

CHARLES CLAYTON HOWE PHOTOGRAPHS

Collection Number: SC 003



Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc.
Redlands, California 92374

Finding Aid Creator: Jill Vassilakos-Long
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Descriptive Summary

Title: Charless Clayton Howe Photographs

Collection Number: SC 003

Creator: Howe, Charles (Clayton), 1897-1989

Extent: 1,610 black-and-white negatives in individual negative enclosures in 6 boxes; the replaced original negative enclosures in 2 additional boxes.

Dates: circa 1947-1972

Repository: California State University, San Bernardino (Pfau Library Special Collections & University Archives)

Abstract: The collection has 1,610 negatives of photographs taken by Charles (Clayton) Howe (1897-1989) in southern California and Mexico between 1947 and 1972. A serious amateur photographer and avid avocational archaeologist, Howe was an adventurous, desert-loving member of the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc. ("ASA"). The images document Howe's travels and many of ASA's archaeological fieldtrips and excavations. There are hundreds of excellent photographs of petroglyphs and pictographs. Many of the archaeological sites and the rock art no longer exist. Details of cameras and films used by Howe are summarized by year and location. Two indexes help to locate negatives in the collection.

Administrative Information

Provenance: In 1975, Charles (Clayton) Howe donated this collection of his negatives and a photocopy of his draft handwritten index of some photographs to the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc. The association established a fund to preserve the negatives. During the late 1970s and 1980s, ASA member Rebecca Miller took the collection home, re-sleeved some negatives in new enclosures, transferred some of Howe's notations to the new enclosures, and stored the replaced enclosures in an ASA archive box. An unidentified person prepared a draft transcription of Howe's index. In January 1999, Rosalind Srivastava identified and consolidated 1,610 negatives that belong to Howe's collection from among materials stored in six boxes of ASA's photograph archives at the office of ASA President Donn Grenda in Redlands, California.

Access: Collection is open to researchers.

Publication Rights and Copyright Information: The images in this collection are copyrighted. Images may be displayed, copied, or used for personal study only. Written permission to reproduce an image for electronic or print publication may be obtained from California State University San Bernardino's Pfau Library Special Collections. Please use the [application](#) online to submit request for image permission.

Processing Information: Rosalind Srivastava processed and re-housed this collection. Howe's negative numbers and other notations on the original enclosures (including those replaced and stored

by Rebecca Miller) were transferred verbatim to the upper left-hand corner of new enclosures. For control purposes, the new enclosures were numbered from ASA001-1 through ASA001-1610 in the upper right-hand corner. The negatives were placed in the numbered enclosures and the original enclosures were stored in archival box numbers 7 and 8. Approximately one sixth of the negatives are deteriorated, including two crumbled ones that were discarded. "D" was written below the ASA number on the enclosures of deteriorated negatives to prevent their re-filing among non-deteriorated negatives. After numbering the collection, deteriorated negatives were segregated to prevent any auto-catalytic effect of deterioration on good negatives and were stored in archival box number 6. The rest of the collection was placed in archival box numbers 1 through 5. As noted in the Container List, several of the unique but deteriorated negatives will be copied in January 2000. The paper finding aid was completed in November 1999. The paper finding aid was adapted for the web by Jill Vassilakos-Long, December 2008.

Funding Note: The cost of preservation supplies, printing of negatives, and duplication of some unique, deteriorated negatives was funded by the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc.

Preferred Citation: [ASA001-[negative no.]] Charles Clayton Howe photographs. California State University, San Bernardino P

Biography

Howe was a serious amateur photographer and an avid avocational archaeologist who led many archaeological fieldtrips, participated in archaeological excavations, and photographed many sites during digs and on dozens of solitary trips. His photographs document his travels and archaeological work in California and Mexico.

