Lifetime Achievement Award Presented by Robert Schuyler
(written by John M. Foster and Paul Hampson)

It is appropriate that on the twentieth anniversary of the Ventura Mission Project, Bobby will receive the Lifetime Achievement Award. Her dedication to the profession and the archaeological record has been unfailing as has her demand for excellence. She has not only influenced the way we look at archaeology, but more importantly the way others look at it.

Roberta S. Greenwood was born in Springfield Massachusetts. Her father was a doctor and her mother an active member of the community. As a young girl, she joined an equestrian club, called as a jumper and bareback rider, and taught canoeing in the summers. She attended Wellesley College and graduated with honors. She went on to Boston University in the Graduate program in public administration, but withdrew when she moved to California. She then enrolled in the Ph.D. program in anthropology at the University of California, Los Angeles, and after two years, left to engage in professional practice.

Her first field experience came in 1959 with the Archaeological Survey. She worked at Topanga Canyon, Point Dume, Simomo, Del Mar, Whale Rock Reservoir, and Parker Mesa, to name a few. One of her early interests was shellfish and midden analysis.

By 1960 she was directing archaeological excavations in Goleta, followed by a succession of studies in Ventura County with such notable projects as the Browne Site. Her love of the science of archaeology soon branched out to historical sites, with her first major work at the Chapel of Santa Gertrudis along the Ventura River. She then started investigating portions of the Ventura Mission aqueduct and in the early 1970s began work on the Mission itself. This resulted in two major reports covering aspects of site history and the excavations. Her research in Ventura County continues to this day with her recent work at the Soo Hoo (Chinatown) property. Her studies of Chinese American sites now include Napa, El Paso, Phoenix, New Melones, and Los Angeles.

Bobby was one of the first independent consultants to contract with the California Department of Parks & Recreation. By 1970, for DPR and other agencies, she had published 13 reports for various journals with local to national distribution. She gained national recognition with her work at Diablo Canyon in San Luis Obispo, which resulted in a monograph titled “9000 Years of Prehistory at Diablo Canyon,” a respected work 22 years later. She has been an officer of the SCA, and national professional organizations including the Society of Professional Archaeologist.

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President’s Message

I am honored to be serving as SCA President for the coming year and feel fortunate to have been tutored by Past-Presidents Dick Markley and John Johnson. The board is looking forward to another productive and successful year, and to receiving suggestions for further improvement directly from you, the membership.

SCA Highlights

* The new faces on the SCA Board are Mary Maniery as President-Elect and Jerry Johnson as Northern Vice President.
* We now have an SCA office phone, with answering machine, so you can receive timely responses to your questions and concerns (714) 256-0332.
* The Strategic Plan was reviewed and refined by the Board and now will be sent to committee chairs to guide their work.
* The Bennyhoff Memorial Fund has been established to make monetary awards to individuals pursuing research consistent with the interests of James Bennyhoff. Committee members are Terry Jones, Richard Hughes, Georgie Waugh, John Holson, and Glen Farris.

Annual Meeting.

The SCA annual meeting in Ventura, March 24-27, was a great success. If you were not there, you missed interesting papers and presentations, and an opportunity to catch up with friends and colleagues from throughout the state. The 400 attendees included 250 regular members, over 100 spouses or guests, and 40 non-members. Nearly 250 of us went to the wine reception at the Ventura historical and archaeological museums (free beer and wine, ample hors d’oeuvres, and live music!). There were 21 symposia with over 140 individual papers. Innovative formats included panel discussions, workshops, forums, and box lunches around a topic. The Plenary Session introduced the membership to the new site (cultural resource) recording forms, the expanded role of the Information Centers, and California’s new State Historic Preservation Officer, Cherilyn Widell. Stephen Horne served as Program Chair and Larry Wilcoxon as Local Arrangements Chair. They somewhat miraculously managed a profit of about $8,000, a significant windfall to help keep SCA programs afloat for the rest of the year.  
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President’s Message
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... is not too early to start thinking about attending the SCA Annual Meeting in 1995. It will be held in Eureka (yes, way up there!) on Palm Sunday Weekend, April 5-9. We have negotiated to book virtually the entire historic Eureka Inn at rates of $55 per night.

Ken Wilson and Tom Keeter (Local Arrangements), and Breck Parkman (Program) Chairman are planning to make this a memorable event. For 1996, we are looking forward to meeting in Bakersfield.

Archaeology Week.

Organized by Beth Padon and Elyn Walker, Archaeology Week has become a major SCA event. Each year participation increases, with 36 of the 52 counties now involved. Events are also becoming more diversified and interactive, as well as more numerous, with 130 planned for 1994. Fundraising has become an important part of the Archaeology Week Committee’s work, and Shelly Davis-King is doing an extraordinary job at finding support from both public and private sources. For 1995, Archaeology Week is planned for May 14-20 and the theme is "Hands on the Past: Communities Working Together."

Membership Directory.

It has been some years since we have published a directory of the membership and we plan to do so in the next (July) issue of the Newsletter. If your dues are not current, you will not be included. Call the Business Office and check if you are not sure of your status. If for some reason you do not want your names, address, and phone number included, let the Business Office know.

Member-Run Society.

The success of not only our Annual Meeting but all SCA activities is entirely dependent on the efforts of members who volunteer their time to the Society. These individuals produce our Newsletter and Proceedings, pursue legal issues, plan and promote Archaeology Week, represent the SCA on state-wide committees, and keep the business of the Society running year to year. They include the committee chairs and Executive Board members listed in this issue, and the scores of people throughout the state who support them. These positions are not honorary, but are "public service" jobs that rotate through the membership. At some time during your professional career, consider spending some time ping in some aspect of your Society.

Lifetime Achievement
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Society for Historical Archaeology, and the American Society for Conservation Archaeology. She has also received an NEH research grant, and awards for historic preservation at the state and national levels.

One of her most enduring accomplishments, and certainly the most challenging, has been her impact on a generation of archaeology students. Her classroom was the field and laboratory, where she taught them the realities of field work and laboratory analysis and report writing. In her Mission reports, she guided crew and staff through the intricacies of writing, always patient, but very firm where questions of accuracy were involved. She provided the opportunity for a number of up and coming archaeologists to write and publish. The majority of the crew that worked on the Ventura Mission project in 1974 and subsequent years carry with them the lessons learned at the end of her red pen.

She is a tireless worker, and has never been reluctant to climb a mountain or plow through thick brush in 100 degree heat. John Foster, who has worked with Bobby for twenty years, tells one story of how she and her crew were being ferried to San Miguel Island in a small rubber boat which was capsized by the ocean breakers. She pulled her dripping 60 pound pack out of the surf, put it on her back, and called for the rest of the crew to start walking up the steep cliff trail to get to camp. She left the twenty year-olds scurrying to catch up.

When asked about early experiences with Bobby, Paul Hampson related that following his first frustrating and extended self-learning experience with historical sites, he set about compiling a pocket sized field guide to historical artifacts for use during archaeological survey. Being a little less than completely naive he sent it off to a few more advanced archaeologists for review. Bobby's response, the only one, was timely and complete. Her lengthy introductory remarks began with "I hope this is what you wanted," and "It is both too much and not enough." Followed by extensive exercise of Bobby's famous red pen. In turn she employed Paul the following summer at the Warm Springs Dam project, leading to his nearly full-time association with Greenwood and Associates.

While skills can be learned, what must be there first is an underlying curiosity about the human condition, and a bulldog's tenacity in going after information. As a humanist and scientist, she has both. Further, she has practiced what we all preach: by giving archaeology back to the public in the form of countless lectures, popular articles, and public displays. (Continued on page 4)
She has been a gadfly to government at all levels, and remains, the conscience of California archaeology.

A salute to Bobby Greenwood from your friends and colleagues.

**In Memory**

**Roy Salls Receives The**

**Martin A. Baumhoff Award**

L. Mark Raab & Judith F. Porcasi

A host of archaeology students and professionals throughout California were saddened to learn that their cherished friend and colleague, Roy Salls, died in November, 1993 at age 59 after a long struggle with leukemia.

