THE NEWSLETTER
Contents

President's Report--Committee Activities .......................... 1
Report of the Business Office .................................... 3
Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation ..................... 4
State Highway Salvage Program .................................. 5
SCA Annual Meeting 1971 .......................................... 6
Southern California Regional Meetings ......................... 6
National Park Service Projects in California .................. 8
Current NPS Directions .......................................... 10
Archaeological Projects ......................................... 11
  Rancho La Brea Project ........................................ 11
  Calico Mountains Archaeological Project ..................... 12
  Pacific Coast Archaeological Society ......................... 13
  CEDAM International: Project '70 ............................ 15
  Alpine, San Diego County ...................................... 14
  San Diego Presidio de Cosoy .................................. 14
  UCLA Archaeological Survey .................................. 15
  Bowers Museum, Santa Ana ....................................... 16
  California State College at Fullerton ......................... 17
  San Fernando Valley State College ............................ 17
  San Francisco State College .................................. 17
  California State College at Hayward .......................... 20
  Sonoma State College ......................................... 21
  Fresno State College .......................................... 22
  Center For Archaeological Research at Davis ................ 23
  Sacramento State College ...................................... 24

Additional News of Note ........................................... 25
  New Anthropology Major--San Bernardino ...................... 25
  Dr. Wallace Retires ........................................... 25
  Antiquities Act Violation in Indio ............................ 26
  Inexpensive Compasses for Archaeology ....................... 26
  California Indian Brochures Available ....................... 27
  Indochina Expert Sought ...................................... 27

Archives of California Archaeology--Society for California Archaeology ............... 28
The NEWSLETTER of the Society for California Archaeology, Inc., a California Non-Profit Scientific and Educational organization.

All statements, including editorials, do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Society for California Archaeology unless said statements are signed by the Society's President and Executive Committee. All other statements are the opinions of the Editorial staff or of the person(s) and/or organization(s) whose full name appears below each statement.

Correspondence to the Editors and/or Executive Committee can be addressed to:

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY
University of California
Riverside, California

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

President: Mr. Tom King
Vice-President (Northern California): Dean Gaumer
Vice-President (Southern California): Ron Melander
Secretary: Linda King
Treasurer: George Coles

Information regarding membership in the Society for California Archaeology can be obtained from the Treasurer at the address given above or from the Membership Committee co-chairmen, at the addresses given below:

Beth Van Dyke
Department of Anthropology
San Francisco State College
1600 Holloway Ave.
San Francisco, California 94132

Membership Dues: Regular: $5.00 per year
Student: $2.00 per year

Institutional Subscription
(NEWSLETTER only): $2.00 per year
PRESIDENT'S REPORT--COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

A new Committee on Funding, headed by Joan Carpenter, is currently compiling a file on potential sources of operating funds.

The Education Committee is continuing under the leadership of Tom Jackson; it has been broken down into three subcommittees, on Elementary, Secondary, and Public Education. A special committee meeting is planned for the fall, probably at the Catalina Island School for Boys.

The Committee on Laison with Legislators has been formed and is to develop an awareness of archaeology on the part of State Lawmakers. Darrell Johns heads this committee, which is currently discussing enactment of part of the Archaeological General Plan.

The Publications Committee will shortly be transferred from the chairmanship of Keith Johnson to that of Don Miller; Keith is presently putting the finishing touches on the second Special Committee Report, Dr. John Luffborrow's report on Archaeological Valley Fever.

The Public-Relations Committee is continuing under Roger Desautels' chairmanship. It is currently preparing a brochure to complement STEWARDS OF THE PAST as a public-educational item.

The NEWSLETTER Committee has been reorganized along the lines indicated in the last issue. We have reached some understandings with the printer and we hope for better times.

Rudolph Larrios' Committee on Archaeology and Social Change has collected the addresses of a number of Native American and Conservation groups with whom laison will be established.

The work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Antelope Valley, organized to develop salvage plans in this rapidly urbanizing portion of Los Angeles and Kern Counties, is discussed elsewhere.

Chester King heads a Special Committee on the Chumash Freeway-Highway 1 along the foot of the Santa Monica Mountains between Point Mugu and Santa Monica. Chester's committee is collecting data on the 20 or so sites endangered by the construction (most of the remains of the coastal southern Chumash), developing a general argument for their preservation, and organizing specific predictions for the area and suggestions for the protection and interpretive development of the sites as an alternative to their destruction.
The Dos Rios Dam Committee has been subsumed under a now organizing North Coast Range Commission on Archaeology, which will consider the archaeological implications of all reservoir and other construction projects in the NCR. Dean Gaumer is organizing this Commission, and Dr. Mark Kowta has agreed to chair it.

Nelson Leonard, new Chairman of the Highway Salvage Committee, discusses its progress elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. William Beeson is continuing his work with the National Register of Historic Sites and retains the chairmanship of the SCA Committee on the subject. Bill Pritchard of the Department of Parks and Recreation is now intimately involved with this program on behalf of the State.

Joe Chartkoff has agreed to head a committee on liaison with California historical societies.

Dean Decker heads a Committee on Implementation of Pending Public Laws, whose specific task it is to locate construction projects that will be covered by salvage requirements if and when S.2893, the new Federal salvage legislation, is signed into law. Ultimately a list or lists will be prepared and made available to institutions in each part of the State, advising each of the agencies and firms that should be contacted for salvage support.

Jay von Werlhof chairs a committee on Insurance, charged with providing a program of low-cost insurance for participating groups. This program, if implemented, will particularly benefit small colleges and avocational societies.

Paul Schumacher is the Chairman of a Committee on Media; he is currently compiling a bibliography of archaeological films, their sources and descriptions.

The Special Committee on the Museum of Man, headed by Richard Snyder, was evidently conditionally successful in its effort to keep the Museum's doors open for research. Though the Museum does not appear likely soon to hire a new archaeologist to take the place of Dr. Emma Lou Davis, who was terminated in June, we have been assured that the files and collections will be open to qualified researchers.

Two Special Regional Committees have been organized to try to organize cooperative programs in counties scheduled for unusual urban growth in the next five years. A Committee on San Diego, headed by Ron May, has not yet had complete success. A Committee on Ventura, headed by R. O. Browne, has been proceeding vigorously; several institutions are now cooperating on joint
projects, liaison has been established with the County Planning Department and Planning Commission, and some joint field surveys have been undertaken.

Stan Van Dyke’s Committee on the State Parks has submitted its recommendations, as presented at the Asilomar conference, to the Department of Parks and Recreation. Included were specific recommendations for improved interpretive programs, Ranger and Public awareness programs, and organizational changes.

