UC Merced

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology

Title

Memorial to Roy Arnold Salls

Permalink

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4t0025nw

Journal

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, 16(2)

ISSN

0191-3557

Authors

Raab, L. Mark Porcasi, Judith F

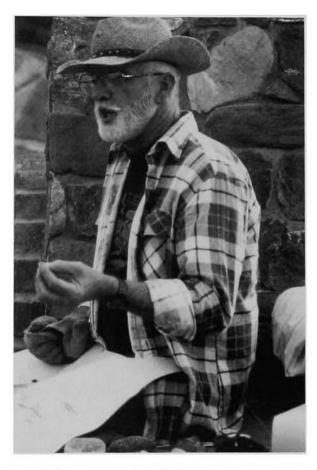
Publication Date

1994-07-01

Peer reviewed

Memorial to Roy Arnold Salls

(1934 - 1993)



Roy Salls demonstrating flintknapping techniques to students on Santa Catalina Island, 1991.

THE archaeological community lost an extraordinary researcher, teacher, and friend with the death of Dr. Roy Arnold Salls in November, 1993. Roy succumbed to leukemia at age 59. His passing saddens a host of archaeology students and professionals throughout California.

Friends and colleagues remember Roy's exceptional energy, professional dedication, and range of talents. Many of these qualities stemmed from his life experiences outside of archaeology, and illustrate how the field can be enriched by the contributions of people from many backgrounds. Before entering the field of archaeology, Roy served for over twenty years

with the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), retiring at the rank of lieutenant. He worked as a homicide detective during much of this time. As an archaeologist, Roy sometimes worked two or three days straight on research projects, bringing great physical and intellectual discipline to his work; abilities honed, no doubt, by years of police work.

Even before retiring from the LAPD, Roy evidenced great interest in scientific research, including archaeology. Also an avid scuba diver since the inception of the sport in the 1950s, Roy acquired a keen understanding of marine ecology firsthand. This knowledge provided a foundation for his later doctoral research and expertise in analysis of marine faunal assemblages. While working as a policeman, Roy earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology from California State University (CSU), Los Angeles, where from 1978 to 1982, he served as editor for the California Anthropologist. At the same time, he completed degrees in law and business, served as a docent at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, and worked as a research associate at the Page Museum. This work on paleontological material presaged his specialization in zooarchaeology.

At a time when others might have been contemplating retirement, Roy went on to study at UCLA, earning his Ph.D. in 1988. This work resulted in a dissertation that many consider to be the definitive work to date on prehistoric marine fisheries of southern California. Roy's expertise in faunal analysis, particularly marine species, was recognized worldwide. Roy was in constant demand as a faunal analyst, continuing his research up to the time of his death.

Roy worked on scores of field projects in locales as diverse as California, Arizona, Mexico, and Ecuador. These projects included teaching field schools in archaeology for UCLA

and other institutions. Some of Roy's greatest contributions to field research were in connection with seven field schools and many other research projects on San Clemente Island, first with UCLA and later with CSU Northridge, and the Natural Resources Office of the North Island Naval Air Station. Roy's work with the latter came about after he became the assistant director of the Center for Public Archaeology at CSU Northridge in 1989. Roy was truly the bulwark of many of these field campaigns, serving variously as project director, teacher, laboratory researcher, and trusted counselor.

Roy had an enduring love of museums for the roles they play in educating the public and sustaining professional research. Roy accepted the directorship of the Lompoc Museum in 1991 and occupied that post until his death. During his tenure there, he is credited with bringing "a new level of professionalism" to the museum, reorganizing the museum's collections and setting up exhibits in public places throughout the city. While at the museum, Roy also directed the excavation and reconstruction of the La Purisima Mission in the Santa Ynez Valley. In all of this work, Roy enjoyed close working relationships with Native Americans.

Roy was always mindful of his beginnings as an avocational archaeologist. He found time each year to give public lectures about the importance of archaeology. He taught field and laboratory classes at UCLA and CSU Northridge to avocational archaeologists, where he is remembered with great affection as a friend, teacher, mentor, and world-class storyteller.