In 1948, Howe joined the year-old Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California. The ASA had been founded to survey southern California to locate and document archaeological sites before the evidence was destroyed by urbanization or vandalism. Howe joined in this search for evidence with enormous enthusiasm. An eager student of ASA's professional archaeologists, Howe worked hard to understand the principles of archaeology and believed that "ASA members [are] in an enviable position..... You are among the very first American archeologists to be freed from arbitrarily imposed age ceilings and other similar handicaps to unbiased research" (Simpson, 1954/1983). Howe loved the challenge of pinpointing early people's arrival in America.

Howe was born in Spottsville, Kentucky, on October 4, 1897, and by the age of fourteen was working in a shoe factory in Missouri. A fellow worker spun tales of the Mohave Desert in California but Howe had to wait twenty years to satisfy his curiosity to see it. Meanwhile, he fought in France in World War I, married, had seven children, and moved to California in the 1930s. Howe died on July 13, 1989, just before his ninety-second birthday in Inglewood, California, after a life as a bowyer, fletcher, and owner of California Bowyers, an archery and fishing equipment store.

Owning his own store allowed Howe to post a "Gone Fishing" sign when ASA needed a crew to survey an archaeological site. Howe served as ASA's field chairman for seven years, led many trips and digs, and was elected ASA President in 1970. Fellow members accorded him the singular honor of calling

him "Mr. ASA." The honor was not wasted on Howe for he loved the ASA. The Association set aside a

special day for him in 1976 to thank him for his devotion to ASA and archaeology (Notes, 1976). On that occasion, Chizomana Ishii, ASA past-President (1972, 1973) and niece of Hopi Chief Sekakuku, wrote a poem about Howe in which she mentions the strength, integrity, and compassion of this man who was

. . . filled with kindness and understanding
Seldom found in these days of great demanding.
Few know and comprehend the desert as he,
Who has been the shining example for all to see . . .

Ishii touches upon the essence of Howe: his enchantment with the desert and his joy at sharing his awareness and adventures with others. Howe traveled the southern California deserts and down to Baja and Barranca del Cobre in Mexico many times. Eventually, in 1959, his jeep, El Esperito del Desierto II, gave him the freedom to traverse the rockiest of desert terrain. He enjoyed roughing it and teaching his desert survival skills to others. He wrote the “Ten Commandments for Field Behaviour” to encourage ASA volunteers to become valuable team members (Howe, 1953/1983).

Howe was inventive. To speed the process of sifting material at archaeological excavations, he and ASA member Clyde Price designed and constructed a power shaker using a Sears refrigerator spring for a gentle bounce, a one-cylinder motor, and nesting variable-size mesh screens. At the Calico Early Man site near Barstow (where he volunteered “a pretty good slice of my life . . . in the pits”), Howe and ASA member Clifton Clouse developed a method of using small mirrors to show both sides of artifacts in a photograph. Howe worked to develop his photography skills and taught artifact photography ((Howe, 1960; Steele, 1982). The National Geographic sent him a Leica 35mm camera that “got a pretty good workout” (Howe, 1977b).

The Los Angeles Times observed that Howe was “as natural in the desert as the prickly cactus or the sagebrush and sand. He wears a dusty, shapeless, wide-brimmed hat . . . squints through yellow-brown eyes set in a tanned face that seems to have been carved from granite” (Hulse, 1954). Fortunately, Howe was meticulous and took good care of his photographs documenting his and ASA’s work, travel, and adventures.

Scope and Content

The collection contains 1,610 black-and-white negatives, mostly 4x5-inch, taken in California and Mexico by Charles (Clayton) Howe between 1947 and 1972. Howe had joined the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, Inc. in 1948 and, in 1975, donated the negatives to the ASA. The Association envisioned the negatives as the initial collection of an archive of photographs on California archaeology that would be open for reference by scholars (“Photographic Archives Established,” 1975).

The negatives cover 26 years of Howe’s travels in California and Mexico and a 25-year span of ASA’s active survey work in southern California beginning a year after the association was founded. During this period, ASA surveyed over 120 sites. These negatives document more than 155 trips by Howe to more than 84 locations.