Dr. Albert Elsasser is heading a Special Committee to design a 1970 version of a WPA-archaeology program for the State. The current state of the national economy suggests that it would be well for the profession to have such a program in mind before the government calls upon us to implement one.

The General Plan Committee, headed by me, is (1) filling in the meat on the bones of the General Plan Outline presented at Asilomar, and (2) coordinating with the Liaison with Legislators Committee in the preparation of implementation programs.

The Executive Committee has been riding herd on the various Committees, reacting to the Yurok situation and the developing Don Pedro Reservoir program as outlined elsewhere. Treasurer George Coles has been working with Pacific Gas and Electric Co. to clarify that company’s position of archaeological salvage. Your President has been exercising his poison Pen against writers of pothunter articles in the media, promoters of international artifact smuggling based in California, and the like. Two Executive Committee meetings have been held since Asilomar; both at Davis.

Tom King
August 5, 1970

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS OFFICE

The membership rolls continue to grow with new members joining almost every week. New memberships are effective for the year 1970 with new members receiving all back issues of the 1970 volume of the NEWSLETTER. This is a new policy currently being put into effect. As of 1970, your SCA membership will be current from January 1 through December 31 of each year and you may expect your dues renewal notice to be arriving sometime during September or October. Your prompt payment of the dues will be most appreciated. Memberships not renewed by December 31, 1970 will be cancelled. After December 31st a new application must be filed if you wish to continue membership and receive the 1970 NEWSLETTERS.
A membership drive will be initiated in September, with advertising flyers going to high schools, colleges, universities and appropriate organizations throughout the state. This effort is being made so as to attract to the SCA people with varied levels of archaeological interest, representing as many geographical areas of California as possible. A successful drive will not only add stature to the SCA's position as the representative group for archaeology in California, it will provide the group with increased resources with which to provide improved service to the membership.

Are you NOT RECEIVING YOUR NEWSLETTER? If not, perhaps it is because we don't know where you are. The Newsletters are mailed third class, cannot be forwarded and thus will not follow you to your new home. If you don't let the Business Office know your new address, you will receive zero. Also, third class mail without a zip code number has been known to be thrown away by lighthearted postal clerks or returned to the Business Office by a more dutiful Post Office employee who kindly notes that the zip number is missing. If delivery of your Newsletter is sporadic, please check the zip number and if it is missing or incorrect, notify the Business Office post haste.

Another note on communication between you and the Business Office of SCA: telephoning you becomes quite difficult when it is discovered that the phone number you listed with the SCA four years ago was disconnected in 1968 and no new number was put on file. Please notify the Business Office of your new phone number as well as your new address.

The SCA Business Office was established to serve you; to promote better communication between you and the rest of the SCA. The Office requires your help in achieving these ends.

Beth Van Dyke
Manager, Business Office
August, 1970

AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Joseph Chartkoff reports the proposed amendment to SCA's Articles of Incorporation passed. Ninety six members voted in favor of the amendment, one opposed it and two ballots were returned unsigned. The results of the election have been forwarded to the Society's attorney who will see that it is added to the Articles of Incorporation.

Tom King
August 28, 1970
STATE HIGHWAY SALVAGE PROGRAM

During the last six months there have been a number of important events in the development of a State Highway Salvage Program. Attempts by the SCA, the State Highway Commission, and the Department of Parks and Recreation to agree upon and implement a "complete" highway salvage program were temporarily halted, last March, by the submission of the existing salvage program to the State Attorney General for a decision on the constitutionality of the program of proposed additions. During the "waiting period," representatives of the Division of Highways and the SCA roughed out a training program for highway engineers. This program consisted of a two-day session which was intended to introduce the highway representatives to general concepts of archaeology, salvage archaeology, and the recognition of sites and artifacts.

Toward the end of June the Attorney General issued a statement that said that existing expenditures for highway salvage were constitutional, but additional expenditures (financing for highway surveys, off the right of way analysis, or publications) would not be permissible. The Department of Parks and Recreation, who had stated previously that they would not participate in highway salvage unless additional funds were made available, dropped out of the program at this point.

As things stand now, the SCA is assisting the Division of Highways in developing a highway salvage program. Simultaneously, the SCA has received a contract from Highways to conduct two, two-day sessions (one in Northern and one in Southern California) to educate highway engineers in the basics of archaeology, so that Division of Highway's personnel can recognize sites and perhaps avoid them in the highway planning stage.

N. Nelson Leonard
August, 1970

On August 10th and 11th the SCA Northern California training session with the Division of Highways was held. Representing the Society were Tom King, N. Nelson Leonard, Darrell Johns, Mike Morrato, Dean Gaumer and Jerald Johnson. Sessions were held concerning the necessity of highway salvage, types of sites and the recognition of sites. A field trip was made to Sac 26 and Sac 31 on August 11th to show the engineers what sites look like and what kinds of information is lost when they are destroyed.

Jerald Jay Johnson
August 13, 1970
SCA ANNUAL MEETING 1971

The 1971 annual meeting will be held at Sacramento State College on April 8, 9, and 10. The number of days will be dependent on the amount of papers received. Suggestions for symposia should be sent no later than Dec. 15, 1970 and abstracts and titles of papers will be required on or before Feb. 1, 1971. Deadlines will be observed and programs of the meetings will be prepared and mailed before February 15, 1971, therefore any papers received after Feb. 1 will be returned to the sender.

Jerald Jay Johnson
August 30, 1970

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL MEETINGS

Southern California archaeologists met on the campus of California State College, Long Beach, on March 23, 1970. Principal topics were regional variation and chronology, which were discussed on a region-by-region basis. A few archaeologists from elsewhere in the state did attend and contributed some excellent discussion; however, they were few because the notice of the meeting was in the last NEWSLETTER, which unfortunately was not distributed until several months after the meeting took place. Plans are currently under way to make up for this in part by reproducing the handouts and a tape recording of part of the meeting; these will be made available to the SCA membership probably with a small fee to cover costs. Announcement will be made in the next NEWSLETTER, together with a more complete report on the content of the meetings.

Keith A. Dixon
August 1, 1970

The ad hoc Committee of Southern California Archaeologists met Saturday, May 23, 1970, at California State College, Long Beach. Dr. William J. Wallace was chairman of the meetings which centered on the "Cultural and Temporal Sequences for the Prehistory of Southern California." The morning session covered the coastal counties and the afternoon discussion centered on the inland and desert sequences.