Although Roy's contributions to our community are revered by many, it is less well known perhaps that archaeology was not Roy's first profession. Roy served for over twenty years on the Los Angeles Police Department, retiring at the rank of Lieutenant of Detectives. During much of this time Roy worked as a homicide detective. Roy's intense interest in archaeology was evident even during this time. Before retiring from the LAPD, Roy earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in Anthropology from the California State University, Los Angeles. He served at the same time as docent at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History and a research associate at the Page Museum (La Brea Tar Pits).

Roy's work on paleontological material at the Page Museum presaged his specialization in faunal analysis during doctoral work in archaeology at UCLA. Roy received his Ph.D. in 1988, writing 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 world-wide. Roy was in constant demand as a faunal analyst; work that he continued until the time of his death. Roy came to this speciality through a life-long pleasure in fishing, including underwater spearfishing, combined with an interest in zooarchaeology.

From this concentration of interest in the maritime adaptations of the early peoples of the southern California coastal and Channel Islands areas, Roy produced numerous published works. These include "Subsistence Change and the Concept of Alternate Stable-State Communities in Prehistoric Marine Adaptations, "The Fisheries of Mission Nuestra Senora de la Soledad, Monterey County, California, "Early Holocene Maritime Adaptation at Eel Point San Clemente Island, " and "The Ancient Mariners, Ten Thousand Years of Marine Exploitation at Eel Point, San Clemente Island."

In 1989, Roy became assistant director of the Center for Public Archaeology at the California State University, Northridge. (Continued on page 12)
The 1994 SCA Mark R. Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology was awarded to a well known, long time California archaeologist. Ole Olsen, better known to his peers as Ole, received the coveted award at the annual meeting in Ventura. Presentations were made on behalf of Past President Johnson by Russell Kaldenberg, Fritz Riddell and Ole’s supervisor Richard Barbar. Kaldenberg read a congratulatory letter from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, extolling Olsen’s leadership in developing the Bureau of Land Management’s cultural resources program over the last 20 years.

Fritz presented a hilarious picture of Ole trying to stack a bunch of BBs while working in the State Parks system waiting for Fritz to die or to retire. Since neither happened, Fritz indicated that Olsen decided to move on to greener pastures, in this case the BLM. Dick Barbar discussed Ole’s service to the archaeological profession as the Bureau’s lead archaeologist in California. His summary statement was extremely important. Barbar stated that "Ole" served the archaeological community well — you were always well represented by him and you can be proud of the service he rendered to your discipline."

As you recall the Harrington Award is presented to an individual who has played a leadership role in the field of archaeological conservation. In Olsen’s case his leadership can be seen as a lifetime of achievements beginning as an undergraduate student at Sacramento State College. His interest was initially in the archaeology of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, which is where he conducted most of his field work. Ole was hired by State Parks in 1958 and worked as a State Park Ranger I. He also served as a Historian I and as an Archaeologist. He worked at the State Indian Museum, State Parks Laboratory, State Parks Archaeological Unit, and Columbia State Park. While he worked as a historical archaeologist at Sutters Fort, the majority of his work entailed prehistoric research in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the north and central coasts of California and the Great Basin in northeast California and Nevada. Most his publications reflect his work with the likes of Fritz Riddell, Franklin Fenenga, and Louis Payne.

In 1974 Ole left State Parks and became the BLM’s first Lead Archaeologist. Ole developed an extensive archaeological program for BLM’s 17 million acres in California by overseeing the placement of professional archaeologists in five districts and 15 resource areas. Archaeologists learned professional archaeology as well as cultural resource management from him. They learned to treat archaeological sites as special, non-renewable resources that need to be included in the big picture of resource management.

He enjoyed visits to the field, and those of us privileged to go to the field with him enjoyed those visits immensely. His practical experience and knowledge of California prehistory allowed us to conserve and to manage archaeological resources and to present a larger picture about their importance to managers. Ole is a role model for archaeologists in State Parks and in the BLM. His mentorship is recognized by folks still in State Parks and those of us still working for the BLM. There are simply some people who are irreplaceable and deserve to be recognized by their peers because of their individual personalities, their place in the history of the discipline, and their persona. Ole has what it takes to be a leader in the conservation of sites. That is why he was honored. It was a recognition of his leadership and his place in the history of California archaeology.

Although he retired from the BLM in 1992, after 22 years of dedicated service, he has been rehired by the agency to conduct the NAGPRA collections inventory. His contacts and the respect engendered to him by his peers for his conservation philosophy have opened another window to the past for Ole.

Two things stand out clearly in my mind as I have assumed Ole’s job in the BLM. One, is that I have been handed the task of supervising him. An impossible task, how does one supervise a legend? The other is the wisdom which is gained by being around him. Whenever seeking solutions Ole reminds me that there are always at least two ways to look at things. When I question him about things he often answers "Well, yes and no." Past President Johnson indeed made a wise selection is choosing Ole Olsen as the recipient of the Harrington Award one that of each you can be extremely proud of.
In many ways the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 were not kind to southern California. The worst urban riots in the history of the United States occurred in Los Angeles on April 29, 1992 and continued into the following week. Terrible firestorms, several the result of arson, rapidly swept across the county during 27-30 October and 2-7 November, 1993. Beginning at 4:31 a.m. on January 17, 1994, a devastating 6.8 earthquake, rocked much of southern California, with the most serious damage occurring in the San Fernando and Santa Clarita valleys (Los Angeles County) and in central and eastern Ventura County. Hundreds of aftershocks followed causing additional destruction. And at the time of this writing (early March 1994), moderate rains have caused localized mud-slides in some of the areas affected by the fires of 1993.

These disasters have had a serious affect on cultural resources, especially historic structures and buildings. This paper will attempt to summarize damage to historic cultural resources in Los Angeles County (note I). The following description consists of those sites that I know were affected by the disasters.

Damages from the disasters of 1992-1994 were mostly localized. Arson damage from the 1992 riots was primarily confined to the areas south and west of downtown Los Angeles. In Los Angeles County, the fires of 1993 occurred mostly in the San Gabriel Mountains, the Santa Monica Mountains and in the northwest San Fernando Valley. The epicenter of the 1-17-94 earthquake was in the northwest San Fernando Valley, just southwest of California State University Northridge. Generally speaking, the historic structures closest to the epicenter fared poorly, while those at a greater distance suffered less damage. Most, if not all, of the significant historic structures in the San Fernando, the Santa Clarita Valley and in central and eastern Ventura County, were damaged. While most will probably be repaired, the funds to do this, at a time of severe budget restraints, may not be immediately available. It is probable that seriously damaged facilities will remain closed for longer than the places less damaged. Historic structures not specifically listed here as having suffered damage may have received 'cosmetic damage' such as cracked plaster or broken windows, or only a few artifacts and/or displays damaged or broken (i.e. San Gabriel Mission). At this writing aftershocks, some fairly strong, continue. Also note that not all damage has yet been properly recorded, and information concerning damage has not been widely disseminated.

In this time of crisis, members of the archaeological, historical and historic architectural communities should take the time to check-up on damaged properties that they are aware of and lobby for funds to repair those damaged properties—we cannot count on government to do this without our careful and caring oversight. Damage caused from rock slides and/or mud flows (due to the rains of the winter of 1993-1994) are confined to the areas affected by the fires of 1993. Although southern California certainly needs additional rainfall, the return to near-drought conditions, has, so-far, prevented severe loss of cultural resources.

I present this information to point out, as so many have before me, the frailty of our cultural heritage. It is hoped that others can use the information presented here for research and planning purposes.

Sites and other cultural resource areas are listed in alphabetical order. Official numerical designations provided are (in the order given here): LAHCM (Los Angeles City/County Historic-Cultural Monument#); CHL (California Historic Landmark); CA-LAN-# or CA-Ven-# (State of California Trinomial for Los Angeles or Ventura Counties); and/or NRHP (National Register of Historic Places). Note that some properties have multiple official designations, while others have one or none. Official number designations not included here and HABS (Historic American Building Survey) and local city and other jurisdiction designations.

