NEWSLETTER REORGANIZED

The NEWSLETTER staff has reorganized. Replacing the Regional Editors are many Regional Reporters: already accepting the position are Ron May for San Diego; Margaret Weide for the South Coast; Larry Bowles for the California Desert; and Bob Gibson for the Central Coast. Anyone interested in being a regional reporter is welcome to contact me about the job.

I would also like to welcome to the staff several Associate Editors who will edit and/or write regular columns on a variety of topics: Chester, King, on Research in Archaeology; Paul Schumacher, on Historic Archaeology; Dave Weide, on Geology; Shirley Lee and Ken Colson, on Education in Archaeology; and Lynne Hudson, on Vocational Archaeology. Some of these columns appear for the first time in this issue, and others will follow in future issues.

5. Submit 3 copies of paper, by March 15, 1973, to:
Margaret L. Weide
Department of Anthropology
California State University
Long Beach, CA 90840

6. Submission of paper to SCA contest does NOT constitute submission to the SAA program.

Legislation . . .

In spite of the efforts of Archaeologists across the country, the Moss-Bennett Bill, H.R. 6257, failed to be reported out of the House subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Its fate was shared with many other "minor" bills, lost in the shuffle at the end of the session in an election year.

Dr. Hester Davis, Chairman of the SAA's Committee on Public Archaeology (COPA) assures us that another attempt will be made next session to pass this important salvage legislation. Dr. Davis goes on to say:

"...all efforts have not been in vain. The groundwork is well laid and the feeling seems to be that if we show good interest early next session things can be made to move right along."

As soon as a new draft of the Bill is ready it will be made available to SCA members and discussed in the NEWSLETTER, so that all concerned can make their opinions known.

TOM KING
COPA Steering Committee
November 11, 1972

STUDENT PRIZE PAPER

March 15, 1973 is the deadline for submitting papers to the 1973 SCA Student Paper Contest, for which the Society offers a prize of $50.00. The prize will be presented at the SCA 1973 Annual Business Meeting to be held during the Society for American Archaeology meetings in San Francisco (May 3-5, 1973). The SCA will not organize a program this year due to the proximity of the SAA meetings. We encourage students to submit contest quality papers to the SAA program. However, submission and/or acceptance of contest papers to the SAA program is independent of and immaterial to the SCA contest.

GUIDELINES FOR SCA STUDENT PRIZE PAPERS:

1. Papers are judged in written form, but should be written for effective oral presentation. They should be crisp, well organized, straight-forward and problem oriented, designed to be presented in the 15-20 minutes allotted for papers at meetings.

2. They need not be on California archaeology. Papers on method, theory or significant regional problems elsewhere are welcome.

3. Good, clean typescripts with clearly rendered illustrations should be submitted in 3 copies.

4. Seminar or research papers are often the nucleus of a good competition paper, but reworking and sharpening benefit such a paper.

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CALENDAR

BAY AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COOP
Potluck Lunch and Meeting
(See BAAC column)

SCA NORTHERN EXEC. MEETING
Calif. State University, San Francisco
Jan. 20, 1973
1:00

SCA SOUTHERN EXEC. MEETING
Place to be arranged
Jan. 27, 1973
1:00

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco
May 3-5, 1973

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Annual Business Meeting to be held during SAA's meetings
May 3-5, 1973
FROM THE PRESIDENT

Here I offer brief reports on S.C.A. Programs and other topics of interest:

Membership: Thanks to Nancy Walter and Rick and Julie Hanks, membership materials were mailed in early October to 1) non-renewed 1971 members, 2) institutions, and 3) educators (for distribution to students). As a direct product of this endeavor, 10 to 15 new memberships are being received weekly. Renewal notices will be mailed to current members early in the new year.

Business Office: Effective October 1, Thomas L. Jackson assumed the duties of S.C.A. Business Manager. Tom is an exceptionally capable graduate student and Research Associate of the Treganza Anthropology Museum. All correspondence related to S.C.A. business should be addressed to him, c/o the Treganza Anthropology Museum, California State University, San Francisco, 94132.

Annual Meeting: The 1973 S.C.A. Annual Meeting will be held in the context of the Society for American Archaeology's Annual Meeting at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, May 3-5. California papers will be given in regular S.A.A. sessions which may or may not be devoted exclusively to California topics. Paper titles and abstracts had to be in the hands of S.A.A. Program Chairman Ezra Zubrow (Stanford University) by December 1st (as was announced in a special S.C.A. mailing in late October). The S.C.A. will hold its annual Open Business Meeting one evening during the S.A.A. gathering. With this format, the cost of the 1973 S.C.A. meeting should be almost nil, while the highest standards of quality will be maintained.

New Meetings Format: In addition to the Annual Spring Meeting (business agenda and formal papers), the Executive Board has decided to hold two fall meetings of one day each, with one in the north and one in the south, to discuss current research. These meetings will be scheduled on separate weekends, hopefully in conjunction with the northern and southern sectional Executive Board meetings. In contrast to the spring meeting, the fall sessions would be more informal. Organizational responsibility for the latter are to be borne by the northern and southern Vice Presidents. The first sectional S.C.A. meetings will be held in October, 1973.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY: Tom King and I have received information of considerable archaeological importance from the State Attorney General. In the recent State Supreme Court case of "FRIENDS OF MAMMOTH vs. COUNTY OF MONO," it was ruled that Environmental Impact Statements must be prepared for all private, as well as public, developments which may significantly affect the environment. Since the California legislature has clearly expressed its intent to protect the State's cultural heritage in the Environmental Quality Act of 1970, and earlier laws, it follows that archaeological elements for Environmental Impact Statements will now be required in advance of any significant developments in the State. Accordingly, a memorandum outlining measures for the preparation of archaeological impact studies was prepared and distributed to governmental and private agencies responsible for land developments in California. A copy of the E.I. memorandum is appended to this issue of the NEWSLETTER.