Eugene Duber of Santa Barbara presented an informative and entertaining summary of the history of archaeological research in the Santa Barbara Region. He presented a comprehensive summary of work completed and status of research within San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, and including the Channel Islands. His report was accompanied by an 80 page abstract developed by archaeologists at UCSB.
Chester King continued the discussion with a presentation of a model for the effects of population growth on the economic base of the prehistoric population of Ventura County.

The Los Angeles Basin chronology was presented by William Wallace. This report presented statements on the sequence for the South Bay and Palos Verdes areas, detailing research completed and listing known chronologies for those areas.

The report for Orange County was presented by Les Ross who reported on sites excavated and made a number of comments on diagnostic traits for artifacts. His report was followed by Dee Hudson's report on Burial practices and environmental specialization in Orange County. Keith Dixon spoke at length regarding a series of dating technique correlations he is presently working on for a single site in Orange County (Ora-58).

Emma Lou Davis reported on San Diego and Imperial Counties and Northern Baja California. In her report she presented a chronology for the area hypothetically dating from 45,000 B.P. to 1000 A.D. She suggested that physiological divisions are unrealistic and that the true areal dividers are ecological microenvironments.

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to comments on the Inland and Desert regions of Southern California.

Roger Desautels, President of Archaeological Research, Inc. reported on his organization's work in the California Deserts for the Bureau of Land Management. He reported that A.R.I. is in the process of surveying a considerable expanse of desert which has been set aside for future recreational development. He also reported that Secretary Hickel has requested funds from the Congress for excavation in these areas.

Dr. Davis ended the substantive section of the meeting by presenting a scheme for ecological adaptations in the Mohave Desert near China Lake.

Franklin Fenenga served as discussant for the morning session and Douglas Osborne was drafted to do the same for the Inland and Desert Reports. Each of the formal reports were followed with informal discussion by several of those in attendance.

The meeting was well received and the papers presented provided many questions as well as directions. It is hoped that continuing research will have benefited by the proposals and questions raised during the conference. Approximately seventy-five persons were in attendance at the meeting at CSCLB. The
meeting adjourned after voting to hold a fourth conference early in the Fall.

Joyce Dietrick
July 20, 1970

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA

As part of the water resources development plan for California, the Bureau of Reclamation has proposed the construction of three adjoining afterbays (Whiskeytown, Igo and Saeltzer) which will flood ten linear miles of Clear Creek in Shasta County. Seven seasonal campsites of the Wintu and five historic sites were located in the three project areas by a survey team from Chico State College under the direction of Keith Johnson.

In July 1969, Robert L. Edwards of the University of California at Davis released a report on his 1967-1968 Bureau of Reclamation funded salvage excavation of three sites along Thomas Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River in Tehama County. Evidence from the three sites seems to support the hypothesis that a milling stone pattern existed in the northern Sacramento Valley prior to the Shasta complex. The discovery of fish ovens indicates the existence of a prehistoric fish industry along the Thomas. Projectile point types and obsidian hydration readings suggest a 1500 B.C. to A.D. 500 time span.

Joseph and Kerry Chartkoff and Laurie Kona of the University of California, Los Angeles, have written an appendix on ethnozoology for their original report on the 1967 archaeological survey of Beartooth, Dyer Creek and Mills Hill Reservoirs in Trinity County.

Another report was received concerning the 1967 archaeological reconnaissance of five reservoirs proposed as part of the West Sacramento Canal Unit of the Central Valley Water Project. Occupied by the Wintu-speaking Patwin, the area contained 26 late prehistoric sites located in the Sites Reservoir in Glenn County and Colusa County, Funks and Swifts Corral Reservoirs in Colusa County, and the Noonan Reservoir in Solano County. This UCLA report by Chartkoff, though not related to a National Park Service contract, presents a convincing appeal for a careful program of salvage archeology.

During 1967, field work on two prehistoric sites in the Bureau of Reclamation's Stampede Reservoir was undertaken by Louis A. Payen and William H. Olsen of the Central California Archaeological Foundation. Their excellent report, released this spring, examines the temporal sequences proposed for the Central Sierra region.
The CCAF also handled a recent survey of the Corps of Engineers' proposed Garden Bar Reservoir and Dam on the Bear River in Nevada and Placer Counties. Donald G. Wood and William E. Pritchard recorded three prehistoric midden sites and five historic cabin and placer mining sites. The project area is known both for its inclusion in the ethnographic range of the Southern Maidu and for its many Gold Rush activities.

Working nearer the heartland of the Mother Lode country, Eric Ritter of the University of California at Davis reports that Phases II and III in the preparation of the final report on the Auburn-Folsom project, funded since 1966 by the Bureau of Reclamation, are near completion. Research into historic documents has been finished as well as sections on ethnobotany and ethnozoology. Conclusions will contain a new synthesis of North-Central Sierra archaeology. The American River area in El Dorado and Placer Counties was the prehistoric territory of the Southern Maidu. Publication of this extensive report is planned for late summer or early fall of 1970 and will be used in conjunction with the Bureau of Reclamation's interpretive programs at the Reservoir project. Jerald Jay Johnson of Sacramento State College reports that excavations at the Blodgett Site (Sac-267) within the right-of-way of the Folsom South Canal, Phase IV of the Auburn-Folsom project, have provided considerable data on the Middle Cosumnes River Locality.

The second phase of the archeological research on the Stanislaus River between Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties was concluded in August of 1969 by the Central California Archaeological Foundation. Under the direction of Roland L. Gage eight sites were tested in the Corps of Engineer's New Melones Project. The third phase of the project is under the direction of Darrell Johns. Field work ended September 1, 1970. Cultural material, soil and pollen samples, and faunal remains from the phase three field work is now undergoing processing in the laboratories of Sacramento State College and the University of California at Davis. The report on the phase two field work is nearing completion and will be submitted soon.

In the San Francisco State College Occasional Paper (No. 5), released in July 1969, seven researchers describe various aspects of the 1968 field season in the Corps of Engineers' Buchanan Reservoir, Madera County. Funded by the Frederick Burk Foundation for Education through a National Park Service contract, the studies explore such problems as Indian/Anglo contact in the Chowchilla Valley, and site content and structure in relation to ecological adaptation. Michael Moratto, the project director, has recently reported on the third season's field work
concluded in July 1969, during which the 129 units excavated in six sites produced 35 burials, over 2000 artifacts, data on the construction of eight Indian dwellings and three charcoal samples suitable for radiocarbon assay. Laboratory analysis has been completed and the final manuscript has been published as Occasional Paper (No. 7) of the SFSC series.