As in many areas worldwide, southern California has sustained the loss of archaeological treasures due to urbanization and vandalism. The state of rock art in two beautiful Mojave Desert canyons, Black and Inscription, is typical of the extensive manmade damage that is common at archaeological sites in southern California. The destruction includes graffiti, bullet holes, red paint stains from attempted rubbings, artwork destroyed by people trying to chisel it off the rocks, and trash dumped around the artwork. Howe's images show such destruction of rock sites over the years.

In 1947, archaeologists at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles worried about the destruction of archaeological sites and anticipated a dearth of source material for understanding the prehistory of southern California. Thus, the ASA was founded by Southwest Museum archaeologists Mark Harrington, Edwin Francis Walker, Frederick Webb Hodge, and Howard Arden Edwards (Steele, 1982) with the goal of surveying southern California to document archaeological sites. The membership of the professional-amateur association grew from the initial 50 to 200 in five months. Amateurs from many walks of life surveyed southern California archaeological sites along with professional archaeologists from universities (including University of Southern California, University of California, Los Angeles, University of California, Riverside, University of California, Santa Barbara, University of Redlands, and Long Beach State College) and museums (including Southwest Museum, San Diego Museum of Man, and Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History) (Steele, 1982). Some of Howe's photographs are the only complete remains of destroyed treasures such as a petroglyph of several sheep traversing a cliff face in Black Canyon, California. The negatives contain valuable, comprehensive, and sometimes unique documentation for archaeologists and historians. There are beautiful black-and-white images of difficult-to-photograph petroglyphs and pictographs from California locations including Black Canyon, China Lake, Burro Flats, and Painted Cave; ASA's Barranca del Cobre Expedition (Mexico) in 1960; trips to the Baja Peninsula in Mexico beginning in 1956, long before the paved highway opened up Baja in 1973; ASA members excavating, staking, laughing, resting, and digging again; campsites rigged around ordinary cars that somehow made it out into the desert; Tarahumara Indians in Barranca del Cobre; a Paiute friend in Bishop; a Mexican family at remote El Arco in Baja; a Paiute in a magnificent headdress; artifacts, intaglios, and cairns; tarantulas and snakes; giant cacti and flowering yuccas in the desert; the dedication of ASA's Early Man Research Center; and many other subjects.

The negatives contain hundreds of images of petroglyphs and pictographs in California and some images of the exquisite and faithful rock art reproductions prepared by Charles LaMonk, a professional artist and ASA member. LaMonk pursued enthusiastically the goal of recording and preserving Indian rock art (Charles LaMonk: ASA artist, 1976/1983) and donated over one hundred reproductions to the ASA (referenced in this finding aid as "ASA LaMonk No."). He made his first reproductions for ASA at Burro Flats in 1953 where Howe worked with LaMonk to figure out an implement that LaMonk could use to reproduce the rock art accurately. They found that a folded piece of paper with a torn end was a tool that simulated a tightly folded piece of buckskin with a flayed end and "produced heavy and thin lines, curves . . . that matched the brushwork and technique [of the pictographs] exactly" (LaMonk, 1953/n.d.; Jackson, 1954). LaMonk also painted portraits of American Indians and his work has been exhibited at national and international exhibitions and in the White House by presidential invitation (Redtfeldt, 1991).

Some of Howe's travels and archaeological work is not represented in these negatives. Given his love

of photography, one may speculate that other photographs exist and were perhaps included with materials pertaining to particular archaeological sites. Some negatives are missing from the collection as evidenced by empty original enclosures or references to items on Howe's draft index (n.d.). A list of missing negatives appears near the end of this finding aid.

State and county names have been added to Howe's place names here. Two gazetteers (Thesaurus of Geographic Names, 1997; United States Geological Survey, 1999) were used to locate information. One site, Oak Creek, could not be pin-pointed.

Organization

Collection ASA001 is organized in 96 series. Each series contains negatives of photographs taken at one location. When a series has photographs taken on different dates, negatives from each date comprise separate sub-series that are arranged in chronological order (undated last).