Andres Pico Adobe - Ranchito Romulo (City of San Fernando). First floor dates from 1834; upper story added 1874; restored by Mark Raymond Harrington in early 1930s. (LAHCM#7; CHL #362; CA-LAN-20061; NRHP# 66000211). The adobe, which is the oldest structure in the San Fernando Valley, was significantly damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake. Fortunately the adobe was damaged during the 1971 Sylmar earthquake and the structure had been mostly emptied of its exhibits a few months prior to the 1994 earthquake, in preparation for retro-fitting. The building and grounds are closed indefinitely.

Beal's Cut - Fremont Pass (Los Angeles County). This property dates from 1862. A minor amount of dirt and other debris fell into Beal's Cut as a result of the 1-17-94 earthquake. Otherwise the original Indian trail and early wagon road between the San Fernando and Santa Clarita valleys appear to be intact.

California State University Northridge - CSUN (City of Los Angeles). The Northridge campus, located less than two miles from the epicenter of the 1-17-94 earthquake, suffered the greatest damage to an institution of higher learning in the (Continued on page 7)
history of the United States, exclusive of the Civil War. I assume that there was some damage to the archaeological facility (and possible the collections) but I was not able to contact staff prior to publication.

Campo de Cahuenga (City of Los Angeles). The original structure dated from mid-1840s and was no longer extant by 1900. The current facility is a reproduction constructed in the 1950s, (CHL # 151; CA-LAN-1945H). The cease-fire between Mexican/ Californian and American (United States) forces, ending the Mexican-American War in what is now the territory of the United States, was signed here on January 13, 1847. The facility was only slightly damaged by the earthquake of 1-17-94. The grounds remain open to the public. The reconstructed building is open by appointment only, as it has been for many years.

Casa Adobe de San Rafael (City of Glendale). The San Rafael Adobe dates from 1865, (CHL #235; NRHP # 76000487). The Rancho San Rafael Land Grant was the first in Alto California (1784, to Jose Maria Verdugo). The adobe was damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake and is currently closed to the public.

Charmlee Regional Park (County of Los Angeles) Most of the park was burnt over. Although the interpretive facilities suffered smoke damage, they were all saved.

Casa de Adobe. This adobe dates from 1917, (LAHCM#493), long associated with the Southwest Museum, the adobe suffered chimney and plaster damage. This facility has been closed to the public for several years, due to budget restrictions.

Charles Lummis Residence - El Alsal. This property dates from 1900, (LAHCM#531; NEHP# 71000148). The home of the founder of the Southwest Museum suffered chimney damage, cracked walls and damaged to a small part of the roof (as a result of the partial chimney collapse). The residence is currently closed to the public, while the gardens and grounds remain open.

Eaton Canyon Nature Center (County of Los Angeles). All facilities and exhibits were destroyed during the firestorm of October 27, 1993. Sadly, none of the animals, which were an integral part of the facility, could be rescued, and all perished. Most of the surrounding neighborhood, including well over 100 residences, were also destroyed.

El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park. The property dates from 1781. None of the historic components of El Pueblo, the core area of today's metropolis, are currently (as of February 1994) listed by the City of Los Angeles as being damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake (e.g. the Avila Adobe, the Church of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels, Los Angeles Plaza, the Pico House).

Goode House (City of Glendale). This Victorian Period house which dates from the 1890s, collapsed during the weekend of 2-12/13-94, due to aftershocks following the 1-17-94 earthquake. Preservationists believe that, although shaken from it's foundations, the house can be restored.

La Casa de la Centinela Adobe (City of Inglewood). The adobe which dates from 1834 (NRHP# 74000522) is the oldest extant structure in south Los Angeles County. The adobe suffered two downed chimneys and considerable interior damage as a result of the 1-17-94 earthquake. The structure is thought to be sound and all damage is considered to be repairable. The adobe is currently closed to the public.

La Casa Vieja de Lopez (City of San Gabriel). The building remains closed to the public due to the Whittier earthquake of 1987.

Leo Carrillo State Beach (Los Angeles - Ventura County line). Most of the park was burnt over, including the important Chumash village site of Losikshl (CA-LAN-52). Prehistoric artifacts were affected by fire, and pot-hunters have been cited for disturbing the area. At least some damage from erosion can be expected.

Leonis Adobe (City of Los Angeles). The adobe which dates from 1844, (LAHCM#1; NRHP# 75000433), experienced serious damage from the 1-17-94 earthquake, including much down plaster and cracks in the structure. One corner has completely collapsed. The adobe is closed indefinitely. The remainder of the park, including the Plummer House and all park associated facilities, remain open.

Lopez Adobe (City of San Fernando). This adobe, which dates from 1882 (LAHCM#7; NRHP# 71000157) suffered serious damage from the 1-17-94 earthquake and is closed indefinitely.

Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. (NRHP# 75000434). There was serious damage from the 1992 rioting to the area south and west of the museum complex. Rioting and looting reached the edge of the museum complex (museum concession stands were looted), but due to the timely arrival of a large contingent of Los Angeles County Sheriffs and the subsequent use of the museum complex as a base for National Guard troops, none of the museum facilities proper were damaged. The museum complex was shaken by the 1-17-94 earthquake and (Continued on page 8)
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required three clean-up days before the complex could reopen. Only two pieces of pottery, one from the southwest U.S. and one from Mexico, were beyond repair.

Los Encinos State Historic Park - Rancho El Encino (City of Los Angeles). This property dates from 1849 (CHL# 689; NRHP# 71000142). The site of two large Indian villages and of the first European encampment in the San Fernando Valley received considerable shaking due to the 1-17-94 earthquake. The Don Vicente de la Osa Adobe and the Garnier House both suffered significant damage. Some historic artifacts also were damaged. The Garnier House had recently been refurbished and was set to receive a collection of artifacts from the 'Lost Village,' but they were not yet in place, and were not damaged. Both structures are currently closed to the public. The park itself remains open to the public.

Malibu State Beach (City of Malibu). Portions of the park, including the site of the Chumash village of Humaliwo (CA-LAN-264; NRHP# 76000492), were affected by fire. Almost 200 homes were completely destroyed by fire in the near-by foothills. At one point the fire actually burnt into the center of town and for one terrible evening threatened to destroy the entire community. At Humaliwo itself, prehistoric artifacts were affected by the fire. Pot-hunting may become a problem and some damage from erosion can be expected. Waivers of some environmental review laws may cause damage to or destruction of certain sites that might otherwise have been examined. The historic Adamson barn (circa 1950) was destroyed by fire. The Rinige-Adamson House (NRHP# 77000298) received only minor damage, and a few associated historic farm implements were either damaged or destroyed by the fire.

Mentry House (City of Santa Clarita). The house dates from 1893 (CHL#516.2). The Mentry House, associated with the period of initial petroleum exploitation in California, was destroyed by the 1-17-94 earthquake. The near-by Mentry barn and the recent school survived with only minor damage.

Oakwood Memorial Park (City of Los Angeles) LAHCM#484. The cemetery dates from the 1940s. However, a number of graves pre-dating the park have been relocated over the years, and persons descended from early settler families continue to use the cemetery. A turn of the century archway (CA-LAN-2176/H), constructed of local sandstone, was formerly located at the entrance to the cemetery. This archway was almost entirely destroyed on the morning of 1-17-94 and what little remained was soon demolished as a hazard to the public. The Miranda House/Adobe (CA-LAN-2176/H), located on cemetery grounds, apparently survived undamaged. Also within Oakwood Memorial Park is the relocated historic Chatsworth Community Church (LAHCM#14), which survived both the fire of 1993 and the earthquake of 1994.

Pio Pico Mansion - Casa de Governor Pio Pico (City of Whittier). The property dates from 1880s (CHL#127; NRHP# 73000408). Located at Pio Pico State Historic Park, the home of the last Mexican Governor of California was slightly damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake, and is currently closed to the public.

Placerita Canyon County/State Park (County of Los Angeles). The historic Walker Cabin (late 19th century) was slightly damaged and a few historic farm implements were broken or otherwise damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake. The house is considered to be repairable. The Oak of the Golden Dream (CHL#168), site of the first discovery of gold in California (in 1842) is located in the park, was not damaged.