William J. Wallace of California State College at Long Beach, completed his 1968-1969 archeological salvage of two sites in the Corps of Engineers' Hidden Reservoir on the Fresno River, Madera County. On the basis of the more than 800 artifacts, he concludes that both sites were probably late prehistoric, semi-permanent gathering/hunting communities which continued into historic times and were probably related to the Southern Miwok and Chukchansi Yokuts. Wallace also began work in early October 1969 on the Soil Conservation Service's Button-willow Water Management project in Kern County.

Archeological reconnaissance was initiated in July 1969 on Vandenberg Air Force Base. Laurence W. Spanne and Folley C. Benson of the University of California, Santa Barbara, reported 19 previously unrecorded sites in two coastal sections of the Air Force Base. Surface collections indicate long and varied occupation from the earliest Milling Stone period around 5000 B.C. to proto-historic Chumash times. The United States Air Force is currently supplying funds for further survey and excavation.

N. Nelson Leonard, III, of the UCLA Archaeological Survey has recently completed a reconnaissance of the Camarillo Dam Reservoir area, a flood control project of the Corps of Engineers in Santa Rosa Valley, Ventura County. Historically the territory of the Chumash, the Valley contains an important cluster of prehistoric activity areas around village sites. The state of preservation is unusual compared to similar clusters in other valleys, and affords an excellent opportunity for the study of village interaction and the social structure of these little known inland Chumash Indians.

Current NPS Directions

Of immediate concern to Mr. Paul Schumacher and his chief assistant, Mr. Charles Bohannon, is, and has been for the past two months, program and project development for 1971 and 1972. The Office of Archeological Investigations has been in the midst of reorientation and a shift of emphasis. The Director of the National Park Service feels that "inhouse" or Park archeology has, in the past, been neglected; that many areas within the Park Service system have been "orphaned" due to the stress placed
upon "outhouse" or River Basin projects in the Inter-Agency Salvage Program. Therefore, the Division of Archeology, now operating under the Office of History & Historic Architecture in the Western Service Center, will coordinate archeological programs for all park areas west of the Mississippi River including Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa.

Even though a considerable amount of archeological work has been done in National Park areas, it has become apparent that many lack archeological base maps, and that cultural history for some are less than adequate. As population increases and demands for recreation and use areas grow, Park Planners have become aware of the need for archeological and historic data, not only for interpretative purposes, but to avoid the ever-present possibility of damage to sites in the course of Park construction activities. Historians, Historic Architects, and "dirt" archeologists will work together in the beginning project stages as well as apply their various researches to interpretive programs and exhibits. In addition, the NPS has initiated several study proposals for the creation of new parks in congested central city areas. This, incidentally, may bring about the age of the "urban archeologist." History has a way of piling up. If its to be relevant to both original inhabitants and those who came later, no part of either the time or group spectrum can be ignored.

Though Park archeology will be expanded, the Inter-Agency Salvage Program will continue at the high level of preceding years. The Division of Archeology will strengthen its cooperative communication with other Agencies such as the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and the Atomic Energy Commission, and shall continue to rely heavily on the "life-blood" of the Salvage Program, those energetic individuals from college, university, museum and avocational groups. Preservation, both environmental and cultural, will be heard over the shouts of progress.

Astrid Willsrud
August 7, 1970

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

Rancho La Brea Project

The Rancho La Brea Project is in its second year of digging. Most of the first year (since June 13, 1969) was spent in exploratory trenching prior to sinking the 60 foot soldier beams for our 28 foot square shaft. We are now down 8 feet with 42
feet to go. Our combined paleontological-archaeological dig is continuing to produce an enormous amount of microfossils—150 specimens from a 12" cube before wash—as well as the expected Rancholabrea fauna.

We were quite encouraged by the c-14 date on La Brea Woman of 9000 years B.P.† 80 reported by Rainer Berger. As is well known, the specimen was found by a 1914 Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History field party in Pit 10, less than 100 feet away from our present dig in Pit 91. It had been believed to be a recent Indian, with age estimates of from 2000 to 4000 years being accepted by most archaeologists and paleontologists.

Our most interesting and perplexing finds to date consist of several needle-like objects of bone. Some of these are pointed on one end and some on both ends. They are all from a land-laid deposit of bones of extinct animals such as sabre-tooth, dire wolf, and ground sloth. Also of particular interest is one valve of Chinone Californianus from the same part of the deposit.

We have just been donated a new two-story laboratory building by Haida Hide Homes. Construction will start August 10, 1970 adjacent to the dig in Hancock Park. This will greatly facilitate our ambitious task of doing a complete field and museum operation on the site.

Out of thousands of bone fragments from La Brea I have seen nothing to compare with these specimens. I would like to extend an invitation to archaeologists to visit the Project and examine these objects. Any and all opinions will be greatly appreciated. Appointments may be made by calling (213) 934-5198.

George J. Miller
August 7, 1970

Calico Mountains Archaeological Project

The Calico Mountains Archaeological Project of the San Bernardino County Museum has completed its sixth season. The Museum, the Leakey Foundation, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum carried forth limited excavations, and numerous significant specimens were recovered. The season's work was predominately oriented to geological and geomorphological studies. The public is welcome at the Site seven days a week. There is a resident guard who will conduct visitors through the excavation area. Preparations are now under way for an International Conference, which will be held in October at the site, at the San Bernardino County Museum, and at Valley College.

Ruth D. Simpson
August 17, 1970
Occasional Paper #1 has been issued, titled "Community Structure and Trade at Isthmus Cove--A Salvage Excavation on Catalina Island," by various authors of the UCLA Archaeological Survey. This report is available from PCAS for $1.50 post paid. Address PCAS, P. O. Box 926, Costa Mesa, CA 92627. PCAS also publishes a Quarterly and a monthly newsletter (Smoke Signals), and plans other Occasional Papers.

PCAS Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 4 ($2.00) will carry the report of the "Survey of Rancho San Felipe, San Diego County," in which many SCA members participated. It will also contain the report of the 1963 PCAS excavation and survey at China Ranch, Inyo County, California.

The current Quarterly, Vol. 6, Nos. 2 & 3, a double issue ($4.00), is Lester Ross's report on Ora-190, the Buck Gully Site, adapted from his Master's Thesis, which was presented at Washington State University at Pullman.

Because of the high fire hazard in the San Joaquin Hills and the fact that all archaeological work on the Irvine Ranch is in the process of reorganization, PCAS and other groups have suspended activities on the Ranch for the present.

Meanwhile PCAS is conducting a salvage excavation on the Dobkin Ranch in Huntington Beach. The site is located on the west bluff of the Santa Ana River between Talbert and Ellis Sts. This ranch is being sold and will shortly be subdivided. Four pits were opened on August 2. A surface survey has indicated both milling stone and late prehistoric occupancy.