For control purposes, the negatives were re-numbered in a continuous sequence from ASA001-1 through ASA001-1610. The collection number was used as a prefix to prevent confusion with Howe's original numbers, 1 through 10400. A cross-reference list of ASA and Howe numbers appears near the end of this finding aid. All negative enclosures bear the Howe number (or the notation "[no number]") and ASA number.

Negatives are stored in archival boxes numbered 1 through 6. Boxes 1-5 contain negatives that had not deteriorated at the time of processing. Deteriorated negatives are segregated in box 6. The integrity of the collection was maintained by separating deteriorated negatives only after numbering the entire collection.

The organization follows the original order intended by Howe. According to Howe's draft index of some negatives taken between 1947 and 1972, the "dominant classification is by site name" (Howe, n.d.). Howe numbered most of the negatives taken between 1947 and mid-1960 from 1 to 10400. Negatives from each site were numbered in sequence in approximately chronological order. The order in which each site appears in the numeric sequence appears arbitrary. Some number ranges were reserved for future use or some were allocated to a specific location, for example, 1000 et seq. for Black Canyon. Howe may have numbered the negatives some years after the photographs were taken. For example, numbers assigned to negatives of photographs taken in 1955 precede those of some from 1952. Negatives of photographs taken after October 1960, and some before 1960, are not numbered or listed on Howe's (n.d.) index. However, some were filed at the end of a numbered site sequence. For example, unnumbered negatives of photographs taken in Rodman Mountains in the 1960s follow the numbered Rodman negatives in chronological order but precede 1956 China Lake negatives. There are exceptions. For example, Howe numbered negatives of Yuma as 1-3 and 1689-1690. Since Howe's numbering sequence was not changed during processing, negatives of photographs taken at some locations appear in more than one place in the collection.

Most of the negatives not numbered by Howe were filed after Howe's last number (10400) grouped by site. Many negatives were out of order, perhaps due to the project being unfinished by Howe, or due to reorganization, use, or misfiling by others. Minor re-arrangement was done during processing to follow

Howe's intent to organize by site, and within site in chronological order. Most of the negatives are 4x5-inch. Other sizes of negatives are noted in the container list.

Selected Search Terms for Collection Access

Controlled vocabulary terms from Library of Congress Subject Headings and Thesaurus for Graphic Materials I and II; and some local terms.

Format and Genre:

Acetate negatives
Ethnographic photographs
Group portraits
Landscape photographs
Polyester negatives
Portrait photographs
Reproductions
Views

Names:

Antelope Valley Indian Museum (Lancaster, Calif.)
Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California (Redlands, Calif.)
Black Canyon (San Bernardino, Calif.)
Black, Chio (Chizomana Ishii)
China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station (Calif.)
Cowper, Dorothy
Curtis, Freddie, b. 1913
Eastern California Museum (Independence, Calif.)
Howe, Charles (Clayton), 1897-1989
LaMonk, Charles, d. 1990
Simpson, Ruth DeEtte
San Bernardino County Museum (Redlands, Calif.)
Southwest Museum (Los Angeles, Calif.)
Wormington, Hannah Marie, 1914-1994

Subjects:

Anthropology – California
Anthropology – Mexico
Archaeological sites – California
Archaeological surveying – California
Archaeology – California
Artifacts – California
Artists – American – California
California – Antiquities
Cocopa Indians – Mexico
Cradleboards – Arizona
Desert plants – California
Deserts – California
Excavations (Archaeology) – California
Hopi Indians
Indians – Antiquities
Jeep automobiles
Mojave Desert – California
Navaho Indians
Orphanages – Mexico
Paiute Indians – California
Petroglyphs – California
Petroglyphs – Nevada
Photography in archaeology
Pueblos – Arizona
Rock art – California
Rock art – Nevada
Rock paintings – California
Tarahumara Indians – Mexico
Volunteer workers in archaeology

Chronological List of Sites Photographed

(In California unless noted otherwise)

1947:

Month unknown: Malibu Mountains Pictograph Cave

1948:

May: Salton Sea

1949:

Month unknown: Black Canyon; Painted Cave

1950:

Month unknown: Black Canyon

1951:

April and May: Yuma sand dunes

May: Black Canyon

1952:

March and June: Black Canyon

November: a California ranch

Month unknown: Temecula

1953:

February: Avawatz Mountains

April and November: Deep Creek

May: Black Canyon

July: Downey site

November: Willow Springs

Month unknown: Burro Flats

1954:

March: Black Star Canyon

March, May and June: Black Canyon

April: Burro Flats; Coyote Gulch

June: Antelope Valley Indian Museum; Humming Bird Ranch

July: Amazon Hill

Month unknown: Painted Cave; Phillips Ranch; Providence Mountains; Texas Street, San Diego; Torrance site

1955:

January: Kingston Wash; Leach Lake; Providence Mountains

March: Black Canyon

March and November: Rodman Mountains

May: Devil's Post Pile; Malaga Cove

June, July, and November: Phillips Ranch

July: Aqua Dulce Ranch and Painted Cave

August: Mutau Meadows

September: Cuddleback Lake

October: Signal Mountain, Mexico
Month unknown: Thousand Palms

1956:

February: Rodman Mountains

April: Black Canyon

September and October: Baja California, Mexico

Month unknown: Baja California, Mexico; Black Canyon; China Lake

1957:

March: Southwest Museum

April: Mule Canyon; Rodman Mountains

May: China Lake

May/June; and November: Baja California, Mexico

July: Grover City

September: Amazon Hill; Casmalia Beach

October: Mesquite Springs; San Timoteo Canyon

Month unknown: Harbor Freeway in Los Angeles; Navajo Country and Wupatki, Arizona

1958:

January and March: Black Canyon

March: Rock Springs

1959:

October: Baja California, Mexico

Month unknown: Black Canyon

1960:

February: Aguanga

February, March, April, May, and November: Black Canyon

April: Gem Hill

May: Guadalupe Canyon, Mexico

July: Independence

August: Bishop and Owen's Valley

October: Barranca del Cobre, Mexico

Month unknown: Joshua Tree Monument; Seco Laguna Chapala, Mexico

1961:

February; and March: Black Canyon; Little Lake

March: Petroglyph Cave

May: Amazon Hill

June: Angeles Crest Highway; Bishop; Casa Diablo; Coso Hot Springs
September: Davis Dam, Arizona-Nevada; Taos and Bandelier, New Mexico
Month unknown: Keeler; Lone Pine; Sage Canyon; Shadow Mountain; Swansea; Tropic Mojave Mine; Western Star/Price Ranch

1962:

January: Black Canyon, Davis Dam (Arizona-Nevada), Grapevine Canyon (Nevada), Lone Pine, Western Star/Price Ranch
May: Last Chance Canyon
Month unknown: Coso Hot Springs

1963:

January: Davis Dam and Grapevine Canyon, Nevada
June: Baja California, Mexico
October: Barranca del Cobre, Mexico

1964:

July: Crowley Site No. 1
October: Barranca del Cobre, Mexico
Month unknown: Black Canyon; Bloomington [Redlands]; Rodman Mountains; Western Star/Price Ranch

1965:

April: Davis Dam, Arizona-Nevada
Month unknown: China Lake; Colonia Guerro, Mexico

1966: no locations mentioned

1967:

Month unknown: Baja California, Mexico; Grapevine Canyon (Nevada); Howe noted that the Calico dig took first place in ASA field activities (Ishii, 1968). No photographs of Calico here.