Rancho Cordillero del Notre - Ranch of the North Ridge (City of Los Angeles). This property dates from early 19th century. The three oldest structures (one from 1917) were severely damaged by the earthquake of 1-17-94 and aftershocks. The ranch is private, but tours and learning classes are provided, by appointment only. Tours and classes temporarily canceled.

Rancho Sombra del Roble - Orcutt Ranch (City of Los Angeles). The adobe (LAHCM#31) was moderately damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake. Damage includes exterior and interior cracks in the adobe and a large horizontal crack in the chimney.

Reyes Adobe (City of Agoura Hills). The adobe received significant damage from the 1-17-94 earthquake and is currently closed to the public.

Sanchez Ranch (City of Los Angeles). The Sanchez Adobe and associated structures (LAHCM#487) were seriously damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake. The Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission reports fallen chimneys; unstable block wall; multiple cracks; fallen adobe from the wall; plaster cracks; fallen light fixtures; broken glass; and broken windows and doors. The adobe has been yellow-tagged (e.g. is not suitable for unauthorized entry or for use by the public).

San Fernando Mission (City of San Fernando). The mission which dates from 1897 (LAHCM#23; CHL# 157; NRHP# 88002147), suffered severe damage from the 1-17-94 earthquake. Portions of the mission, including the paseo, are currently closed to the public.

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The church remains open for religious services.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (Los Angeles and Ventura Counties). Approximately 5,000 acres of National Park Service land in the Santa Monica Mountains were burnt over. A considerable number of prehistoric archaeological sites were affected by the fire, with currently undetermined consequences. Pot-hunting and erosion are expected to be problems.

Santa Susana Mountains Project (Los Angeles County). Includes The Old Stage Coach Trail (LAHCM#92; NRHP# 74000517), which dates to the 1860s. At least 90% of the project area was burnt over. Four fire fighters were severely burned near the north edge of the project area when they were over-whelmed by a developing firestorm. These four heroic fire fighters and other professional and volunteer fire personnel are credited with saving all but a single home in the near-by Lake Manor community. Unfortunately, in one of the worst instances of post-fire destruction, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, in the process of re-grading access roads into the above mentioned area, (Southern California Edison right-of-way), severely damaged archaeological sites, CA-LAN-448, CA-LAN-449 and small areas of CA-LAN-1126H. The Old Stage Coach Trail and an associated row of olive trees were also badly damaged. Serious damage from erosion can be expected and pot-hunting continues to be a favorite past-time for some of the locals. The matter of the illegal grading is currently being reviewed by the State of California, the County of Los Angeles and Southern California Edison.

Southwest Museum (City of Los Angeles). The museum dates from 1913 (LAHCM#283; NRHP#92001270). Fortunately, this facility had been retro-fitted due to damage from earlier earthquakes, and suffered only minor damage from the earthquake of 1-17-94. Ten pieces of pottery were broken, but they can be repaired. The structure itself is sound, with only minor cracks in the plaster.

Stunt Ranch (Los Angeles County). The ranch dates from the early 20th century. All structures and learning center facilities were destroyed by the earthquake. Some exhibits were rescued by staff and visiting school children minutes before the arrival of the fire.

University of California Los Angeles (City of Los Angeles). Several buildings of historic significance were slightly to seriously damaged by the 1-17-94 earthquake. Royce Hall, long a symbol of UCLA, was moderately damaged. Only one piece of southwest pottery was damaged at the UCLA Museum of Cultural History. No significant damage was reported at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History.

Acknowledgments Any omissions or inaccuracies are entirely the fault of the author. Information for this paper was provided by the following, to whom I extend my gratitude: Chris Colman (Los Angeles Museum of Natural History), Roger Colton (UCLA Museum of Cultural History), Joan Enderle (Oakwood Memorial Park), Betty Forsyth (Historical Society of Centinela Valley), Lynn Gamble (South Central Coastal Archaeological Information Center-UCLA), Phil Holmes (National Park Service), Chester King (Topanga Archaeological Associates), George Kritzman (Southwest Museum), Michael Sampson (California Department of Parks and Recreation), and Ian Swift (Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation). Special thanks to Roberta Greenwood (Greenwood and Associates), who reviewed this paper and made several helpful suggestions.

The City/County of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission provided copies of Historic-Cultural Monuments 1-584, Listed by Number (1994)," and "Memorandum of All Council Persons - Earthquake Damage to Historic-Cultural Monuments (Preliminary Report)," dated February 15, 1994, and "Earthquake Damage to Historical-Cultural Monuments (Preliminary Report)," dated March 9, 1994. These papers were helpful, and I thank the staff commission for providing them.

Note:

Ventura County also felt the effects of the recent disasters. The 1993 fires resulted in a 100% burn of Point Mugu State Park. Following the 1994 earthquake, new cracks were identified in the Peirano Building (Ventura's oldest brick structure), and at the Ortega Adobe and the Olicas Adobes' (Roberta Greenwood, personal communication). The entire town of Fillmore, with its many historic buildings, was especially hard hit by the earthquake.

According to Davis, Centipede Rockshelter had been "extensively tested for the purpose of dating the beginnings of pottery making among the Diegueno Indians." The goals were to obtain (1) Cl4 samples, (2) levels with and without pottery and (3) obsidian for hydration dating.

Centipede Rockshelter is located in a pine forest at the 4500' elevation. It was recorded by Malcolm J. Rogers in the 1930s and photographed by Frederick Rogers. Field sketches and photographs are in the site files at the San Diego Museum of Man. Following a 5-week expedition to Baja California in the summer of 1968, Emma Lou Davis and Stan Kibbett visited Centipede Rockshelter on June 8, 1969. She noted that it is 2.5 miles northwest of Las Pilitas Ranch, owned by Sr. Pedro Luna and Senorita Rosa Maria Luna. This ranch is five miles west of El Topo and 37.8 miles south of "Rancho Jasay." A dirt road passes 200 yards west of the site, which can be seen by huge boulders towering above a pine forest. Access from the dirt road is down a sandy wash that eventually gets too soft for vehicular travel.

Emma Lou Davis directed an expedition of twelve volunteers for a period of fourteen days during a test excavation of Centipede Rockshelter. The work was conducted through arrangements with the Mexican government as an extension of the 1968 San Diego Museum of Man survey of Baja California. The volunteer crew included Emma Lou Davis, Jill Zarnowitz, Harvey Shields, James Maidhoff, Diane Reed, Ron May, Stanley Berryman, Kathy Phillips, Glen Elias, Tom Bankis, and Ruth Evans.

A field map indicates two rockshelters and an apron of midden around the associated boulders. The most prominent boulder, "Castle Rock," stands three stories high. A house-size boulder leans against Castle Rock, forming "Bobcat Cave." Several small pictographs and a bedrock milling feature mark the entrance to Bobcat Cave. Midden covers the entrance and extends down a pathway toward Centipede Rockshelter.

Centipede Rockshelter lies 100' south of Castle Rock and Bobcat Cave, down a slight incline of small boulders, bedrock outcrops, and decomposed granite. Approximately two stories high, the boulder forming Centipede Rockshelter vaguely resembles a deflated "egg" on its side. At the sides of the boulder curve inward toward the ground, two large depressions are marked with pictograph murals of red, black, yellow, and white images.

Centipede Rockshelter was named for a red pigment image that resembles a centipede standing vertically. Adjacent is an equally prominent lizard in red. Both the lizard and centipede measure at least four feet long. Black spirals, ladders, chains, and shaman-like figures with ball and ray projections mark the wall around the two large figures. The black images often overpainted the more faded red images. Some black images replicate the nearby or underlying red images. The pictograph mural at Centipede Rockshelter rivals the murals at La Rumarosa and involves similar figures.

Five subareas of the site were tested. Test Pit "A" sampled a small midden by a boulder 43.5' feet south of Centipede Rockshelter. Test Pits "C" and "C1" through "C4" sampled a midden next to a boulder facing about 20' feet southeast of Centipede Rockshelter. Test Pit "B" sampled the south entrance to Centipede Rockshelter. Test Pits "Do" through "D1" sampled the midden straight out and east of the centipede mural. Test Pits "E" and "F" sampled the entrance and slightly inside Centipede Rockshelter near a bedrock milling feature. Test Pit "H" sampled the path leading up to Bobcat Cave and Test Pit "H" sampled the mouth of Bobcat Cave near a small pictograph mural.