PCAS is again in the throes of staging a giant rummage sale in September in order to cope with increased publishing activity and the rising cost of printing.

Regular monthly meetings, open to the public, are held on the first Thursday of each month at Bowers Museum, 2002 N. Main St., Santa Ana, at 7:30 P.M., presenting speakers on various aspects of archaeology and anthropology.

Aileen McKinney
August 5, 1970

CEDAM International: Project '70

CEDAM International, a group of avocational archaeologists, has recently returned from its first field trip to Catalina Island. The focus of this project was both land and underwater
archaeology. One crew carried out an underwater survey of the Little Harbor area, while the other excavated an inland shell midden. The purpose of the underwater survey was to locate artifacts and to try and determine if the tools were in situ or if they were redeposited from an adjacent land site. Fieldwork on land was located at a relatively large inland site, SCI-50, in Little Springs Canyon. The excavators were testing two hypotheses. One was concerned with whether deer were native to Catalina Island; the other dealt with testing a series of predictions about the seasonality and use of the site. Bob Gibson and Nelson Leonard of the UCLA Archaeological Survey acted as advisors for the land crew.

No artifacts were recovered from the underwater survey. The land crew obtained data that tend to support the hypothesis that there were no deer, aboriginally, on Catalina Island. In addition they determined that SCI-50 was probably occupied for several months out of the year and served as a base camp for the exploitation of local plant and mineral resources. CEDAM plans to return to the Island early in August to enlarge its sample from SCI-50. A second underwater survey is scheduled for the fall.

N. Nelson Leonard
August 6, 1970

Alpine, San Diego County

In the Fall, 1969, excavation was completed at a site near Alpine, in San Diego County. The site consisted of a nearly circular structure built of stacked stone. The walls were four feet high at some points. There was no entrance nor any indication of roofing. Under the sponsorship of Dr. Paul H. Ezell and the Department of Anthropology, Ronald V. May and H. Malcolm Shields have completed a preliminary report. The structures have been called "checken circles"—rationale for the level will be given in the report. As of now, the structures have been linked to the Diegueño-Comeyai culture.

H. Malcolm Shields
March, 1970

San Diego Presidio de Cosoy

In 1969, research was carried out in the hopes of establishing a sherd sequence for non-Indian pottery and ceramics from the San Diego Presidio de Cosoy. Possibly the most successful may be the Mexican Maiolica sequence. So far, the sequence antedates the Presidio by 86 years. The range is from 1690 to
the present, which is not surprising considering that Maiolica is not known to have been made there. As yet, this may be the first intensive study of this type of material from the "Frontera de California." Trade correlations are now being made from sites in "Nueva España," Florida, Mexico, and South America.

Ronald V. May
March, 1970

UCLA Archaeological Survey

The Archaeological Survey has focused its efforts on three regions of Southern California this summer:

Santa Catalina Island: A 6-man survey team under the direction of Dean Decker has completed a 20% stratified random sample survey of the Island, and started on a second 20%. The project, financed through the Undergraduate Research Program, is aimed at testing the hypothesis that archaeological sites develop at loci approximating those that are maximizing in terms of resource-availability, exploitative mechanisms utilized, and information mapped by the population responsible for the site. By the last week in July over 550 sites had been recorded by Decker's party.

Santa Monica Mountains: John Beaton has been directing a salvage excavation at the Winter Canyon Rockshelter near the mouth of Malibu Canyon. The project is funded by Pepperdine College, whose new Malibu campus will destroy the site. Technical studies including phosphate, calcium, and pH analyses, were done by John Erickson of the UCLA Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics. Excavation has revealed a number of discrete burned rock filled pits, apparently ovens, from which samples for floatation and palynology have been taken. The site is probably associated with the large village UMALIWU, across Malibu Canyon on undeveloped State Park land.

Farther west in the Santa Monicas, Bob Gibson has been directing excavation of two adjacent rockshelters near the crest of Bony Ridge in eastern Ventura County. Both shelters have numerous pictographs, which are being reproduced by Charles LaMonk, the noted pictograph artist. Testing the prediction that the sites were special-purpose loci used for primarily ideological purposes, Gibson has used a small volunteer crew to recover a large sample of each shelter's deposit. By the last week in July the lower shelter had produced substantial evidence of butchering activities, while the upper shelter had produced little besides shell residue.
Tehachapi Pass: Chris Mundie, directing a project financed by the Undergraduate Research Program, has been working in cooperation with Roger Robinson of Antelope Valley College on two sites on "Quail Mountain Properties," near Tehachapi. Robinson is digging the Phillips Ranch Site, apparently at least partly an early historic Kawaisu village, while Mundie is excavating Ma'a'puts, a late historic (into the early 20th century) village. The purpose of the project is to observe change in social organization between the two sites as a test of Service's proposition that composite band organization is an artifact of culture-contact. By the end of July, about three of the collapsed rock-walled houses in each site had been sampled. Jeffrey Jones is directing a survey of the region concurrently, aimed at elucidating complementary problems. Seventy sites had been recorded by the end of July.

Excavation at LAN-52, the Arroyo Sequit Site in Leo Carrillo State Beach, ended early in June. This project, conducted by the Survey and the Malibu Park Jr. High School Archaeology Club, had the primary purpose of stabilizing and "cleaning up" areas vandalized earlier in the year. The remains of two and possibly three Chumash structures were uncovered in the course of the work.

Tom King
July 28, 1970

Bowers Museum, Santa Ana

Mr. Paul Long, the former Southern California Regional Editor for the SCA NEWSLETTER, has been the Acting Museum Technician at the Bowers Museum for the past year. He has now left to accept a position on the faculty of the Center for Anthropological Studies of Prescott College, Prescott, Arizona.

Mr. Paul Chace, for whom Long was filling in, has returned to his position at the Bowers Museum as Museum Technician. Chace spent the past year as Museum Intern with the New York State Historical Association in Cooperstown, New York, with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. While there he undertook the history-museum training program offered by the Association in conjunction with the State University of New York, College at Oneonta, and earned a master's degree. His thesis concerned ceramics in the 17th century Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.

Keith A. Dixon
August 12, 1970
California State College at Fullerton

The archaeology field class of Cal State Fullerton completed the third, and final, season's excavation at 4-Ora-198 (the Buck Gully V site). Excavation during the Spring 1970 session was directed by Robin Clark, assisted by Bruce Keller. A report on this site is currently being written on the Spring 1970 excavations, with 1968 and 1969 information included wherever possible. It is now projected that this report will be finished by mid-September 1970.