1968:

Month unknown: Black Canyon; Fossil Falls

1969: no locations mentioned

1970: no locations mentioned

1971:

November: Hole-in-the-wall
Month unknown: Rancho California; Yucca Valley

1972:

February: Baja California, Mexico

No dates: Amboy Crater, Barstow, Chilao Flats, Fort Tejon, Horse Canyon Cave, Irvine Ranch, Maricopa, Oak Creek, Vincent, Ventura Boulevard in Los Angeles County, Zion National Park (Utah). There are both dated and undated negatives for the following nine locations: Bishop, Black Canyon, Burro Flats, Coso Hot Springs, Davis Dam (Arizona-Nevada), Humming Bird Ranch, Keeler, Baja California (Mexico), Barranca del Cobre (Mexico)

Photography Details

According to Howe's notes on a few of the negative enclosures, he used at least eight different cameras and seventeen kinds of film to produce these photographs.

Cameras:

1952: Brand 17 and 8-inch Ektar lens, Graflex, Voightlander reflex, and box camera owned by Howe's son, Vernon (Black Canyon ASA001-425 – 467 series)

1954: Printex (Burro Flats ASA001- 237, 244, 258, 260, 261 and Coyote Gulch ASA001-714-731 series), Recomar (first time that Howe used this camera: Black Canyon ASA001-487 – 489), and Voightlander reflex (Burro Flats ASA001-249 – 254)

1955: Brand 17 with wide angle lens (Black Canyon ASA001-527 – 529); Recomar (Leach Lake ASA001-964 – 970 series and Providence Mountains ASA001-1010 – 1011)

1956: Ansco reflex (Baja California ASA001-1144 – 1152)

1957: Ansco reflex (China Lake ASA001-931 – 932)

1960: Kodak Medalist (first time that Howe used this camera: Guadalupe Canyon ASA001-90 – 96)

1962: Kodak Medalist (Grapevine Canyon ASA001-1481 – 1489)

Films:

1951: Kodak Commercial, Panatomic X, Pentagon film (all photographs with this film are very degraded) and Super XX (Black Canyon ASA001-403 – 418 series)

1952: Contrast Process Pan, DuPont Commercial, Portrait Pan, and Super XX (Black Canyon ASA001-425 – 467 series)

1953: Ansco Commercial, Contrast Process Pan, DuPont Process Pan, Ortho and fine grain Pan (Black Canyon ASA001-468 – 475 series)

1954: Isopan with D23 borax developer (Burro Flats ASA001-244 and Coyote Gulch ASA001-714-731 series), Panatomic X with D23 borax as developer, and Process Pan (Coyote Gulch ASA001-714-731 series)

1955: Ansco Isopan (Rodman Mountains ASA001-780), Ortho X (Rodman Mountains ASA001-765), Panatomic X (Leach Lake ASA001-964 – 970 series; Rodman Mountains ASA001-776, 848 – 851 (848-851 were intensified with Kodak Chromium Intensifier)

1956: One negative (China Lake ASA001-892) was intensified in copper and is extremely degraded

1957: Adox KB14 film (China Lake ASA001-931 – 932)

1961: Plus X Pan with K2 filter (Bishop ASA001-1325)

1962: Kodak Panatomic X film and D76 developer 1 to 1 (Grapevine Canyon ASA001-1481 – 1489)

1963: Plus X rated at 320ASA and developed 8 minutes at 70 degrees (Davis Dam ASA001-1400 – 1408 and Grapevine Canyon ASA001-1490 – 1492)

Collection

Details of series, sub-series, and some items are all archived under our institutional repository: [Scholarworks](#)

Index of Locations

Aqua Dulce Ranch (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-109 – 118

Aguanga (Riverside County, Calif.) ASA001-98

Amazon Hill and Cave (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-145 – 162

Amboy Crater (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-97

Angeles Crest Highway (Calif.) ASA001-1342 – 1343

Antelope Valley Indian Museum (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-139 – 144

Avawatz Mountains (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-119 – 126

Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1127 – 1198, 1286 – 1301
Bandelier (New Mexico) ASA001-1464 – 1472
Barranca del Cobre (Chihuahua, Mexico) ASA001-1199 – 1285, 1302 – 1321
Barstow Archery (Calif.) ASA001-1602
Basihuare (Mexico) ASA001-1257 – 1281
Bishop (Calif.) ASA001-1087 – 1093, 1324 – 1333
Black Canyon (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-364 – 701
Black Star Canyon (Orange County, Calif.) ASA001-306 – 311
Burro Flats (Ventura County, Calif.) ASA001-209 – 278
California Ranch (Calif.) ASA001-1323
Casa Diablo (Calif.) ASA001-1344 – 1346
Casas Grandes (Mexico) ASA001-1254 – 1256
Casmalia Beach (Santa Barbara County, Calif.) ASA001-67 – 68
Chicuacua (Mexico) ASA001-1246 – 1248

Chilao Flats (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-165 – 189
(ASA001-165 – 189 contained culturally sensitive imagery and were removed from the collection in May 2026 at the request of the CSUSB Government & Community Relations NAGPRA Program who then repatriated the images to the appropriate tribe)

China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station (Calif.) ASA001-872 – 963
Citechca (Mexico) ASA001-1203 – 1229, 1302 – 1321
Colonia Guerro, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1282 – 1285

Coso Hot Springs (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1347 – 1367
(ASA001-1357 contained imagery of human remains and was removed from the collection in May 2026 at the request of the CSUSB Government & Community Relations NAGPRA Program who then repatriated the images to the appropriate tribe)

Coyote Gulch (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-714 – 731
Crowley Site No. 1 (Calif.) ASA001-1534 – 1540
Cuddleback Lake (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-39
Cusarare (Mexico) ASA001-1230 – 1239
Davis Dam (Arizona-Nevada) ASA001-1368 – 1420
Deep Creek (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-279 – 305
Devil's Post Pile (Calif.) ASA001-971 – 977
Downey Site (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-312 – 317
Early Man Research Center, Bloomington (Calif.) ASA001-1541 – 1550
El Arco, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1129 – 1139
El Barril, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1127 – 1128
Fort Tejon (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-1604
Fossil Falls (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1551 – 1560
Gem Hill (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-1126

Grapevine Canyon (Nevada) ASA001-1481 – 1510
Grover City (San Luis Obispo County, Calif.) ASA001-69 – 72
Guadalupe Canyon (Baja California, Mexico) ASA001-90 – 96
Harbor Freeway (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-75 – 84
Hole-in-the-wall (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-1565 – 1574
Horse Canyon Cave (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-99 – 108
Humming Bird Ranch (Ventura County, Calif.) ASA001-63, 1094 – 1125
Inscription Canyon (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-364 – 701
Independence (Calif.) ASA001-1334 – 1338

Irvine Ranch (Orange County, Calif.) ASA001-704 – 711
Joshua Tree Monument (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-1339 – 1341
Keeler (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1421 – 1423
Kingston Wash (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-62
La Paz, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1190
Laguna Chapala, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-163
Last Chance Canyon (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-1511 – 1533
Leach Lake (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-964 – 970
Little Lake (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1424 – 1429
Lone Pine (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1430 – 1444
Malaga Cove (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-40 – 41
Malibu Mountains Pictograph Cave (Calif.) ASA001-4 – 10
Maricopa (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-1605 – 1606
Mesquite Springs (Calif.) ASA001-190 – 208
Mule Canyon (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-61
Mutau Meadows or Flats (Ventura County, Calif.) ASA001-42 – 47
Navajo country (Arizona) ASA001-127 – 138
Oak Creek (unknown location) ASA001-1607 – 1609
Owen's Valley (Calif.) ASA001-1087 – 1093, 1324 – 1333
Painted Cave (Santa Barbara County, Calif.) ASA001-11 – 30
Petroglyph Cave (Calif.) ASA001-1445 – 1450
Phillips Ranch (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-1012 – 1086
Price (Western Star) Ranch (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1476 – 1480
Providence Mountains (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-978 – 1011
Puerto Cito, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1153 – 1163
Rancho California (Riverside County, Calif.) ASA001-1575 – 1589
Rock Springs (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-732 – 744
Rodman Mountains (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-745 – 871
Sage Canyon (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-1451 – 1455
Salton Sea (Calif.) ASA001-357 – 363
Samachicque (Mexico) ASA001-1199 – 1248
San Borjas, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1189
San Felipe, Baja California (Mexico) ASA001-1173 – 1187