Regional Cooperation: The new operational matrix provided by the Supreme Court ruling and the passage of Proposition 20 ("Coastside Initiative") demand new levels of coordination among California archaeologists. More than ever before, there is a pressing need for "cooperatives," i.e., consortiums of professional and avocational groups systematically, and fairly, allocate the burgeoning responsibilities imposed upon archaeology by recent events. The E.I. Memorandum (enclosed) suggests that developers contact the S.C.A. District Archaeologists. However, the S.C.A. Executive Board clearly does not wish or expect the D.A.'s to shoulder all of the E.I. work which comes to their attention. Rather, every District Archaeologist should move immediately to establish or intensify cooperative arrangements among all interested avocational and professionals in his district.

Museums and Antiquities Guidelines: In response to escalating sales of illicit antiquities by "reputable" museums, the S.C.A. is preparing a policy statement concerning the acquisition and sale of antiquities by museums in California. Rob Edwards is drafting the statement in the pattern of the one published in a recent A.A.A. NEWSLETTER. When Rob's draft is ready, the Executive Board will act regarding adoption and distribution.

Task Force Report: In November, I completed the second draft of guidelines for a "California Heritage Agency." The revised version includes changes recommended by the S.C.A. Executive Board and the State Task Force, as well as many passages abstracted from "Guidelines for State Historic Preservation Legislation," prepared by the U.S. Advisory Council of Historic Preservation. If implemented by the State Legislature, the Bill would establish a Heritage Agency with powers to: 1) undertake a statewide survey; 2) to maintain a California Heritage Register, 3) to coordinate all archaeological programs in the State, 4) to protect sites, cemeteries and other valuable remains, 5) to conduct or endow scientific studies, 6) to operate or coordinate a statewide interpretive program, including museums, 7) to provide technical and financial assistance to regional cooperatives, and 8) to supervise the enforcement of laws protecting archaeological remains. Complete copies of the proposal have been mailed to Red True, Fritz Riddell, Jerry Johnson, Robert Heizer, Margaret Weide, and to all of the Executive Board members. It is hoped that further refinement of the proposal will lead to a bill which can be introduced in the next legislative session.

Highway Archaeology: A milestone has been passed in the relationship between archaeologists and the State Division of Highways. Through newly developed administrative procedures, the D.H. is now able to fund archaeological surveys. In addition to excavations, Pilot highway survey programs are now underway in District 1, 4 and 10. Other district surveys will be funded if these are successful.

MIKE MORATTO

SCA EXECUTIVE MEETINGS

Northern and Southern sections of the SCA Executive Board meetings have been scheduled to discuss the Annual Meeting and the progress of the Task Force. Other topics will be welcome.

Northern Section: Saturday, January 20, 1:00 PM in Room HLL-108 at California State University, San Francisco.

Southern Section: Saturday, January 27, 1:00 PM at 88 Kensey Hall, UCLA.
ANTHELF VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY will be editor.

The January issue of WESTWAYS, a popular magazine of wide circulation in and around Southern California, will carry a major article about the destruction of archaeological resources. Entitled "People Without a Past," it deals with the rapid demise of California's heritage in the face of all the usual destroyers—developers, dam-builders, dune-buggies, and the like. The SCA's long hassle over general planning and archaeology in Antelope Valley is used as a case in point.

The January WESTWAYS will be on the newsstands in mid-December. SCA members may wish to point it out to influential local citizens and policy-makers, and to schedule local press coverage of archaeological matters to coincide with its appearance, to capitalize on the public interest that it hopefully will generate.

TOM KING
November 11, 1972

NEW POSITIONS

The Tresananza Anthropology Museum, California State University, San Francisco, announces the addition of Mr. Tom King to its staff in the capacity of Research Associate. Tom will have specific responsibility for environmental impact report work, particularly in the northwestern California counties.

Archaeologist Ronald V. May has been granted a research affiliation by the San Diego Museum of Man. This is an important step by the Museum, which has been lacking an archaeological program for over three years.

The new program centers around the protection of archaeological resources as stipulated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970. Ron May will act as director of archaeological surveys and salvage operations in the San Diego and Imperial County District. Currently, work is under way on several survey projects (Editors note: see Current Research). The Museum is planning a survey of San Clemente Island. A special effort to determine micro-environmental land-use patterns on the island will be among the research goals. Cooperation with the US Navy is expected to include waived plane fare and housing for the expedition.

NEW ORGANIZATION

The Northridge Archaeological Research Center (NARC) has established itself at the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, CA. 91324. The Center has been very active in survey work (See Current Research) and has been involved with the excavations of the Van Norman Reservoir area and the Andres Pico Adobe.

JEANNE BINNING
NARC
Dept. of Anthropology
Calif. State Univ.
Northridge, CA 91324

COMING SOON

A regular column dealing with the activities of California's many avocational groups is coming with the next issue of the SCA Newsletter. Lynn Hudson of the Antelope Valley Archaeological Society will be editor.

EARTH SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

David L. Weide
Curator, Geology Museum
University of California
Los Angeles

(A more-or-less regular column which will discuss various aspects of Geology, Geography, Climatology, Geomorhology, and Pedology as they might apply to Archaeological problems)

FLINT

One of the most common problems faced when describing chipped stone tools is the correct name for the raw material. The problem really began with early British workers who consistently used the term "Flint" for all types of chipped stone objects. In a way it was logical for them to settle on the term "Flint" for, in fact most of the artifacts from British sites are formed from flint found in the Cretaceous chalk deposits which surround the London area and which form the White Cliffs of Dover. In time "Flints" became a noun applied to all manner of objects from Europe and North America.