At the 1994 annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Roy's wife, Lucy Salls, accepted the Martin A. Baumhoff Award on his behalf. This award was given in recognition of Roy's outstanding contributions to California archaeology in the areas of research and publication.

L. Mark Raab and Judith F. Porcasi
Dept. of Anthropology
California State Univ., Northridge
Northridge, CA 91330

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS OF ROY A. SALLS

- n.d. Ten Thousand Years of Fishing: The Evidence for Alternate Stable States in Nearshore Ecosystems as the Result of Overexploitation of the California Sheephead (Semicossyphus pulcher) by Prehistoric Fishermen on San Clemente Island, California. In: Proceedings of the IX International Symposium on Marine Biology, Ocean Studies Center, California State University, Long Beach and the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California Sur, La Paz, Mexico (in press).
- 1979 Chappote: The La Brea Story. Desert Magazine 42(6):24-27.
- 1980 Cross Cultural Observations and Comparisons of Southern California Optimist Clubs and Migrant Voluntary Associations of Africa and Peru. California Anthropologist 10(1):1-26.
- 1980 Custody Space. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, San Diego.
- 1980 Jargon of the Skid Row Black Alcoholic. California Anthropologist 10(2):30-33.
- 1980 The La Brea Cogged Stone. The Masterkey 54(2):53-59.
- 1980 An Unusual Lithic Artifact from Rancho La Brea. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Long Beach.
- 1981 Custody Space. California Anthropologist 11(1):12-17.
- 1981 Territorial Imperative: A Failure of Methodological Mouthtalk. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, Santa Barbara.
- 1983 The Yucca Connection. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the South-

- western Anthropological Association, San Diego.
- 1983 The Yucca Connection. California Anthropologist 13(1):7-14.
- 1984 The Scraper Plane: A Functional Interpretation. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Los Angeles.
- 1984 Skeletal Remains from the Ripper's Cove Site, Santa Catalina Island, California. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 20(3):18-34.
- 1985 The Scraper Plane: A Functional Interpretation. Journal of Field Archaeology 12(1):99-106.
- 1985 Color Coding Skeletal Comparative Collections. Journal of Field Archaeology 12(2):254-255.
- 1986 Environmental Stress Due to Overfishing in Southern California Prehistory. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans.
- 1986 The La Brea Atlatl Foreshafts: Inferences for the Millingstone Horizon. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 22(2):21-30.
- 1987 A Prehistoric Fishing Kit from San Clemente Island. Paper presented at the third California Island Symposium, Santa Barbara.
- 1987 Subsistence Change and the Concept of Alternate Stable State Communities in Prehistoric Marine Adaptations. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Los Angeles.
- 1988 Prehistoric Fisheries of the California Bight. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.

- 1989 To Catch a Fish: Some Limitations on Prehistoric Fishing in Southern California with Special Reference to Native Fiber Line. Journal of Ethnobiology 9(2): 173-199.
- 1990 Return to Big Dog Cave: The Last Evidence of a Prehistoric Fishery on the Southern California Coast. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 26(2 and 3):38-60.
- 1990 The Ancient Mariners: Ten Thousand Years of Marine Exploitation at Eel Point, San Clemente Island, California. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 26(2 and 3):61-92.
- 1990 The Fisheries of the Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, Monterey County, California. Research in Economic Anthropology 11:251-284.
- 1991 Early Holocene Maritime Adaptation at Eel Point, San Clemente Island. In: Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California, Jon M. Erlandson and Roger H. Colten, eds., pp. 63-80. University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology, Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1.
- 1992 Prehistoric Subsistence Change on California's Channel Islands: Environmental or Cultural? In: Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California, Terry L. Jones, ed., pp. 157-172. University of California, Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, Publication No. 10.

Salls, Roy A., L. Mark Raab, and Katherine G. Bradford

1993 A San Clemente Island Perspective on Coastal Residential Structures and the Emergence of Sedentism. Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology 15(2):176-194.

