the appropriate protective gear provided. Lunch included. RSVP by Friday, September 4th.

Kumeyaay Pottery

Instructor: Martha Rodriguez (San Jose de la Zorra)
Date: Saturday, October 3, 2015
Time: 10:30am – 3:30pm
Ages: 12 & Up
Fee: \$25 Public, Free to Barona Tribal Members

Martha Rodriguez (San Jose de la Zorra) comes from a long line of skilled artisans and will show class participants how to grind and process raw clay, shape and build a pot ready to be fired. Learn about utilitarian shapes and forms and use traditional tools, such as the paddle and anvil to shape your vessel. Lunch included. RSVP by Friday, September 25th.



Rabbit Sticks

Instructor: Stan Rodriguez (Santa Ysabel)
Date: Saturday, November 7, 2015
Time: 10:30am – 3:30pm
Ages: 18 & Up
Fee: \$25 Public, Free to Barona Tribal Members



Rabbit sticks are great tools for hunting rabbits in open fields. A hunter must possess great ability and skill to throw a rabbit stick and accurately hit the target. Join Stan Rodriguez (Santa Ysabel) as he shows participants how to cut and shape this traditional tool. Participants will be able to test their skills on targets (no rabbits will be harmed). Participants must be 18 or older and be comfortable using sharp tools. RSVP by Friday, October 30th.

Holiday Kids Craft

Instructor: Museum Educator
Date: Saturday, December 5, 2015
Time: 10:30am – 12:30pm
Ages: 5 & Up (Adult Chaperone required)
Fee: \$5 Public (per child), Free to Barona Tribal Members

Kids ages 5 and up are invited to attend a craft class where they can explore their creativity and make masterpieces with a Native twist. These masterpieces are great for holiday gifts and holiday-themed refreshments will be served. RSVP by Wednesday, November 25th.



A LITTLE ARTIFACT IN THE BIG PICTURE: AN ICE AGE SPEAR POINT FROM THE SPEER COLLECTION

(continued from page 5)

Museum staff performs in-depth analyses in which an artifact is described in detail. Using a scientific method for color coding with a Munsell Soil or Rock Chart, the artifact is compared to a number of similar colors and a color number is picked on the chart that is closest to the object's color. In this way, any scientist reviewing the work understands that the color is not just green, it is a specific shade of green. The Munsell Color (1988) for this spear point is 5Y 5/2, olive gray. The dimensions of the piece are also recorded. This record includes the metric measurement used by scientists worldwide. The spear point weighs 2.098 ounces (59.5 grams); its length is 4.763 inches (12.1 cm); width is 1.614 inches (4.1 cm); and thickness is 0.472 inches (1.2 cm).

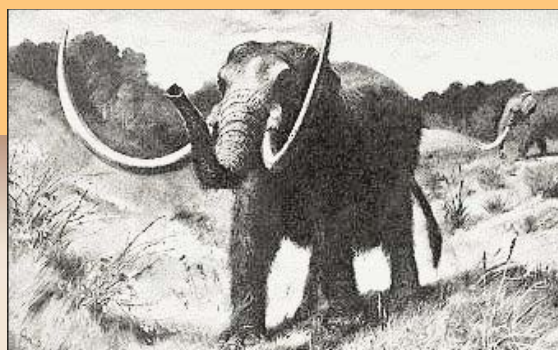
Observations have been made about how it was flaked on both sides and if it suffered any stains or breaks. Sometimes a hand lens is helpful, and other times, a closer view of the artifact is needed through a microscope. Further microscopic investigation indicates evidence of retouch, or reworking, noted by newer scarring. On closer examination, some areas of the stone appear to be lighter colored and less polished by the elements. These appear to be fresher breaks. Retouch on a flaked stone can be a sharpening of an area after use or it can be the refinement of an area during manufacture.

In a general way, we can describe how this projectile point fits into the larger picture of hunting technology by using southern California archaeology terms. Projectile points are organized by types that are named for the archaeological site in which the type was first found. Points in the southern California region are often Cottonwood or Desert Side-notch from the Late Prehistoric. This particular spear point is perhaps San Dieguito from the Archaic or it represents a stemmed spear point from the Paleo-Indian period. The base of the stone provides the hafting element where the projectile point is attached to the arrow or spear. The cutting blade may be straight or serrated (denticular) with a toothed edge. The category flaked or chipped stone reflects the manufacturing technique of flaking, chipping or knapping stone tools. A larger stone is reduced down to the desired tool by removing stone flakes. Different types of flakes are produced in this process including preforms, primary and secondary flakes, and debitage (waste flakes). A stone is then called a core when flakes are removed. Usually lithic, or stone, points that are worked on both sides are called bifaces. Flaked stone tool-making requires a hammer, either a soft hammer or a hard hammer. Soft hammers are often bone or antler. Pressure flaking is the technique in which the soft hammer pops or presses off flakes from the stone by pressure. The pressure-flaking method produces small precise points that are finely flaked. Hard hammers are made from harder stones. The hard-hammer technique is called percussion flaking. The hard hammer strikes or knocks flakes off the stone. This produces a rougher, often larger flake. The stone needed for flaking must produce a conchoidal or circular fracture when broken. That type of stone can be sharpened and shaped. Typically the stone used is obsidian (volcanic glass), or a microcrystalline or cryptocrystalline mineral or rock such as quartz, chalcedony, chert, jasper, quartzite, rhyolite, felsite, basalt and others. Points are part of a tool kit for hunting animals and for warfare; they are affixed to the ends of wooden arrows, spears, or darts to bring down the animal.