When archaeologists began to ask geologists: "Where did this rock come from?", we couldn't simply say, "Oh, it's Flint", especially when we were working in California, because "Flint" at least in the British sense, is not found in any of the major rock units. In looking for a more exact term (and because Geologists are rather long-winded) we coined the term "crypto-crystalline silicate material" which means simply... A rock composed of silica with crystals that are too small to see with the average microscope. This, however, doesn't solve the problem of the source areas for raw materials used in chipping.

I would like to propose a system for naming the members of the crypto-crystalline silicate family which provides a more exact basis on which to examine the potential source areas and thus perhaps find our way to quarries and along trade routes. We can readily recognize five distinct members of the crypto-crystalline silicate family: Flint, Chert, Jasper, Chalcedony and Opal. Normally these occur in distinctly different host rocks which, it we know the local geology, can be mapped as potential source areas.

The term FLINT should be applied only to silicate material found in non-carbonate marine sediments such as siltstone, shale, and sandstone. In a similar manner, JASPER should be reserved for silicate material where the host rock was known to be volcanic in origin. CHALCEDONY and OPAL are in fact secondary materials which form by the redeposition of excess silica and which can inhabit a wide variety of host rocks.

If this "genetic" terminology is used and IF THE REGIONAL GEOLOGY IS WELL KNOWN, a start at least can be made toward determining source areas and the general availability of suitable raw materials.

Editor's note: In future issues we will discuss differences in the types of chert found along the coastal region of California and suggest some research which might lead to a better understanding of the flow of materials both north and south and between maritime and interior environments.
This is the first column in a series that will deal with research results in California. The purposes of the column are 1) to convey information of use to those involved in research in California, 2) to provide information of interest to non-professionals, and 3) to provide a forum for the development of archaeological theory.

I shall start by presenting information concerning beads which were made by the occupants of prehistoric California and their descendents who lived in the historic period. From ethnography we know that beads were used in the organization of interpersonal relationships which ultimately resulted in exchanges of goods. L. Binford has suggested that artifacts such as beads which are used in the maintenance of social systems be called socio-technic artifacts.

Beads have proven to be one of the most reliable indicators of different periods in California prehistory, and are used in the construction of Central California chronological sequences. The following outline provides basic references to published bead and bead related research as well as a brief historical sketch of research.

1. Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga, An Introduction to the Archaeology of Central California, (1939), Sacramento Junior College Department of Anthropology Bulletin 2, Sacramento. Used site and bead lot serriation to determine types and their sequence. The number-letter designations used are still a common standard in Central California.

2. Gifford, E.W., "California Shell Artifacts," in University of California Anthropological Records, Vol. 9, No. 1, (1947). The typology used lumps together and ignores criteria which are significant in distinguishing types determined by lot serriation. This work provides a catalogue of the collections of shell artifacts at U.C. Berkeley and can be used for crude site serriation.

3. Bennyhoff and Heizer, "Cross-Dating Great Basin Sites by California Shell Beads," in University of California Archaeological Survey Reports No. 42 (1958). The 1939 types were more clearly defined and observations were made concerning the distributions of beads in the California-Nevada area.

4. Linda King, "The Medea Creek Cemetery (Lan-243): An Investigation of Social Organization from Mortuary Practices. UCLA Archaeological Survey Annual Report, (1969). This study showed the association of different bead types with different burial plots and suggested correlation of the use of certain bead types and high ascribed status.

5. Bennyhoff and Fredrickson's continued research manuscript of a further refined typology for Central California is heavily quoted by M. Morotto in his dissertation. Also handouts by Dr. Bennyhoff at U.C. Davis meetings in 1968 provide more detailed information on Central California bead sequences.

My research has dealt with serriation of burial and site lots in the Chumash area. Comparison with the Central California sequence reveals that there are more different bead types used during most of the time periods contemporary with Central California. At present I have serriated most of the different types into a general sequence using site (in some cases stratified components with C14 dates) and burial lot serriation. I am presently working on filling in gaps in the sequence of burial lots by studying museum collections. It appears that a greater complexity of socio-technic artifacts in the Santa Barbara Chumash area will ultimately allow for the definition of more sub-phases than are presently defined in the Central California sequence.

The resulting information should enable us to date contexts with bead associations within very narrow time ranges. For example, the beads from the Malibu Cemetery, which was used between 1790±5-1816+ AD can be divided into at least three different time periods. This was a period of unusually rapid change, but it appears that following ca. 1400 AD it will be possible to date within 100 years, and in many cases within much shorter time segments.

I have also noted that in cases where types are common to both Southern and Central California, the sequence of changes in form is the same in both areas. Other indicators of chronological placement indicate that these types can be used to construct a sensitive chronological sequence covering both Southern and Central California.

OLIVELLA BEAD TYPES

Beads are differentiated into types on the basis of the material they are made of and their form. One of the most common shells used for shell beads was the Olivella biplicata shell. A number of materials were obtained from Olivella shells, as illustrated. One of the materials which was not used prior to sometime around 700 AD was the callus (or columella) area, which is the thickest part of the shell; it is largely composed of enamel and is therefore very hard.

cups and cylinders

1 cm.

callus 

full-lipped 

wall disc.

Olivella biplicata shell and areas used for shell beads.

I have illustrated the sequence of beads which are largely or wholly made of the callus of Olivella biplicata shells. This illustration shows a sequence of changes in which Olivella cups (a) differentiate into Olivella lipped (a-d), and cups and cylinders (f) and ultimately in the Channel area of Southern California into tubes and spoons (g,h).

Shortly after sometime between 1770 and 1785 (the Spanish Settlement of California) only amorphous beads which usually don't even include a portion of the callus represent the class of Olivella callus beads.