The artifacts were cleaned and sorted by Harvey Shields, Stan Berryman, and Ron May under Emma Lou Davis's supervision at the San Diego Museum of Man. Catalog numbers were applied to the artifacts in 1974. (Continued on page 11)
The collection contains time sensitive material, including five projectile points, 192 pottery sherds, and carbonized acorns. Anticipated funding from the San Diego Museum of Man to radiocarbon date the samples did not materialize. Therefore, projectile points provide the primary chronological evidence for the introduction of pottery by the ancestors of the Diegueno. Four of the points were associated with pottery sherds, of which three are "Cottonwood Triangles," the most common type from pottery-bearing sites in the region. One projectile point recovered in Test Pit "C" was 4" below the pottery-bearing levels. Flaked from metavolcanic felsite, the shape differed significantly from the Cottonwood Triangles. Although the tip is missing, the specimen resembles Pinto or Elko-eared points from the Lake Mojave and Great Basin region several hundred miles north of the Mexican-American border. The point from Centipede Rockshelter lacks the distinctive basal notch of those point shapes.

Davis would later place the Centipede point among "Tri-notched" bifaces from the Desert Tradition and suggest a date of 4,000 to 5,000 years B.P. Similar point shapes recovered in the La Jollan Complex strata at the Harris Site, about 100 miles north of Centipede Rockshelter, were associated with radiocarbon dates that spanned 3550 to 6300 years B.P.

Davis speculated in her 1969 field report a sudden use of the Sierra Juarez Mountains around 1500 years B.P., as represented by the point found in Test Pit "C." Then, "considerably later, pottery was probably introduced." Given the less defined shape of the point from Centipede Rockshelter, one must assume that Davis considered the point to represent a transition from the Pinto style to a later upland complex in Baja California. My research indicates pottery to have entered the region around 1000 years B.P. in the Laguna Mountains about sixty miles north of Centipede Rockshelter.

No serious research has been conducted on the problem of when the ancestors of the Diegueno Indians began making pottery in the mountain of southern California and Baja. Davis's pioneering research at Centipede Rockshelter has not seen the light of day since 1969. A re-evaluation of the Centipede Rockshelter collection would make a good research project for an aspiring graduate student.
**Roy Salls**

(Continued from page 4)

There, he directed both academic research involving field schools on San Clemente Island and cultural resource management projects.

In 1991, Roy became the curator of the Lompoc Museum where he concentrated on reorganization of the museum's extensive collection of California Indian cultural artifacts. The directors of the museum credited Roy with bringing "a new level of professionalism" to the museum. He also brought archaeology to the eyes of the Lompoc community by displaying archaeological exhibits in public places throughout the city. While at the Museum, Roy also directed 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 own beginnings as an avocational archaeologist, believing that no source of intelligence and energy should be overlooked in advancing archaeology.

He always found time to talk with members of the public about archaeology and to encourage avocational archaeologists. He taught field and laboratory classes in archaeology through the Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, where he is remembered with great affection as a friend, teacher and world-class story teller.

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

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**News and Views From The Office Of Historic Preservation**

_Sandra J. Elder, Public Information Officer_

**California Environmental Quality Act**

Cherylin Widell, the new California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is asking the preservation constituency to keep the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) informed of the use of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) at the local level for the protection of archaeological sites during the development process. If you are aware of any significant properties, highly controversial projects, or precedent setting issues which are part of the CEQA process that should be brought to our attention, please write us with the details. We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

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**Emergency Grants for Earthquake Damage**

Emergency grants to assist earthquake damaged historic properties are available as part of a $5 million grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, resulting from the Northridge Earthquake of January 17, 1994. Assistance is being provided on a coordinated basis by Historic Preservation Partners for Earthquake Response. This group consists of the National Park Service, Office of Historic Preservation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, California Preservation Foundation, Los Angeles Conservancy, Getty Conservation Institute, and First Interstate Bank.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation will administer grants that are available to individuals, nonprofit organizations and local governments for preservation activities such as:

- initial assessment of damage
- structural analyses of individual buildings
- feasibility studies
- planning and design assistance, including engineering and architectural studies
- publications and technical workshops
- community or district economic recovery assessments

Grants from the National Trust will not be provided for construction projects. Construction grant monies from the OHP, administered by the Los Angeles Conservancy, will cover protection, stabilization, preservation, restoration, or rehabilitation of historic properties. In addition, qualifying property owners can receive free or low-cost technical assistance including engineering, architectural and historic preservation services.

There are also low-interest loans offered through First Interstate Bank to stabilize damaged buildings.

Any private property owner, unit of government (except the federal level), or non-profit organizations may apply for the grants, which are restricted to earthquake-damaged historic properties in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties.

For grant application forms and further information contact Historic Preservation Partners for Earthquake Response, c/o Los Angeles Conservancy, 727 West 7th Street, Suite 955, Los Angeles, CA 90017, (213) 623-2489, Fax (213) 623-3909.

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**Inventory Testing Program**

Jan Wooley, co-coordinator for the OHP Inventory announced that it has been two years since the Inventory Review Committee first took up the task of drafting a new statewide system for recording historical resources. The resulting efforts have produced a comprehensive new system of recording procedures which, with the approval of the State (Continued on page 13)
Historical Resources Commission, is now being implemented on a one-to-two year trial basis.

The use of the new forms is strictly voluntary. Those who opt to use the DPR 523-Test forms are encouraged to provide feedback to the OHP. Copies of the revised recordation manual and test forms are currently available through the eleven Information Centers. Forms on computer disk may be requested through the OHP. A formal test group, made up of various federal, state, and local government agencies and private preservation consultants, is working closely with the OHP to field test the new recording procedures.

Interest in the new forms and procedures is widespread. At the annual meeting of the SCA in Ventura in March, this new approach was explored in depth at the plenary session. Similar discussions are planned at the annual Historic Preservation Conference to be held in Sacramento May 18-22, 1994.

The OHP would strongly encourage the preservation community at large to submit their comments during this trial period in order that OHP continue to refine and improve this exciting new process.

Baja/Alta California Mission Period Study Project

Suzanne Guerra reported at the February 1994 state Historical Resources Commission meeting that OHP in 1992 received a request from the California Mission Studies Association to consider a California Mission Theme Study and proposed National Historical Landmark status for several of the Missions. OHP subsequently submitted a proposal to the National Park Service, but there has been no further action on the federal level.

The OHP has continued to pursue the concept with interested staff in the Department of Parks and Recreation, with Director Donald Murphy's concurrence. A concept paper, outlining a proposal to study the Spanish-Mexican Mission Period was presented to the Hispanic Advisory Council Commission. This proposal would establish a formal relationship between the Government of Mexico and the State of California to promote and enhance the preservation, interpretation, and management of the shared Spanish and Mexican heritage. Through the combine efforts of the OHP and the Department of Parks and Recreation and our counterparts in Mexico the overall impact of the Spanish and Mexican Mission period will be assessed.

California's Information Centers

"Under the National Historic Preservation Act, the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) maintains records of the state's inventory of historical resources, including both archaeological and built properties. Due to California's large size, its abundance and diversity of resources, and its high volume of records, the Department of Parks and Recreation established regional "clearinghouses" in 1975 to assist with local collection and distribution of archaeological records," so noted Brian Terhorst in a recent SCA article describing OHP's efforts to integrate archaeological and built environment records.

To date, transfer of over 30,000 records and reports of built resources from northern California counties, including documentation of the state's National Register properties, has been completed. Many Information Centers (IC) are now incorporating the built environment into their records searches, in varying degrees. All four northern ICs have held open houses recently to introduce new users to their facilities and staff.