Robin B. Clark
August 19, 1970

San Fernando Valley State College

Through the organizational activities of Mrs. Nancy Walter of San Fernando Valley State College, an ad hoc SCA committee met in the early summer with Rep. Barry Goldwater, Jr. to express concern over impending urbanization in Antelope Valley (LA-Kern Counties) in connection with the planned Los Angeles Intercontinental Airport. As a result of the meeting, Rep. Goldwater asked for a formal proposal for salvage research in the area. The proposal has now been submitted, and will be carried by Mr. Goldwater to Congress. It calls for funding of a planning survey as part of an overall program of environmental and land-use planning now proposed for the area; the archaeological program would probably be carried out through San Fernando Valley State and/or Antelope Valley College, and would result in (1) a systematic site-inventory, (2) recommendations for salvage in connection with both public and private construction in the area, and (3) increased awareness of archaeological concerns on the part of developers, local government, and the local public, thus generating sources of support for the implementation of the salvage recommendations.

Tom King
July 28, 1970

San Francisco State College

The summer field school was forced to move from Humboldt County and relocate near Fresno after a misunderstanding with local Indians over the proposed excavation of a village site at Stone Lagoon in Patrick's Point State Park. Part of the site, which has recently been extensively vandalized, was the site of Tcjapec, a historic Yurok village location, and though the SFSC party promised not to seek cemeteries, to avoid the historic part of the site, and to deal with accidentally discovered burials as the Indians directed, no agreement could be reached.
The archaeologists were threatened with a county ordinance forbidding excavation of cemeteries, which was interpreted to mean ALL kinds of Indian sites.

The SCA Executive Committee has now contacted most of the principals on both sides of the dispute, and we feel that there is considerable hope for reaching a meeting of the minds regarding future excavations in the general area. This will be especially critical in view of the numerous Federal dams planned for the North Coast Ranges, which will require salvage excavations.

Tom King
July 28, 1970

On October 30, 1969, the Treganza Anthropology Museum was called to the engineering offices of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BARTD) to examine human bones that were discovered by workmen who were digging a trench in the subway tube 75 feet below the surface of Market Street. Further investigation and excavation took place in the tube of the Civic Center Station by Winfield Henn and Michael Mannion. The skeleton was completely removed from its clayey silt matrix and the area was searched for cultural remains. None were found.

Investigations in the laboratory indicated that the skeleton was that of a female who stood about five feet five inches tall and was about 24 to 26 years old. These interpretations were made from the left femur (the only complete long bone recovered) and the pelvis fragments. Examination of the bone showed no indications of disease that could have caused death. This observation was limited by the few bones from the lower portion of the body that was all that existed of the skeleton. No skull was recovered, although rumors were that a workman had found one and kept it for himself.

Botanical investigations on some of the organic material showed that the area was a brackish or swampy marsh area which had *Equisetum*, willow, and grasses growing in the area.

Geological research was done by Julius Schlocker of the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park, who also arranged for the C-14 age determination. His work indicated that the skeleton was lying on 14 feet of clayey silt and was covered by 27 feet of clayey silt and dune sand that swept across the San Francisco area thousands of years ago.

Rumors were also evident that there was a "pile" of Oyster shells found about twenty feet from the location of the skeleton. None of these shells were seen by the archaeologists or the
geologist. Their existence and meaning remains a mystery but could have been a great help in dating and determining the importance of the find.

The age determination of the skeleton was done by the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Isotope Geology, Radiocarbon Laboratory in Washington, D.C. The sample number was W-2463. The age determination was done from pieces of organic material that was adhering directly to the pelvis. Geologists thought this material might have been soft body parts, clothing, or marsh plant remains. The age determination has placed the skeleton at 4,900 ± 250 BP or 3,160 BC to 2,660 BC. This date would indicate the oldest human occupation in the San Francisco Bay Area. Other than the fact that the skeleton was that of an ancestor of the present day California Indians, little more can be said due to the lack of cultural material and substantiating evidence from other Bay Area locations.

Further research is being conducted by the USGS. They are running additional age determinations and studying local sedimentation in order to verify the present data.

Bob Schenk
August 1, 1970

A survey of a portion of the coastside of San Mateo County was recently completed by Tom Jackson and Steve Dietz of San Francisco State College. The area surveyed extended from San Pedro Valley on the north to Purisima Creek on the south and from the Santa Cruz Mountains on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west.

Eighteen sites were recorded by the surveyors, which brought to a total of 24 the number of known sites in the survey area. The sites are located exclusively on the coast, generally within 1,000 meters of the beach. No sites were located in the stream valleys. This may be explained if one considers that the valleys were possibly "in transit" camp sites, an indication of which would have been long since destroyed by the intensive agriculture which has been carried on over the years.

All of the sites recorded on the survey appear to have been habitation sites, several of which yielded bi-pitted stones from the surface. Any thoughts on bi-pitted stones presented by the readers would be appreciated.

The survey of the area was completed at the request of the real estate development firm of "Deane and Deane, Inc." Continued cooperation between developers and the archaeologists is hopeful.

Tom Jackson
August 1, 1970
California State College

California State College, Hayward, Department of Geography-Anthropology Spring field course in archaeology conducted excavation and survey in two areas adjacent to Vasco Road in the hills above Byron and Brentwood.

One area, on the property of Rancho de los Vaqueros (Sousa Ranch), is characterized by a number of rock shelters, four of which were completely excavated by a team of 14 under immediate supervision of graduate student James F. Green.

The other area, on Gursky Ranch property on the fringe of Round Valley contains several shallow open sites and a large bedrock mortar concentration in a setting of oak, buckeyes, manzanita and other typical chaparral growth. A crew of 16 under supervision of C. E. Smith, assisted by Burton Moyer and graduate student Mary Brunner excavated a portion of the apparently most promising site showing house depressions, and prepared a detailed map of mortar distribution in the immediately adjacent area.

Plant community maps for both localities were prepared by a graduate botany student; a biologist and a geologist contributed daily data throughout the digging period. These activities have provided us with an excellent geologic/ecologic picture of this particular region—which is not at all matched by archeological knowledge gained!

Although we have a beautiful map of over 300 bedrock mortars scattered in an idyllic setting of about 1½ acre extent, the artifact yield from both the rock shelter sites and the open site numbers less than 100 items, only a half dozen of which are other than chipped or ground stone—mostly fragmentary. The only items of any diagnostic value are a few projectile points in obsidian; these are typically early Phase II of Late Horizon, but also occurring in Middle Horizon. Some fragments of badly weathered glass and a single metal button of military type were found, but these were not in any meaningful context. One fragmentary burial was found in each locality; a disarticulated and only partially complete skeleton from four feet deep in deposit beyond the lip of one rock shelter; and a lone skull at 12 inches depth in one test pit on the open site.