Olivella cups and lipped beads were used from the Northern end of the Sacramento Valley to San Diego County. Cups were mainly used in areas of large villages or towns in the Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley and the Santa Barbara Channel (probably also in the Russian River area).
### CALIFORNIA OLIVELLA REPICATA BEADS INCLUDING CALLUS AREA, Examples from Chumash Area.

**Dates A.D.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1634</th>
<th>Historic Phase III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1785</td>
<td>Late Horizon Phase 2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1675±50</td>
<td>Late Horizon Phase 2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500±100</td>
<td>Late Horizon Excluding Early subphases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800±100</td>
<td>Early subphases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a. historical lipped beads | e. cup |
| b. full lipped | f. cylinder |
| c. thin lipped, oval | g. spoon |
| d. thin lipped, round | h. tube |

Lipped beads were frequently used throughout California south of the northern edge of the Sacramento Valley and in Western Nevada. In Central California, the use of cups phased out following the use of lipped beads and clam disc beads.

Observation of the sequence of changes in Olivella callus beads as well as the sequence of changes of other bead types prompts such questions as:

1. Why did Spanish colonization result in major changes in bead types made by native Californians?
2. What do changes in beads reflect- Why is it that beads can look the same for long periods of time - for hundreds of years - and then change or cease to be made?
3. Why are different beads used in different frequencies in different areas?

The answers to these questions requires the development of theoretical models explaining the causes of changes in beads. In the next issue of the NEWSLETTER I shall discuss causes of changes in beads.

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### Out Of The Pits

I'd hoped to discuss the new national salvage situation created by passage of the Moss-Bennett Act in this issue, but as discussed elsewhere, Moss-Bennett sank into the near-November Potomac tar pits and we remain stuck, nationally, about where we were last year at this time.

Something very far-reaching has happened right here in our own unlikely state, however, and it's important that we get on top of it. I hope that everyone will read this article— even those who consider themselves above, below, or off in left or right field from archaeopolitics. There are some elements of archaeology's response to the present situation that we absolutely have to agree on.

The Mammoth decision, however much it may sound like a PaleoIndian hunting strategy, is a California State Supreme Court decision in the case of Friends of Mammoth vs. County of Mono. The case itself needn’t concern us; what’s important is that the Court ruled that the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (the CEQA) applies not only to public works but to all private construction. We haven’t discussed the CEQA in these pages, but suffice to say that it is much like the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) described in the June ’72 issue (VI:3), requiring Environmental Impact Reports (EIR’s) be filed prior to any action that may have a significant impact on the environment. “Historic environmental qualities” are specifically included as part of the “environment”.

If interpreted ideally from an archaeological standpoint, then, the Mammoth decision required that an archaeological survey be made of every place of property slated for any kind of development, public or private, as long as that development requires a building permit or other exercise of public control. Further, the CEQA requires that deleterious effects on the environment be mitigated insofar as possible; archaeologically this means modification of subdivision plans to avoid site destruction; it means halting projects whose effect on archaeological values is too destructive; and it means salvage excavation. It means, in a nutshell, that the millennium may be upon us.

We find, though, that millennia cause a lot of trouble. In the first place, the CEQA is sufficiently vague that it is quite possible for cities, counties, and state agencies to generate guidelines for EIR’s that don’t include archaeology; some already have. In an attempt to head this problem off, the Environmental Policy Committee has run off the memorandum enclosed with this NEWSLETTER, and has sent it to all County Boards of Supervisors, most big planning firms, the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, the League of California Cities, the California Association of General Contractors, and others in a position to use it.

District Archaeologists are now mailing copies out to all cities and local agencies. I strongly recommend that you read it and be ready when and if the environmental planners start scratching at your sidewalks. For here’s the second problem with the millennium—suddenly archaeologists are a precious commodity, and almost anybody who can spell the word and maybe read a site-survey sheet is in a position to cash in. Fiscal this is very nice, but it has horrendous implications for the profession if we’re not careful. Imagine the possibilities: archaeological “whitewashes,” competitive bidding with no criteria for professional competence, internecine feuds with big money at stake, lawsuits...
We badly need a united policy on preparation of EIR's. The President has asked Paul Schumacher and me to head up an ad hoc committee on standards for archaeological impact contracting; we solicit suggestions and help from all. At the moment, I'd like to suggest that everybody consider the following proposals:

A. If you are not interested in working on impact studies, at least avoid being used. Some "environmental planners" will fasten onto any archaeological authority they can find, get him to say something in an unguarded moment, and then use the statement to circumvent the need for a survey. If a firm calls you up and asks about valley X, which you've never really surveyed in detail but where no sites have every jumped up and caught you by the throat as you drove through, "Oh, I don't think there's much there" or "I don't know of anything there", because this may very quickly get translated into "the prominent archaeologist so-and-so says the project area contains no archaeological sites...". It's best to just tell them they have to have a survey, and refer them to someone who can and should do it.

B. If you do want to work in EIR's:

1. Always consider the INDIRECT as well as the DIRECT impact of the proposed project. In the case of a housing development, for instance, the effect of population redistribution on regional archaeological resources should be considered, though this does not necessarily mean that the entire area within which the project is located must be surveyed with the same amount of intensity as the immediate project area. Indirect impacts should be mitigated just as direct impacts.

2. Do not assume that the planning firm approaching you for an archaeological element knows what it needs from you. To a large extent EIR's are flexible, and you can call the shots. Your prime consideration should be not "what does XYZ Inc. say it wants," but "what will be an adequate assessment of the immediate and long-range impact of this project."

3. Avoid conflict, and encourage cooperation, with other archaeologists. Depending on the circumstances, several things can be done to avoid conflict.

Last Minute Report: The Knox Bill, which delays the implementation of the Mammoth Decision for 120 days, has passed the legislature. Archaeologists should take this as an opportunity to go to their local planning agencies and help them set up programs for environmental impact studies in archaeology.

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION...