As a Tribal Museum, we are also able to ask direct questions to the Tribal members whose ancestors created the object. According to Kumeyaay/Diegueño Tribal traditions, this object can be called “kwerraaw,” literally, that which is sharp, or tip of an arrow in *‘Tipay Aa*, the Barona and Los Conejos language. This word was given by Ed Brown of Viejas for the Barona Inter-Tribal Dictionary. In a Barona Museum History Interview (2013), Barona Tribal member, Frank LaChappa describes how arrow points are hafted onto arrow shafts. This gives us a better picture of how the points are used and how arrows or spears are made. Regarding hunting technology, Mr. LaChappa told us:

...the wood rats...they were the best to eat. It was hard meat. It was hard but it was good-tasting. Something different about it 'cause they eat grain or whatever they eat, but it tastes real good. And then the tail is what we looked at as being a source for our weapons. You know, that we tied to make arrows and stuff like that. We used that. Yeah, we stripped that muscle off that tail. There was maybe like thirty different strands of sinew they called it. And then once you wrap it and it dries it just stays stuck. It ain't gonna move nowhere. It's like a glue, but it's also a twine. it's like a fiber... You'd use the tail of the squirrel for the same thing. 'Cause they've got sinew on their tail, too. Just peel it on off.

While information provided by scientists is important, information given by Tribal members about the Speer Collection helps the Barona Museum bring to life the ancient ancestors and their lifeways. The objects created by the People are not simply artifacts; these living pieces of time speak of a deep understanding of this changing environment and the resources of San Diego County. Their example is vital to all of us as our climate changes; it reminds us that we are well-served to study this living history of successful human adaptation to better understand our present drought and the future of the region.



The American mastodon found in San Diego County was a little smaller than an African elephant of today. A group of hunters could bring one down with their stone-tipped spears. Some theories state that climate change along with big-game hunting led to the extinction of the Ice Age mega-fauna.”

This object is available to view online at <http://barona.pastperfectonline.com/>
<http://bulletin.geoscienceworld.org/content/78/2/299.abstract>

New and Notable Acquisitions

Barona Museum recently acquired the following items to add to our growing collection:

Gift of Joseph Banegas, Jr.

1 first place golf trophy from the Asomugha Foundation Swing for Education Golf Classic, August 29, 2014.

Gift of Young Native Scholars/InterTribal Youth

1 NativeLikeWater.org black t-shirt with turquoise blue writing.

Gift of Stan Rohrer

8 digital images of 'Tipay men and Morteros pictographs.

Gift of Dave Adams

1 small gourd (pictured) decorated with text: "Shumup Ko Hup / Dream Come True" by artist, Daleane Adams (Jamul).

Gift of James Luna

1 magazine, "News of Native California," winter 2014 signed by artist James Luna.

Gift of Diane Tells His Name

1 book, *Christian Doctrine: For the Instruction and Information of the Indians* by Pedro De Cordoba, 1970.

Gift of David Toler, II

A collection of copies of seven historic maps of San Diego county and flyer for a peon and bird singing event.

Gift of William Pischke and Mary A. Brown

27 books relating to Native American history and culture.

Gift of Nancy Conger

4 books: *Indian Silversmithing* by W. Ben Hunt
Indian Silverwork of the Southwest, Illustrated - Volume One by Harry P. Mera
Why the North Star Stands Still and Other Indian Legends by William R. Palmer
The Mighty Chieftans by the Editors of Time-Life Books



Visit the Barona Museum Store!

Barona Museum Store always has unique gift ideas. Check out our new inventory as well as the wide array of fine basketry, pottery, traditional tools, and our large selection of books. Visit today and take home that special, one-of-a-kind gift!



New in the Museum Store, come see this beautiful juncus basket featuring a rattlesnake pattern. Measuring 4 1/2" in diameter, this smaller version of a popular basketry design is a unique work of art.



Browse our selection of juncus and shell jewelry! Made by native artist and award-winning basketmaker, Eva Salazar, this beautiful juncus medallion necklace features beading and red abalone shell.



A modern take on the ancient art of gourd carving, our gourd ornaments are hand-carved and painted. Some new designs include hummingbirds, wild horses, sea turtles, ocean life, and foxes.

Barona Cultural Center & Museum

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