Preliminary conclusions are: (1) more work should be done in several other of the rock shelters inaccessible to us this last Spring; (2) the open site(s) so far located are not worth the time and energy to dig but further survey should be undertaken; (3) the open sites apparently are seasonal (Fall) collect-
ing and food processing sites occupied for no more than a few weeks each year; for only a few years (a couple of decades at most); by a small number of people, mostly women.

One positive product of the season is a 37 minute-running movie, with accompanying taped commentary and appropriate background music, which has some instructional value but which is mostly a very much fun record of the dig.

C. E. Smith
August 1, 1970

Sonoma State College

As an adjunct to undergraduate lecture courses in archaeology, training excavations were conducted in the Spring at Son-389, situated near the town of Sonoma. Son-389 was also investigated and used for training by groups from Santa Rosa Junior College under the direction of Ward Upson and University of California Extension under the direction of Robert Edwards. In the summer excavations were carried out on the site by grammar school students from Marin Day School under the direction of David Prevost, assisted by Richard Hughes, a student from Sonoma State. All groups are cooperating in the site excavation and a single report is planned when investigations are closed. Artifactual material recovered from Son-389 suggest utilization during both Middle and Late Horizons. Cultural affiliations appear to be closer to the Napa Valley to the east, than to the Santa Rosa plain to the west.

Richard Hughes also conducted site survey in Modoc County in the Spring and directed excavations by a small group of Sonoma State College students at one site. Survey was focused on the shores of Goose Lake, A Pleistocene lake; the most noteworthy find was a number of crescents suggesting the occurrence of an early cultural manifestation in the region.

In June, David Fredrickson directed exploratory excavations at Mmr-124, located near San Rafael, which subsequently was destroyed by the construction of a church. The site was investigated under terms of the Marin County Ordinance allowing investigative time for sites subject to destruction. Fredrickson was assisted by a flexible crew composed of volunteers from Sonoma State College, Contra Costa College, and San Francisco State College. On the basis of information obtained in the investigation, the site as it appeared in 1970 was a small peripheral portion of a once large shellmound originally recorded by Nels Nelson. The vast majority of the site was destroyed a number of years ago by suburban development. Materials recovered by excavation, as well as those contributed by a neighbor
who collected them over the years from his vegetable garden, suggest a late Phase 1 and Phase 2, Late Horizon, utilization of the site.

During the Summer, Sonoma State College cooperated with the Department of Parks and Recreation by sponsoring a summer session field methods class at Fort Ross, north of the Russian River on the Sonoma Coast. The program was directed by Francis Riddell with Donald Woods responsible for the field program. Excavations were conducted on the site of a Pomo village occupied during the period of use of the Fort and on the site of a barracks originally constructed by the Russians and later used as a bar by the Americans. One of the noteworthy finds was the partial excavation of a privy discovered at one end of the barracks. Materials recovered, mostly glass whiskey bottles, date from the American Period. Plans are now in process to continue the cooperative venture next summer.

In the Fall, Sonoma State College will have for the first time space assigned for the exclusive use of the anthropology department for a laboratory-museum-classroom. This space will facilitate student research and enhance the Master's program in anthropology which is now in the planning stage.

David A. Fredrickson
August 6, 1970

Fresno State College

The planned dig at Ker-260 near Lake Isabella was cancelled for this summer. Hopefully, the project will be on the books for 1971.

Currently we have a small survey in Mineral King area which we are doing for the Forest Service. We will carry out reconnaissance of the area between Silver City and Aspen Flat on the valley floor and lower slopes. The project will be carried out the last week in August.

Students at Fresno State College have been pursuing our goal of verifying the current inventory of sites in our area and extending that inventory. We have copied all of the site records from the UCAS, Berkeley, and are now relocating and recollecting as many of the sites as possible. This project is funded by the Faculty Research Committee at FSC.

During the Fall Semester we will return to a small camp site on the north bank of the San Joaquin River, Mad-214, where the students in the archaeological field methods course will continue excavations begun there in the Fall of 1968.
During this time we also hope to complete a reconnaissance of the realignment of Highway 41 between the San Joaquin River and the south entrance to Yosemite National Park in preparation for submission of a salvage proposal to the Highway Commission.

Calvin H. Jennings
August 12, 1970

Center For Archaeological Research at Davis

In May 1970, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Garamendi of Mokelumne Hill, California reported to the Native American Center at Davis the unearthing of two aboriginal burials on the Garamendi property. Jerri Kemp of the Native American Center contacted Tom King of the Society for California Archaeology who requested the author to examine the site. With the assistance of Eric Ritter, Dean Saumer, and Zarbie Palmer, the author visited the area on May 10, 1970.

The site consists of a midden area approximately 100 by 50 meters in size lying along the south side of Chili Gulch on the old McSorley Ranch two miles south of Mokelumne Hill, in a Sierra foothill environment surrounded by oak, elderberry, manzanita, buckeye, yellow pine, and digger pine. The site itself is now covered by a vineyard. The presence of bedrock mortars at the edge of the site along Chili Gulch, the abundance of stone grinding tools on the surface, and the consistency of the midden indicate that the site was primarily a habitation area rather than a special cemetery.

The burials were uncovered by earth moving equipment during the removal of fill from the eastern edge of the site for use on an adjacent tennis court. Both burials lay at a depth of 70 centimeters from the present surface and were about a meter apart. The southernmost one was a tightly flexed adult; sex and more precise age cannot be determined as the bone is in extremely poor condition and quite badly damaged. This individual suffered from an unascertained disease, as indicated by the degeneration evident in the foetoral angle of the mandibular ramus. The second burial was of a young child. The skeletal material was collected and is now at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis. The burials will be returned to the Garamendis when analysis is complete; it has been suggested that they be turned over to the Tuolumne Reservation for disposal.

Without the presence of diagnostic artifacts the burials can be dated only by inference. European trade beads are reported by Mr. Garamendi to have been found on the surface of the site, but these would be of no use in dating sub-surface features. Several stone tools were collected from the disturbed
The fact that the vineyard which covers the site was planted about 1880, however, means that the burials are at least 90 years old. Furthermore it is unlikely that the vineyard would have been placed on a cemetery which had been in use when the land was settled by McSorley in 1860. And since the historic Mewuk of the area are reported to have practiced cremation rather than direct interment, it may be suggested that the burials and at least the deeper levels of the site are several centuries old.