BAAC

GEOLOGIST TO SPEAK AT NEXT MEETING

Dr. Kenneth Lajoie of the U.S. Geological Survey at Menlo Park will give an informal talk on current studies of the geology of the Bay Area and their implications for archaeology at the next BAAC Meeting to be held following at 12:00 noon potluck at the Berkeley home of Dave and Vera Mae Fredrickson at 1940 Parker (848-3423) on Jan. 21.

a. If you know that another archaeologist equipped to work on EIR's is working in an area for which you are offered a contract, refuse the contract and refer it to the concerned local person.

b. If you don't know of anyone working in the proposed contract area, but have some time before you must accept or refuse the contract, contact the District Archaeologist for the area in question and ask his advice.

c. If you must make a decision on the contract immediately, and are not sure about who if anyone may be interested in the area, accept the contract but include in your budget sufficient funds to 1) subcontract as necessary to anyone who does turn out to be engaged in research in the area, 2) employ people who are concerned with the area, 3) pay consultation fees to people engaged in local research.

d. In all cases, your budget should include sufficient funding above and beyond your own fees, crew costs and equipment costs to provide reimbursement to those local specialists who may give of their time to assist you in collecting relevant information.

e. In all cases, you should contact the District Archaeologist(s) for the area(s) in which you'll be working as soon as you can, and coordinate with him (or them).

If the proffered contract does pertain directly to your research, only (d) and (e) above apply.

4. Refuse any contract that requires secrecy. Provide copies of your report to all persons who assisted you, all researchers concerned with the area, and the District Archaeologist.

Following the above suggestions won't completely ameliorate all the confusion left in the wake of the rampaging Mammoth, but they provide a commonsense start toward doing so. The SCA Business Office, (415) 469-1642, the UCLA Archaeological Survey (213) 825-7411, the UCR Archaeological Research Unit (714) 787-3855, and the Department of Parks and Recreation Cultural Resources Section (916) 445-1714, can answer questions.

This is the first BAAC meeting that will follow the format agreed upon at the last meeting: a talk on Bay Area archaeology, rather than a long business meeting, will be the major feature of all future meetings.

UCLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Most of the goings on at the Archaeological Survey this fall have been restricted to analysis. The Malibu Collections, the midien sample and the cemetery, is the main focus of activity. Steve Botkin, Jeannie Zuk, and Bonnie Morgan are analyzing the faunal remains from the units on the State owned portion of the site. These pits were excavated to a depth of fourteen feet and yielded a
record of some 2500 years of occupation. Faunal remains from the midden on the north side of the highway are analyzed by Kathy Read and grad students from California State University at Los Angeles. Preliminary results indicate that there is good horizontal stratification of faunal remains; faunal material is ordered in two rows parallel to the creek. The two rows represent different occupations: one dating around 300 BC to 500 AD and the other after 1000 AD. It will be interesting to compare the remains from each of these strata to the deep, vertically stratified deposits from the other side of the highway. Gloria Mann is processing the fishing gear from both samples. She hopes to be able to correlate changes in gear with the changes in faunal remains.

The cemetery analysis is also progressing. Chester King has completed his analysis of the shell beads; each burial has a page of description detailing the kind and frequency of shell beads present. Bob Gibson and Virginia Gilmore are working with the historic artifacts from the cemetery. The skeletal analysis has been completed by Judy Suchey and her graduate students from Cal State University at Fullerton. She and her students were on hand during the field work last summer and saved a great deal of information by analyzing the materials in situ as a first phase of her complete analysis.

Santa Monica High School is excavating a coastal village, LAn-114, under the direction of UCLA graduate student John Beaton in cooperation with the SCA Santa Monica Mountains Committee's program of conservation and salvage. The students with the aid and sponsorship of faculty member Ken Kearsley have formed an active student group supported by $10.00 donations which entitle the donor to become a "Patron of Santa Monica High School Archaeology". The site being excavated, LAn-114, is a rather large village that was probably occupied from about 200-500 AD until about 1200-1400 AD. Much of the site has been destroyed by housing over the last twenty years.

**Fish Remains**

When students have been confronted with the analysis of coastal middens, they usually run into a stumbling block when they approach the task of faunal analysis. The few specialists can't take on a large collection, and when an interning student decides to do the work himself, he is faced with the lack of type collections. A few students decide to start their own type collection; this usually leads to several boxes of smelly fish remains tucked away in the bottom drawer of a desk, and no analysis gets done.

What are we to do with all those vertebra that have been carefully picked out of the screens? Several students at UCLA have emptied out their smelly drawers and begun a type collection. They don't aspire to become experts, but they do hope to be able to answer certain questions about all those fish that are piling up. Mike Glassow has been working on a type collection at UCSB for quite a while now, and recently students at San Fernando Valley State University (NARC) have begun a type collection; with all this activity southern California archaeologists might be amassing a pretty good type collection. If anyone wants to trade fish or knowledge about fish, Mike Gannon and Steve Botkin c/o the Archaeological Survey, UCLA 90024, are ready to deal.

**DIABLO CANYON TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY**

Pacific Gas and Electric Company has awarded a contract to James Roberts Associates for a preliminary environmental impact study of the power transmission system contemplated in connection with the operation of Units 3 and 4 of the Diablo Canyon generating station. The study area, shown in Fig. 1, includes some 10,000 square miles of south-central California. As archaeological consultant to James Roberts, I am responsible for the archaeological element of the four-month study.

The present study requires general predictions about areas of archaeological sensitivity, not a comprehensive inventory of resources. Once transmission line corridors are established, ground surveys will be required. My intention at present is to undertake the work in several stages.

The first stage will involve the mapping of ethnographic and ethnohistoric communities in an attempt to discover the key environmental variables determining site location and density. This attempt, if successful, should make it possible to simulate the settlement systems of the entire project area as they were at the time of contact.