Southern ICs are now receiving copies of Historic Resources Inventory forms, National Register nominations, Points and Landmarks files. The South Central Coastal Information Center at UCLA is not in this year's contract for transfer of records; this will be addressed at a later phase in the transfer process.
Avocational Society News
Anne Duffield-Stoll

From a scan of the mailbox, seems this has been a busy, intense spring for most avocational groups. Good things happened in support of avocational archaeology at the annual SCA meeting in Ventura a few weeks back. The SCA Executive Board and assembled membership were receptive to the concerns of avocational archaeology.

Avocational society needs and concerns were presented in two reports during the SCA meeting, one at a box lunch round table and one at the annual business meeting. Among other topics, both reports summarized the results of the SCA Questionnaire mailed to 34 societies last winter. At meeting time, 13 groups had responded; at least we’ve made a start. Don’t be surprised if you find another copy of the questionnaires in your mailbox; we’re going to keep trying.

Adding all membership categories together, the total count for the 13 groups was 2468. Interpreting this number creatively, it is easy to reach a figure of 10,000 to 15,000 avocational society members statewide. In answering the question, “What is the greatest challenge facing your group at this time?” the majority indicated it was “sustaining member interest and enthusiasm” and “maintaining the support and contributions from the community.” The societies say they would like more funding, professional assistance, new members, committed leaders, a reliable meeting place and storage space. Many groups say they have long wanted closer ties with the professional and academic sectors of their communities.

With new president Julia Costello in the lead, the SCA board responded to this feedback within 24 hours. The SCA board has decided to provide a free subscription of the Newsletter to each avocational society, beginning ASAP. Please contact the SCA Business Office (California State Fullerton University) and make sure Kathleen Long (714 256-0332) has your mailing address.

Lynn Dunbar and the Archaeological Conservancy are offering help to all avocational societies in their search for new members. The Conservancy will conduct list exchanges with those societies with 100 or more members. For smaller groups, Lynn will come to one of your meetings and give a presentation. She will make sure all local members from her list are invited, and the group can take it from there. Lynn’s Conservancy program could be a major social event for your group, and the price is right. Contact Lynn for her summer and fall schedule at (919) 448-1892 - Work (Fax 448-2484). Her address is: 1217 23rd St., Sacramento, CA 95816-4197. Yes, she will travel! I heard she gave a presentation for Mark Campbell and the AVAS (Antelope Valley Archaeological Society) recently and the response was great.

The winner of the second annual Helen C. Smith Award for the outstanding avocational contribution to California archaeology went to SDCAS. (San Diego County Archaeological Society). Vice-president Michael Sampson accepted the plaque and check for $200 for the SDCAS at the SCA banquet. Choosing the winner was tough since all four nominees deserve special recognition for their efforts. They include: SCAS (Santa Cruz Archaeological Society), FSRA (Friends of Sierra Rock Art), and Tularg (Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group).

The following is an excerpt from the presentation speech at the banquet: “SDCAS really deserves the limelight this year for being the most generous, dedicated and effective avocational archaeology group in California. In 1993 they did all the regular things, like sponsored monthly meetings, did a bimonthly newsletter, worked on their publication series, and staffed an exhibit booth at two fair events. But the SDCAS went way beyond this. For years the society has had a special relationship with the Los Penasquitos Adobe Park, where members serve as docents, doing special projects, giving site tours and putting on a series of three evening programs during the summer. In 1993, SDCAS volunteers documented and restored the historic lath house on the rancho, completing it just in time for the society’s 20th birthday party . . . .

The SDCAS environmental review committee responded to about 65 EIRs and Negative Declarations plus 35 notices of preparation in 1993. This year also they won a Determination of Eligibility for the Harris archaeological district despite owner opposition and have made substantial progress on opening the new curatorial facility for San Diego county.

On top of all this, SDCAS conducted a major signature campaign for CALPAW to protect a group of county sites. Using only the face-to-face, outside-the-supermarket approach, SDCAS gathered 1,745 confirmed signatures on the CALPAW petitions, the most of any archaeological organization by far in this state! Congratulations, San Diego, you deserve this award!”

Finally, with the establishment of an SCA Avocational Liaison Committee, creation of the Helen C. Smith award, distribution of the SCA Newsletter gratis, we hope the avocational groups are taking notice and our relationship will strengthen. It should be clear that by supporting each other, our common interests are served.
Summary of the Annual Business Meeting
March 25, 1994

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology was called to order at 5:38 p.m. by President John Johnson. The minutes of the April 8, 1993 Annual Business Meeting were read by Secretary Kathleen Hull and approved.

President John Johnson reviewed the accomplishments of the Society over the past year, including: (1) work by the Board on the Strategic Plan; (2) lessons learned about easements and the tack the Society should take in the future in dealing with this issue; (3) commitment of a representative to the Heritage Task Force, providing continuity to planning; (4) continued high caliber of the Newsletter and the Proceedings; (5) continued response to legislative concerns; (6) strengthening of the Business Office as a service to the membership, including the purchase of an answering machine and increasing Business Office hours; (7) establishment of the Bennyhoff Memorial Fund; (8) and preparation for the "information highway," with the commitment of funds for e-mail for the Legislative Committee Chair. John indicated that identified needs include: (1) becoming more responsive legislatively and developing a list of SCA representatives in Sacramento for this task; (2) initiating a Publicity Committee to inform the public about the SCA Annual Meetings and the SCA position on legislation; (3) continued improvement of curation standards; and (4) continued effort to make CEQA work better for the protection of sites and improve standards.

Connie Cameron presented the Treasurer's Report for 1993, noting that income was $40,018 while expenses totaled $36,200. In addition, she noted that the SCA had started an endowment investment fund of $3000.

Northern Vice President Mary Maniery reported on the 1993 Northern California Data Sharing Meeting, held at California State University, Sacramento. The agenda included an equal balance of papers on prehistoric and historic archaeology. Maniery also noted that during the year she had attended 13 legislative committee meetings before six different committees, she attended the California Preservation Fund SHPO award ceremonies in Sacramento, and developed the Plenary session for the Annual Meeting.

Southern Vice President Michael Sampson reported that the 1993 Southern California Data Sharing Meeting was held at UCLA. The meetings were a success, with a diversity of papers and a good response from members attending. Sampson also worked on preparations for the 1996 Annual Meetings during the year, narrowing the choice down to Bakersfield and San Diego. He requested input from members on their preference for the meetings.

Immediate Past President Dick Markley reported that his primary responsibility for 1993 was development of the Strategic Plan. He noted that the Board devoted much attention to this during the year, with the Plan providing continuity and priorities to span over multiple Boards and focusing Committee efforts.

Beth Padon and Elyn Walker presented the poster for Archaeology Week 1994, and indicated that brochures would be distributed again in 1994. They noted that each year participation increases, with 36 of the 52 counties having events planned. Twenty-three counties have participated all three years. One hundred and thirty events are planned for 1994, with events becoming more diversified and more interactive. Planning for Archaeology Week 1995 is underway, scheduled for May 14-20, 1995 to coincide with SHPO Preservation Week. The theme will be "Hands on the Past: Communities Working Together." The Archaeology Week Committee also recognized Shelly Davis-King for her work at fundraising, and they announced that Mary Gordon would be assisting them with Archaeology Week '95 planning.

Anne Duffield-Stoll reported that her activities as the chair of the Avocational Society Committee included preparing the column on avocational activities for the Newsletter, reviewing nominations for the Helen C. Smith Award, and sending out a questionnaire to 34 groups requesting information on membership and what role the SCA could play in their activities. She indicated that of the 38% responding, their greatest challenge was sustaining interest in existing members, while their greatest needs included funding, finding willing leaders, and having a meeting place. They indicated that the SCA could provide advice, support, and a list of individuals in local communities as contacts in emergency situations. Support might include reviewing publications, helping with ethics, training, and developing institutional support, as the most successful groups are generally tied to a museum or college.

Georgie Waugh reported on the activities of the Curation Committee, noting that the Committee goals were set out in the November Newsletter. These goals include: (1) inventory of institutions conforming to NPS standards now accepting collections; (2) publicizing curation education opportunities; (3) publicizing local regional successes; and (4) encouraging repositories to participate in statewide discussion on curation. The committee is looking for input from members.