There seems little likelihood that the site will be endangered in the near future. Mr. and Mrs. Garamendi are to be commended for their interest and concern in notifying the Native American Center when the burials were uncovered.

Peter Schulz
May 26, 1970

Sacramento State College

The June-July field class continued the previous summer's activities on the Dye Creek Preserve in the southern Cascade Foothills. Forty three new sites were recorded. Three were pitted boulder pethroglyphs, 17 rock shelters, 11 villages and 12 small campsites.

Excavations were continued at Teh-328 where a structure eight meters in diameter was completely exposed. The packed earth floor was saucer shaped with the uphill side 20 cm. higher than the downhill side. The entrance was located on the northwestern side and the fire hearth was off center. The superstructure was composed primarily of oak logs 15 or more cm. in diameter, oak planks up to 24 cm. wide and small brush. The latter was apparently placed over the oak planks which had been leaned toward the center from the edge of the packed earth floor.

Excavations under the direction of Sannie Kenton were started at Teh-372. This site is a small camp which was completely covered by 168 units in a 1.5 x 1.5 meter grid. The greatest depth is less than 50 cm. and the excavation of the entire aboriginal deposit is contemplated. The site appears to have been occupied over a rather short time period and may have been a special activity area for the inhabitants of a nearby village (Teh-330).

The excavations at site SJ0-154 continued into the middle of June 1970. Information on an additional 86 graves was obtained. In addition, samples of the grave fill of several burials was saved to check for possible stomach contents, food
offerings or other material that might have been placed in the grave pits. The original concentration of graves was expanded with information on 92 individuals obtained while another concentration of burials was located 60 meters to the west-southwest. The burials in this second location differed significantly from the burials described in the last NEWSLETTER. Instead of a predominance of north-south orientations they alligned for the most part between 222° to 245°. There were two cremations, three dorsal extensions and two had their crania to the east. In addition, two burials in between the two concentrations of graves were tight flexed. Major differences from the data presented earlier include: a lack of a definable midden with the southwestern oriented burials, an almost complete lack of artifacts, and a heavier degree of mineralization of the bone. It seems reasonable that this smaller concentration of burials is the remnant of a cemetery which was older and represents a population culturally quite different.

On the basis of the data on hand it is estimated SJ0-154 contained more than 2,000 graves before levelling began. It is unfortunate that a larger sample of the graves and midden could not have been saved from this important site.

Jerald Jay Johnson
August 15, 1970

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF NOTE

New Anthropology Major

A new anthropology major has been established at California State College, San Bernardino (5500 State College Parkway, San Bernardino, California 92407). The anthropology major is designed as a pre-professional program, concentrating initially on cultural anthropology, including archaeology. Joining Larry Stucki, a social anthropologist, will be Roy S. Dickins, formerly an assistant archaeologist at the University of North Carolina.

Keith A. Dixon
March 18, 1970

Dr. Wallace Retires

Dr. William J. Wallace has resigned from the faculty of California State College at Long Beach, and will devote part of his time to completing various research projects in California Archaeology. He and his wife plan eventually to settle in the
Pacific area, perhaps Hawaii or the Philippines. For the time being, however, the Wallaces will still be at their home address: 161 Via Pasqual, Redondo Beach, California 90277.

Keith A. Dixon
August 7, 1970

Antiquities Act Violation in Indio

What must rank as one of the most ambitious antiquities heists of all time occurred in January of this year when a 1,200 pound bedrock mortar was removed from Martinez Canyon, near Indio. The violation was witnessed by a U.C. Riverside student who reported it to the Sheriff's office. The Bureau of Land Management was duly notified, since the theft occurred on public lands, and the FBI was brought in.

Mr. Lloyd C. Spivey of Indio was arrested on April 22 for violation of the Federal Antiquities Act. He pled guilty and was placed on three years probation and sentenced to $100 fine and 90 days in jail. Both sentences were suspended.

It was not feasible to return the artifact to its original site, and BLM turned it over to the Cahulla Band on the Torres Martinez Reservation, who plan to place it in front of their newly completed social hall at Martinez.

Charles Bohannon
August 1, 1970

Inexpensive Compasses for Archaeology

During the last few months the UCLA Archaeological Survey has field-tested two inexpensive brands of compass for site-survey and basic field mapping. Both have proved quite serviceable. The two compasses are the Brunton "Cadet," which sells for $4.95, and the Pasto "Walking Compass" (or Student Field Compass), which sells for $4.25. Each does just about everything that an archaeologist normally needs to do about as well as the much more expensive Brunton Pocket Transit; both are equipped for sighting and orienting, measuring slope, etc. Both are available from Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Monterey, California.

Tom King
September 1, 1970
California Indian Brochures Available

Pre-college teachers should note that the Malki Museum is publishing a series of short, popular brochures on California Indian groups. Four of these 10-15 page brochures are now in print, covering the Cahuilla, Serrano, Chumash, and Chemehuevi; each is competently done and well illustrated. For further information contact the Malki Museum, 11-795 Fields Road, Banning, California.

Tom King
July 30, 1970

Indochina Expert Sought

A group formulating policies for the preservation of archaeological sites endangered by military activities in south-east Asia is seeking an authority on Indochinese archaeology to serve as a consultant. Any qualified person concerned with this situation should contact Eric Barnes, 1450 Tilton Road, Sebastopol, California 95472.

Tom King
July 30, 1970
ARCHIVES OF CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY--SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Treganza, Adan E., Possibilities of Aboriginal Practice of 1946 Marginal Agriculture Among the Southern Digueno. $ .75

2. King, Thomas F., Avila Beach: Descriptive Data and Hypothesis from the Excavations of 1929. $2.00


4. Leonard, N. Nelson III, David Abrams, David Weide, and 1968 Margaret Susia, Archaeological Salvage of the Pico Creek and Little Pico Creek Sites; San Luis Obispo County, California. $7.65

5. Van Dyke, Stanley, John Robertson, Steve Wilson, and Steve 1970 Dietz, Contributions to the Archaeology of San Mateo County. $6.00

6. Jackson, Tom and Steve Dietz, An Archaeological and 1970 Historical Reconnaissance of a Portion of the San Mateo County Coastside. $5.10

The above are the complete list to date of the papers that are on file with the Archives at the Treganza Museum. Orders may be placed by indicating the title, author, and/or number of the papers and by enclosing a check to cover the cost of reproduction. Cost is figured at .06 per page, if cheaper copying can be arranged, a refund will be sent.

We are trying to have the Archives grow, so please submit papers for inclusion.

Robert Schenk