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Fig. 1: DIABLO CANYON TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA (With reference to well-known archaeological sites and localities).
The second stage will be a consideration of changes in the key variables that may have taken place as results of environmental fluctuations over the last 10,000 years; this should make it possible to generate more simulated settlement systems that may be proposed to have existed in the past given various kinds of environmental change. The third operation will require a consideration of social variables (trade, war, population increase and decrease), which can lead to further hypothetical simulations. At this stage it should be possible to define a small number of discrete areas whose survey, using both extent and new data, can confirm or disconfirm various simulations. This final operation, which I expect to subcontract to local interests, should permit construction of a map of predicted areas of archaeological sensitivity. Coincidently it should provide some really systematic information on man-land relationships in prehistoric south-central California.

Anyone wishing further information on this project is urged to contact me at 330 Dexter Street, Santa Rosa, California.

TOM KING  
November 2, 1972

ARI NEWS

Archaeological Research, Inc., of Costa Mesa has become involved in organizing a more meaningful and comprehensive paleontological program for Orange County. The main objectives of the program are to establish a complete inventory of all paleontological sites in Orange County; to establish an on-going survey of the county similar to their Archaeological program, so that paleontological resources may be recognized within City and County planning; to make all agencies, public and private, aware of the value of these resources; and to provide a vector for coordination with LACMNH, et al., in Orange County.

Since the inception of their program, thirteen deposits have been discovered, and are awaiting locality numbers from the L.A. County Museum of Natural History.

JOHN HOUSER  
ARI Director, Paleontology  
November 10, 1972

FORT ROSS STATE HISTORIC PARK

For the past three years extensive archaeological research has been under way at the site of the Russian colony of Fort Ross on the Sonoma coast of Northern California. The colony was the southernmost extremity of the Tsarist Russian-American Fur Company's intrusion into Alaska and North America and was occupied from 1812 to 1841 by the Russians and the Aleuts who hunted the sea otter along the coast. The research being carried out has been a cooperative effort between Sonoma State College and the State Parks and Recreation Department.

During the summer of 1970 excavations, under the direction of Don Wood, were begun in the historic Pomo Indian village sites near the stockade walls, and at the site of the Russian Officials Barracks inside the fort. In the summers of 1971 and 1972 work continued under the direction of William E. Pritchard with archaeological field classes from Sonoma State College. Excavations were completed in the Barracks area, which was a single story building that had been used in the later American period (1860-1890) as a saloon. Field investigations also uncovered the remains of a cobble road at the main sally port; the original foundations of the recently destroyed Chapel; and foundations of the large two story Kuskokwim House that was the original fort commander's headquarters and was one of the first structures built in the Russian compound.

In the spring 1972 a program of salvage archaeology in the route of a new alignment of Highway One outside the fort resulted in the discovery of the remains of an unrecorded building of Russian origin, and also an unrecorded grave of one of the original colonists.

Materials recovered in these excavations include a variety of American period artifacts, plus Russian ceramics, trade beads, and other Eastern European artifacts.
Artifacts reflecting the Pomo Indian and Aleut cultural periods are intermixed in the historic middens and are a function of the cross-cultural aspects of this colony.

The total project is a continuing one with plans for research into all four cultural periods, as well as other non-typical historical materials. Cooperation from the Russian-American Historical Society and other local organizations have aided in the investigations and continued cooperation is forthcoming with planned trips to the archives in Russia. The State Parks and Recreation Department is in the process of reconstructing the Chapel and Museum, both destroyed by fire recently, and plans for major restoration and reconstruction of other features are being made for the Historical Monument.

WILLIAM E. Pritchard
Sept. 1972

Fort Ross continues to receive the attention of the excavators. This time archaeologists from UC Davis, under the direction of Eric Ritter, continued explorations. Financed by the California Department of Highways through the Department of Parks and Recreation, their project took one month this fall. The salvage was due to the realignment of State Highway 1 around the old (1812-1844) Russian-American Fur Company Fort. The crew excavated over 60 five foot square units using the random sampling technique.

Pomo, Aleut, Russian, Spanish and American cultures were encountered. There is a great opportunity to study the technology and subsistence patterns of the various inhabitants of the Ross Colony. This time the archaeologists uncovered a 19th century wooden flume of the hunting period. Redwood posts and a hearth were also uncovered along with Russian brick, assorted European artifacts, and 19th Century English and Chinese ceramics. The Pomo used glass fragments for cutting and for scraping tools and projectile points. Though most of the material found in this recent excavation is of Pomo origin, it can be seen that Russian, Euro-American and Aleut occupations are present. Also a test inside the Fort in front of the Chapel revealed post holes of a hypothesized front porch to the chapel which will be used in the restoration.

PAUL SCHUMACHER

CITY HOTEL PROJECT

A team of archaeologists have been engaged in a multi-phase project at the City Hotel in Columbia State Historic Park, Tuolumne County, California. The project is a cooperative effort involving the State of California Department of General Services, Office of Architecture and Construction, and the Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resources Section. The successful completion of a similar project at the B.P. Hastings Building in Old Sacramento State Historic Park, as reported in the last SHA NEWSLETTER, has led to a continuation of this unique multipurpose investigation, which will hopefully continue as a standard procedure in future state administered restoration projects.

Columbia State Historic Park consists of a large part of the town of Columbia, "The Gem of the Southern Mines," which has been restored to the gold rush period between the late 1850's and 1870's. The present brick structure of the City Hotel was erected in different sections between 1856 and 1875 after the original frame structure was gutted in the disastrous 1854 fire along with most of the other buildings in the town. At least four more fires did major damage to the building prior to 1911. Rebuilding with alterations commenced immediately after each fire and it continued operation as a hotel until the 1930's. After the restoration is completed, Columbia Junior College will operate the hotel as a training school for students in Hotel Management. Guided tours will be provided and guest rooms will be available to groups by reservation only.