Shelly Davis-King reported that as Finance Committee Chair she had been primarily focusing efforts (Continued on page 16)
on fund-raising for Archaeology Week, with help from Mary Gordon. She noted that Russ Kalendurg, as liaison with the BLM, had been instrumental in raising funds from this source. Based on the proposed theme for Archaeology Week '99, she anticipated soliciting funds from certified local governments and local societies. She is seeking assistance from other members for this effort.

Thad van Bueren reported on his participation on the Heritage Task Force. He noted that his priorities were improving funding for the Information Centers and pursuing heritage tourism. He noted that a major source of funding was needed for the former task, and he had met with SHPO to discuss strategies for acquiring funds.

Legislative Committee Chair Lynn Dunbar reported that the Committee had been active this year, particularly in testifying before committees. She noted that SCA presence at the hearings was important, and she asked for SCA representatives from Southern California to assist with hearings. Dunbar noted SCA's continued support for the CALPAW Initiative (Proposition 180), with avocational societies helping with the signature drive. She indicated that two SCA members had volunteered to serve on the Legislative Committee, and she would be linked to e-mail soon.

John Johnson reported for Christian Gerike on Membership Committee activities and for Phil de Barros on the Native American Programs Committee. Gerike is going to actively seek avocational society members in the upcoming year, while de Barros has been more active with Native American programs this year.

Joanne Mack reported on SCA activities planned for the SAA Annual Meeting in Anaheim. She noted that she had been working with the SAA Public Education Committee, and that the SAA had offered an exhibit booth to the SCA for free to advertise and sell posters and Proceedings. She noted that at a Saturday session, incoming SCA President Julia Costello would be announcing the winners of the essay contest, while the educational session for teachers on Friday and Saturday would include a resource table on Archaeology Week.

Paul Chace reported on TEA Committee representation on the advisory council to the director on Caltrans. He noted that during the year he: (1) made presentations regarding TEA grants at both the Northern and Southern Data Sharing Meetings; (2) sat on the advisory council with Mary Maniery and Jim Woodward, serving as an important presence to remind the council about archaeology; and (3) counseled those with good ideas for grants to make the ideas fit within the special details of the grant program and word the proposal correctly.

Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Committee representative Terry Jones announced the establishment of the Fund and the committee. Committee members include Terry Jones, Richard Hughes, Georgette Waugh, John Holson, and Glen Farris. The committee will be soliciting funds, and will publish a notice in the Newsletter. Awards will be made to those individuals pursuing research consistent with the interests of James Bennyhoff such as working with existing collections, artifact typology, and ethno-history.

John Johnson closed the committee reports by noting the dedication of all those involved in the committee activities.

The attendance of the 1994 Annual Meeting was briefly reviewed, and Mary Maniery reported on the 1995 Annual Meeting plans. She noted that the meeting was set for April 5-9, 1995 in Eureka, and a contract has been signed with the Eureka Inn. Ken Wilson, Six Rivers National Forest Archaeologist, will serve as local arrangements chair, and Breck Parkman will serve as program chair.

At the close of the Annual Business Meeting, John Johnson introduced Business Office Manager Kathleen Long to those attending. He also congratulated the Society, the Board, the Business Office, and the Committee chairs for their accomplishments during the year.

The Annual Business Meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Summary of Minutes of the March 24, 1994 Executive Board Meeting

The Executive Board meeting was held in Board Room III at the Doubletree Hotel in Ventura. The meeting called to order at 1:45 p.m. by President John Johnson and was attended by all Board members and Business Office Manager Kathleen Long. The minutes of the December 12, 1993 Board Meeting were reviewed and accepted with changes.

President John Johnson opened the Board Meeting by presenting the results of the SCA elections, noting that Mary Maniery was elected President-elect. Jerry Johnson was elected Northern Vice President, Michael Sampson was re-elected as Southern Vice President, and Kathleen Hull was re-elected as Secretary. This was followed by a summary of the 1993 (Continued on page 17)
The Executive Board meeting was held in Board Room I at the Doubletree Hotel in Ventura. The meeting was called to order at 7:20 a.m. by President Julia Costello and was attended by all Board members except Northern Vice President Jerry Johnson, who was unable to attend due to a previous commitment. Business Office Manager Kathleen Long also attended.

Immediate Past President John Johnson opened the meeting with a report on attendance at the 1994 Annual Meeting in Ventura, which was a success. President-elect Mary Maniery reported that the breakfast planning session on the Annual Meeting attended by the immediate past, current, and upcoming annual meeting chairs had been very productive. The dates scheduled for the 1995 Annual Meeting are April 5-9, 1995. Southern Vice President Michael Sampson solicited input from the Board on various proposed locations for the 1996 Annual Meeting.

The Board reviewed various SCA appointments, and re-appointed Valerie Levulett as Newsletter editor and Marty Rosen as Proceedings editor. President Julia Costello announced that Jim Woodward had resigned from the Legislative Committee, while Greg Greenway had stepped down from the Nominations Committee. She noted that Joanne Mack will be handling some publicity for the SCA, in an effort to increase our exposure to the general public. In a similar vein, the Board discussed the proposed theme for Archaeology Week 1995, agreeing to the proposed theme of "Hands on the Past: Communities Working Together."

In other business, the Board discussed updating the Executive Board procedures manual with data on the Annual Meeting, as well as changes to the duties for the Board members decided upon during 1993 and inclusion of other information to help officeholders. Julia Costello reported that the SCA membership list will appear in the June Newsletter, and the Board voted that in the future, one copy of the Newsletter should be distributed to each avocational society currently submitting a newsletter to the SCA for use in developing the avocational society column. Finally, the Board reviewed the proposed annual budget for 1994 prepared by Julia Costello, John Johnson, and Connie Cameron. Some revisions to the draft were proposed, and the revised budget was accepted by the Board. The meeting adjourned at 9:06 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for June 11, at the offices of PAR Environmental Servcs. in Sacramento.
Tea Update: The Menifee Archaeological Preserve
Paula Sutton Caltrans, San Bernardino

The Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA) application for the Menifee Archaeological preserve is moving its way through the funding approval process. Caltrans and Riverside County Regional Parks and Open Space District applied for TEA funds authorized under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, in order to acquire an additional 17.25 acre parcel for the preserve. The preserve and the surrounding area contain a Luiseno village complex that has bedrock milling features, pictographs, petroglyphs, and a ringing rock.

The project was not funded during the first cycle of the program, so an enhanced public relations campaign was initiated. Additional letters of support were solicited and an informational video tape was produced and distributed to decision-makers. Riverside County Transportation Commission voted in favor of the project September 8, 1993. The next step was to gain approval of the California Transportation Commission (CTC). Two weeks before the CTC met to make their funding decision, CTC staff recommended that a lower ranked project be funded instead of the Menifee project. Staff gave the project an honorable mention and considered it a strong candidate for the next TEA funding cycle.

Unfortunately, delayed funding would result in further site degradation by vandals and encroaching development.

The strong show of community support and last minute negotiations made by transportation officials resulted in the project being approved by the CTC on March 30, 1994. The project will now be included as part of the State Transportation Improvement Program which will be approved by the Federal Highway Administration later this year.

Widespread support of this project at the local, regional, and national levels strongly influenced decision-makers about the importance of preserving and protecting this significant and irreplaceable Native American village for future generations. Letters of endorsement were received from elected officials (Riverside County Board of Supervisors; California Assemblyman, State Senator, U.S. Congressman representing the area), archaeological organizations (Archaeological Conservancy, Society for American Archaeology, Society for California Archaeology, Coachella Valley Archaeological Society, Association of Transportation Archaeologists), museums (San Diego Museum of Man, San Bernardino County Museum, University of California Riverside Archaeological Research Unit), Native Americans, environmental professionals, and noted archaeologists, anthropologists, and ethnographers. The project also received support of over 200 SCA Annual Meeting attendees who signed a petition in favor of the preserve.

Historical Archaeology
Charla Meacham Francis.

Stanislaus National Forest: Camp Willer No. 2, a logging camp used for part of the 1926-1927 season, was investigated using archaeological excavation, archival materials, and spoken history. The work was sponsored by Stanislaus National Forest and conducted by Sierra Heritage Services under the direction of Charla Meacham Francis.