San Timoteo Canyon (San Bernardino County, Calif.) ASA001-85 – 89
(ASA001-85 – 89 contained culturally sensitive imagery and were removed from the collection in May 2026 at the request of the CSUSB Government & Community Relations NAGPRA Program who then repatriated the images to the appropriate tribe)

Sand Hills (Yuma sand dunes) (Calif.) ASA001-1 – 3, ASA001-702 – 703
Shadow Mountain (Calif.) ASA001-1456 – 1461
Signal Mountain (Baja California, Mexico) ASA001-52
Southwest Museum, Los Angeles (Calif.) ASA001-53 – 60
Swansea (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1462 – 1463

Taos (New Mexico) ASA001-1464 – 1472

Temecula (Riverside County, Calif.) ASA001-318 – 339

Texas Street, San Diego (Calif.) ASA001-48 – 51

Thousand Palms (Riverside County, Calif.) ASA001-31 – 37
Torrance (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-38
Tropico Mojave Mine (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-1473 – 1475
Ventura Boulevard (Los Angeles County, Calif.) ASA001-73 – 74
Wupatki (Arizona) ASA001-127 – 138
Western Star (Price) Ranch (Inyo County, Calif.) ASA001-1476 – 1480
Willow Springs (Kern County, Calif.) ASA001-340 – 356
Yucca Valley (Calif.) ASA001-1590 – 1595
Yuma sand dunes (Calif.) ASA001-1 – 3, ASA001-702 – 703
Zion National Park (Utah) ASA001-713

Reference List of ASA and Howe Negative Numbers

ASA001-1 – 30 Howe negative nos. 1 – 31
ASA001-31 – 61 Howe negative nos. 47 – 99
ASA001-62 – 138 Howe negative nos. 201 – 294
ASA001-139 – 162 Howe negative nos. 301 – 318 and unnumbered
ASA001-163 – 164 Howe negative nos. 351 – 352
ASA001-165 – 208 Howe negative nos. 501 – 547
ASA001-209 – 363 Howe negative nos. 851-999
ASA001-364 – 701 Howe negative nos. 1000-1289 and unnumbered
ASA001-702 – 731 Howe negative nos. 1689-1718
ASA001-732 – 744 Howe negative nos. 1751-1763
ASA001-745 – 871 Howe negative nos. 3500-3622 and unnumbered
ASA001-872 – 963 Howe negative nos. 4000 – 4075 and unnumbered
ASA001-964 – 970 Howe negative nos. 4400-4404
ASA001-971 – 977 Howe negative nos. 6001-6007
ASA001-978 – 1011 Howe negative nos. 6101-6130
ASA001-1012 – 1086 Howe negative nos. 6401-6470
ASA001-1087 – 1093 Howe negative nos. 6501-6506
ASA001-1094 – 1125 Howe negative nos. 6601-6619
ASA001-1126 Howe negative no. 6675
ASA001-1127 – 1198 Howe negative nos. 9000-9043 and unnumbered
ASA001-1199 – 1321 Howe unnumbered negatives
ASA001-1322 Howe negative no. 10400; last number used by Howe
ASA001-1323 – 1610 Howe unnumbered negatives

Reference List of Missing Negatives (Howe's numbers)

Negatives missing from enclosures: 26, 268, 510, 520, 521, 524, 877, 940-947, 951-954, 977, 1085, 1133, 1134, 1157, 1158, 1185, 1218, 1240, 1262, 1264, 3569, 9035 – 9037

Negatives and enclosures missing: 101-138, 156, 163 Salton Sea (Howe, n.d.); 202 Little Lake (Howe, n.d.); 10000 "Casadora & w" (Howe, n.d.)

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