The Phase I, Interior Salvage and Controlled Demolition, was completed July 1972. Salvage aspects consisted of removing interior doors, windows, transoms, miscellaneous hardware, wainscoting and cabinetry, and collecting samples of wallpapers and moldings, all having potential use in restoration work. Dismantling and controlled demolition aspects consisted of removing wall coverings and plaster from all of the brick walls, removing peripheral sections of floors and ceilings to expose joist pockets, and removing late period non-load bearing partitions. Most of this work was directed towards facilitating inspection of the basic structural members that are involved in the stabilization of the building. In addition, the following kinds of observations were made regarding the early architectural features: the heating layout derived from plastered-over flue openings, the location of filled in windows and doorways, original dimensions of altered windows and doorways, the reuse of lumber, the location of early partitions that had previously been removed, the origin and extent of early fires, the original location of an interior stairway, and numerous other construction details that are of architectural and historic interest. This data is then made available to architects and structural engineers who will be working up the construction documents as well as those people involved in the restoration and interpretive programs.

Phase II consists of an archaeological investigation directed towards providing architectural information about the structural foundations, a basement room, early floor levels, and the nature of the original sidewalk and gutter. This data will also be incorporated into restoration plans. Additional goals include sampling an aboriginal site in the hotel yard, locating and excavating a miner's ditch dating from the 1850's, and providing artifacts and other documentary evidence with the contextual associations that reflect the rich history of the gold rush era.

A particularly noteworthy find was the discovery of a street entrance into the basement room where excavations have revealed that at one time it functioned as a wine cellar. Two feet beneath the wine cellar floor which we are just beginning to expose. A wood-lined flume in the back of the hotel has recently been uncovered and old surfaces that have been excavated stratigraphically may date back to the original wood frame structure.

Thousands of artifacts have been recovered that reflect a long history of habitation at the hotel site, including Indian obsidian, chert, glass flake tools, an 1829 Mexican silver real, Chinese lacquer-work on a piece of bamboo fan handle, miner's picks, bottles, tools and hardware, China and crockery, toys, food remains, jewelry, and poker chips.

The excavations which have received a great deal of local interest were completed in September, 1972.

ROBERT I. ORLINS
Sept. 7, 1972

LINDA VISTA WINERY

Since last May the Ohlone Archaeology Association under the direction of its President, Robert Pressler, a Geography/Anthropology instructor at
Ohlone College and California State College at Hayward, have been excavating the site of the former Linda Vista Winery. The winery, founded in 1864 next to Mission San Jose in Fremont, is probably one of the most historic but least known of the California wineries. For example, at the 1889 Chicago World's Fair, judges awarded Linda Vista's wines the highest premiums. At California viticultural exhibitions from 1893 through 1897 Linda Vista won first premiums. The care and art with which Linda Vista prepared their wines made many connoisseurs of Europe declare their wines as good or better than the chateau wines of Europe. Finally, in 1898, the winery was announced head of America's viticultural interests. Unfortunately, this historic winery has been crushed under the weight of the bulldozer to make room for the new Ohlone College campus.

ANDRES PICO ADOBE

Near the San Fernando Mission in metropolitan Los Angeles, the Andres Pico Adobe represents Mexican Period "rancho" life and the subsequent American occupation of the rich San Fernando Valley. Excavations by students from California State University, Northridge under the direction of Roger E. Kelly will focus on acculturation of the Adobe's inhabitants from initial occupation of the 1830's through the early 20th century. Constructed originally in 1834 and remodeled twice (in the 1870's by the Pico family and during the 1930's by Dr. Mark Harrington, who lived in the adobe for many years), the structure is now owned by the San Fernando Valley Historical Society and is open to the public. Three excavation localities on the Adobe grounds are being investigated.

Comparison in research design implementation and in artifact classes are being made with excavations nearby by Dr. Charles Rozaire in an 1860's state station. PAUL SCHUMACHER November, 1972

OLD SACRAMENTO: THE EAGLE THEATER

In the spring of 1972 a cooperative effort by the Junior League of Sacramento, Inc., the State Parks and Recreation Department, and the Central California Archaeological Foundation resulted in the location of the foundations of the Old Eagle Theater in the historical Gold Rush area of Old Sacramento, California. The Theater, built in 1849, was the first structure built exclusively for drama on the West Coast.

The field excavations, under the direction of William E. Pritchard, were designed to investigate the stratigraphic sequence of flood silts, fire layers, and subsequent construction on the Theater site, plus to obtain artifactal remains of the period for analysis. Portions of four different structures built in the 1850's and 1860's (the Eagle Theater was torn down in 1850) were also located during the investigations. A series of test trenches partially exposed the brick and wooden foundations of the Tashmacher, Page, Tehama, and the Washburn Hotel buildings buried in flood silts and occupational debris above the Theater level.

The authentic reconstruction of the Theater is the final goal of the project and will be based upon architectural, historical and cultural data obtained in the investigations. This program is an excellent example of how private and civic groups can initiate and carry through major historical projects in cooperation with state and local governmental programs. WILLIAM E. Pritchard Sept. 1972

FIELD SCHOOL PLANS

Making plans to give a Field School? Please remember to inform the SCA NEWSLETTER as soon as possible so we can give complete information to our readers.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY KLAMATH RIVER PROJECT

The Department of Anthropology and the Museum, Michigan State University, conducted a training and research program along the Klamath River between Orleans and Seiad Valley in Northwestern California, from June 15 to August 3, 1972. Supported by a contract from the U.S. Forest Service, Region 5, as well as by Michigan State University, the program had four major goals:

1. Training in archaeological survey and excavation techniques, field laboratory procedures, preliminary data analysis and archaeological method and theory for students from Michigan State University.