Andesite tuff is the predominant rock outcropping in the immediate site area. It is porous with a high water content. When a wildfire burned through the area in 1992, the rock tended to shatter. As a result, many rock foundations or alignments may have been present were rendered indiscernible and milled lumber structural remnants were consumed. The seventeen features identified included a probable privy, stone-lined pit, probable habitation structure, and artifact concentrations.

Limited historic information was available from either archival sources or knowledgeable informants. Archaeological excavation showed that all artifact concentrations were surface remains, except for one refuse pit containing domestic items related to food preparation and consumption, and personal items related to grooming and health. Consistent with a mid-1920s occupation, the remains from this pit may represent an individual family's refuse.

It has been documented that camp supplies were provided by the logging company via rail. Large size food containers, expectable at a railroad logging camp where large numbers of people were fed, were not found, however. Nor was a kitchen dump present. Oral historical sources indicate that at some railroad logging camps kitchen refuse was fed to hogs at the company slaughterhouse, which could help explain the lack of large, kitchen-related items at this site.

The report of the work is titled Archaeological and Historical Evaluation of CA-Tuo-1901H. Camp Willer No. 2: A Woods Camp of the Sugar Pine Railway, by Charla Meacham Francis. Interested persons should contact Stanislaus National Forest, 18777 Greenley Road, Sonora, CA 95370, (202) 532-3671.
Thanks to all the volunteer help, the SCA is looking forward to another successful California Archaeology Week 1994. This year 36 counties participated in Archaeology Week with 130 individual events, which are listed in the Program of Events. Tim Nielson created this year's poster. His theme, "Travelling through Time," shows the different forms of transportation used historically. Thanks again to Christian Gerike for guiding the Archaeology Week 1994 Proclamation through the Governor’s office.

Many county representatives and others picked up posters, Events Programs, and educational brochures at the SCA Annual meeting in Ventura. If you need more materials, please contact Elyn Walker (707) 664-2381 or Beth Padon at (714) 733-3669.

This year was a banner year for financial support from agencies and organizations. We want to thank the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, California State Office; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region; State Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation; California Department of Transportation: Central Sierra Archaeological Society; Tulare County Historical Society; Fresno County Archaeological Society; Southern Sierra Archaeological Society; Sonoma State University, Anthropological Studies Center, Interpretive Outreach Service; Shelly Davis-King, Davis-King & Associates; Gay Weinberger; and Jeanette Wilson. We also want to thank Shelly Davis-King for coordinating the SCA fund raising efforts for Archaeology Week 1994. Next year, we want to build on this support by reaching out to private businesses. If you want to help sponsor Archaeology Week 1995, please contact the SCA business office (714) 256-0332.

We've held our first organizational meeting for Archaeology Week 1995. Elyn Walker will supervise the selection of next year's poster. Please contact her if you wish to submit a design. Mary Gordon agreed to manage next year's educational brochures and Beth Padon will help with the Events Programs. We discussed next year's theme, which will be "Hands on the Past: Communities Working Together." It is not too early to start thinking about events for next year. Archaeology Week is scheduled for May 14-20, 1995.

Everyone involved in Archaeology Week 1994 thanks the SCA and the other sponsors for their support.

**In Memoriam**

Franklin Fenenga, Professor Emeritus at California State University, Long Beach

Franklin Fenenga, Professor Emeritus at California State University, Long Beach, died of cancer on April 7, 1994. Franklin was an important figure in North American and California archaeology and he made numerous contributions to the profession. He was a founding member of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology. In 1985 he received the Society for California Archaeology Lifetime Achievement Award. Franklin was well-liked and respected by everyone who worked with him or who studied under him. California archaeology will miss Franklin. A more detailed tribute to Franklin Fenenga will appear in the next issue of the SCA Newsletter. A memorial volume of research papers by his friends and students is presently being prepared under the editorial guidance of William Wallace and Francis Riddell.
Treasurer’s Report For 1993

Source of Funds

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Application of Funds

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Net Funds from Operations $3,812

Forward to 1994 $13,630

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A Call For Papers

I am organizing a symposium for the 1995 SCA Annual Meeting tentatively titled “Finding Gender in the California Archaeological Record.” If you or someone you know are working with gender related archaeological data and are interested in presenting a paper on that topic, please contact: Ann Samuelson, 1705 Lexington Avenue, El Cerrito, CA 94530. (510) 236-6196 (h) or (510) 631-0342 (w).

Depending on the amount of interest, I may put together a round table discussion to explore ways to extrapolate gender from the California archaeological record. If you would like to participate in such a discussion or can recommend someone who would be interested in such a discussion, please let me know.

Southern & Northern California Data-Sharing Meeting’s

The 1994 Southern California Data-Sharing Meeting will take place on Saturday, October 1. The meeting will be held at University of California, Los Angeles, however the specific building or room have not been determined. The 1994 Northern California Data Sharing Meeting will take place on Saturday, October 22. The meeting will be held at California State University, Sacramento. The meeting room has not been determined. The meetings promise to feature a diverse range of stimulating presentations. More details about the Data-Sharing Meetings will be presented in future Newsletter issues. Please send presentation proposals to: Michael Sampson (Southern California), Department of Parks and Recreation, 8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Ste. 270, San Diego, CA 92108 (619) 220-5323 and Jerry Johnson (Northern California), Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819-6106 (916) 278-6572.

Attention Members!

Have you paid your annual membership dues?

The May issue of the Newsletter will be the last for those who have not renewed by June 1, 1994.

Roster of Members

The July issue of the Newsletter will include a current listing of SCA members. Only those who have renewed their membership by June 1, 1994 will be included. Please contact the business office (714) 256-0332 if you have any question.
Calendar of Events


* June 6-10, 1994. Third International Mining History Conference, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO. Contact conference coordinator, Robert Spude, c/o Mining History Assoc., P.O. Box 150300, Denver, CO 80215.


* October 2-8, 1994. Association for Preservation Technology. Seattle, Washington. For more information call (703) 373-1621 or (206) 768-3460.


* January 4-8, 1995. The Society for Historical Archaeology's Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC. Deadline for submission of abstracts is June 1, 1994. For more information or to submit abstracts contact: Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20685; (301) 862-0974, FAX (301) 862-0968.

* April 5-9, 1995. SCA Annual Meeting. Eureka Inn, Eureka. For more information contact Breck Parkman, Program Chair, at (707) 938-9572 or Ken Wilson and Tom Keiter (707) 442-1721 (Local Arrangements).

* May 14-20, 1995. Archaeology Week. For more information contact Beth Padon at (714) 458-7309 or Elyn Walker at (707) 664-2381.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chair/Co-chair</th>
<th>Address/Contact Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>Archaeology Week</td>
<td>Beth Padon (Co-chair)</td>
<td>Petra Resources, Inc.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(714) 458-7309</td>
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<td>Avocational Societies</td>
<td>Anne Duffield-Stoll (Chair)</td>
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<td>Claremont, CA 91711</td>
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<td>Georgie Waugh (Co-chair)</td>
<td>2318 Bryce Ln</td>
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<td>Davis, CA 95616</td>
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<td>(916) 263-3406</td>
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<td>Easement</td>
<td>Bill Dreyer (Chair)</td>
<td>Northeast Information Center</td>
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<td>Finance</td>
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<td>Box 10</td>
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<td>James Bennyhoff Memorial Fund</td>
<td>Terry Jones (Chair)</td>
<td>530 3rd St</td>
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<td>Lynn Dunbar (Chair)</td>
<td>The Archaeology Conservancy</td>
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<td>1217 23rd St</td>
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<td>Sacramento, CA 95816-4917</td>
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<td>(916) 448-2484 (FAX)</td>
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<td>5411 Old Gulch Rd</td>
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<td>Phil De Barros (Chair)</td>
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May 1994
### SCA Committees 1994-95 (Continued)

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Program Chair</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(209) 533-0305</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHPO Liaison</td>
<td>Sandy Elder</td>
<td>Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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SCA Newsletter 28 (3) May 1994
To:

Volume 28, Number 3

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