2. Training in archaeological site survey and recording, and principles and problems in archaeological resource management, for trainees from the U.S. Forest Service.

3. Collection of inventory data on the archaeological resources of three districts of the Klamath and Six Rivers National Forest in Northwestern California.

4. Research into the evolution of subsistence and settlement patterns along the middle Klamath River and the testing of hypotheses concerning causes of stability and change in those patterns.

The projects was directed by Joseph L. Chartkoff and Kerry Chartkoff, assisted by Jeffrey Tordoff, Judy Tordoff
and Janet Brashler of the Dept. of Anthropology, MSU. Ten undergraduates were enrolled in the training school along with four volunteers. Forty-five personnel from the US Forest Service, including 30 from Region 5 (California), participated in a series of four week-long training and management seminars at the field school base camp near Happy Camp, California. Camp space and facilities were provided by the Klamath National Forest and the Happy Camp District within the Klamath N.F. During almost two months of field survey and excavation more than 175 prehistoric and historic sites were recorded in a previously unsurveyed part of the state. Copies of site records will be sent to Berkeley, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Davis and Chico. More than 100 sites were Late Period and Contact Period (A.D. 1830-1850) habitation sites along the Klamath River. Among the remainder of the sites were historic Indian, Chinese, Hawaiian and European/American sites dating from the 1849 Gold Rush up to the 1929 Depression. Six sites were test-excavated, using both arbitrary and random sites, a Gold Rush period cabin apparently once occupied by Chinese miners, a turn-of-the-century dump and cabin site, and a 1920's period miner's cabin. Excavated data, including artifacts, botanical remains, faunal specimens, soil samples, and radiocarbon dating samples, have been returned to Michigan State University for analysis and publication. Following that study, museum display collections will be returned to the study area, to the proposed Karok Indian Cultural Center in Happy Camp; the Siskiyou County Historical Museum; the District Ranger Stations at Happy Camp, Ukonom and Orleans; and the Clar Museum in Eureka. Between survey and excavation, more than 4000 artifacts were recovered, of which five per cent or more are suitable for display. At present, no site found in the survey appears to date earlier than A.D. 1400.

Aboriginal settlement along the middle Klamath, in the traditional Karok area, appears to have included more than 100 simultaneously occupied permanent habitation sites. The sites were distributed along the Klamath River and the Salmon River, with more than 90% of the sites within a quarter mile of the river bank. Spacing of settlements appears to respond to two primary factors. The first is the availability of relatively flat space (less than 10% gradient), which is scarce and whose existence correlates with over 95% with the occurrence of habitation sites. The second is relationship to major tributaries. Twenty per cent of the settlements, for example, lie within two miles of the confluence of the Salmon River with the Klamath River.

Settlement size ranged from one to ten households, with a mean household size of around six to seven (according to Kroeber's handbook), and with a mean number of households of around five (our data). Contrary to Kroeber's report, the houses we found were semi-subterranean pit houses from 15 to 20 feet across and two to three feet deep. The only rectangular plank architecture we saw, apart from historic cabins, were the sweathouses used by shamans in the World Renewal (Pikiaawish) Ritual.

The primary subsistence resource was the anadromous fish (silver salmon, king salmon and steelhead trout), whose major runs last from late August to late January, and whose minor runs last from early March to late April or early May. Elk, elk, blacktailed deer, mountain quail, black bear and small mammals were the other major meat resources. The Klamath Mountains are one of the most complex areas in North America in terms of geology, geography and botany, and the array of plant resources used is extensive, with acorns being the most prominent. Personnel of the project encountered excellent cooperation from the many members of the Karok Tribe and Tribal Council with whom they dealt. Particular care was taken to avoid disturbance of any Indian cemetery or burial site, and one present goal of the project is the development of better protection programs for Karok cemeteries (both historic and prehistoric) and other sacred places.

JOSEPH CHARTKOFF
KERRY CHARTKOFF
Dept. of Anthropology
Michigan State University

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Riverside Municipal Museum and Riverside County Parks have finished a six day workshop on archaeological survey. The workshop was planned as an awareness program for archaeological resources. It also served as a kick-off for an avocational archaeology certification program based on the Arkansas program. Fifteen people have entered the certification program at present.

LARRY BOWLES
November, 1972

TAQUIZT CANYON GAINS NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

The State Department of Parks and Recreation has announced the addition of the Taquitz Canyon Historic District, near Palm Springs, to the National Register of Historic Places. The Canyon, from which the Cahuilla people originated according to their creation songs, contains some 37 archaeological sites. Application for National Register status was made by the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians and the UCR Archaeological Research Unit, and was approved by the State Historical Landmarks Commission earlier this year.

TOM KING

EDITORIAL

With the passage of proposition 20, and the Friends of Mammoth decision slowly filtering down to the smaller communities, I can't help but feel that archaeological work is in the lull before the storm. It is difficult for an archaeologist to undertake more than one or two projects at a time. As one moves away from the larger institutions the ratio of archaeologists per 100 or 1000 square miles drops markedly. It is possible that within a year there will be a tremendous number of environmental impact reports, large and small excavations, scattered throughout the state.

One answer to handling the increasing work is to increase the number of people to do it. People should be made aware of the need for their time and energy. Adequate training and supervision should be provided for interested people. There should be a strong, active organization to coordinate these people's activities. These organizations should be in constant communication with their neighbor organizations and there should be a free flow of information between all organizations.

The San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society is beginning a series of six week courses to be offered by Cuesta Community College. These courses are designed to interest new people, bring them into the Society, and then train them in archaeological techniques. The end result will be a group of minute-man-volunteers that can do everything from vote on environmental propositions and write letters to congressmen to excavation of a coastal midden.

BOB GIBSON
Regional Reporter, California
Central Coast

November, 1972
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