The Xelex, a reconstruction of a Chumash plank boat or tomol, will begin a voyage across the Santa Barbara Channel on June 26, to return to Santa Barbara by July 4th. D. Travis Hudson of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History and eight Chumash sailors will take the Xelex on this major journey, with the expectation of learning more about how the boat functions in different sea and weather conditions which they may meet along the way.

More information on the Xelex project is given in Lavinia Knight's report on the Southern California Academy of Sciences May meeting session on the "Anthropology of the Chumash," in the POAS newsletter, Smoke Signals, 15(6), for June 1976:

"Highlight of this session was the report on "The Voyage of the Xelex: Reconstructing and using the Chumash plank canoe of the Santa Barbara Channel" by Travis Hudson, Peter Howorth and John Ruiz of the Santa Barbara Museum. This presentation, well illustrated with colored slides, showed the construction (with modern tools) of the Chumash tomol from driftwood. Construction methods and recipes for caulking were gathered from data collected by Ethnologist John P. Harrington from the Chumash. The boat was called the Xelex and has been to sea 5 times crewed by Chumash descendants of the Quabajac Chumash Indian Association. This reconstruction has demonstrated the remarkable knowledge these early Californians possessed in naval architecture. A number of the local Chumash attended this session and their speaker conveyed the feeling that they again felt they belonged to the earth, were a people, now that they had their canoe again. The research on Harrington's notes that were used for this project will result in a major book on the Chumash tomol, according to Dr. D. Travis Hudson."

Correction

All right, only one of you was sharp-eyed enough to realize that in a fit of zeal (after a late-night casting session), the editor changed the Volume number rather than the Number number. May should have been Vol. 10, No. 2 (not Vol. 11, No. 1). This July issue is therefore Vol. 10, No. 3, and Volume 11 will just have to wait its turn till July 1977. Paul Chace receives the Eagle-eyed Award for this month—thanks for restoring Volume 10, Paul!

WANT YOUR NEWSLETTER? SEND IN DUES!!

We find that a considerable number of people have been carried along on the rolls and are continuing to receive Newsletters without having sent in membership dues for 1976. Please check your memory and your checkbook to make sure you are not one of these. We will have to remove your name from the mailing list unless dues are received before the next issue in September. Please note also that you can creep in under the wire of the July deadline for membership at the old $7 rates, if you hurry! We want you to continue your membership, but can't afford to keep the Newsletters coming without your financial report. Dues now are $7 or $3 for students. Dues later are $15 for regular, $6 for student members.

MEETINGS

September 10-12 Great Basin Anthropological Meeting in Las Vegas at the Stardust Hotel, Claude N. Warren, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89154, is in charge of local arrangements and program for the meetings.


December 28-30 Archaeological Institute of America in New York City, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel (Information available from the AIA at 260 West Broadway, New York, NY 10013).

January 5-8, 1977 Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, jointly with International Conference on Underwater Archaeology, at the Government Conference Centre and Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. (For information write to Chmn. Jervis D. Swannack, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, ON K1A 0H4, Canada, or to Program Chairpersons DiAnn Herst of the SHA and Walter Zacharchuk of the ICUA, same address).
Next News Deadline August 28

PLANK FROM OLD SHIP DISCOVERED

"A five-foot curved plank, possibly a portion of the legendary Spanish galleon, the Trinidad, has been uncovered at Buccaneer Beach in the 1500 block of South Pacific Avenue (Oceanside). William A. Warren said he began a 'dig' for portions of the ship at the beach site after six years of study of the history of the Spanish ship which reportedly sank during a storm while anchored near Oceanside. Warren, 31, a professional singer and director for metal detectors, said he believes the galleon lies buried in sand under 25 feet of water, one-quarter mile offshore and about 1000 feet north of Buccaneer Beach," according to an article in The San Diego Union, May 3, page B-5.

Historical accounts conflict on whether the ship, one of three with which Francisco de Ulloa left Acapulco on July 8, 1539 to search for the Seven Cities of Cibola, sank off Oceanside, or whether it returned to Mexico. The cargo is described variously as between $2 million and $14 million in gold bullion, or as valueless. Warren is reported in the article to have said he has a 3-year contract with the City of Oceanside for exclusive salvage rights in the area he has plotted, and that he is convinced the Trinidad 'is out there somewhere.'" He said the plank will be carbon dated by a university.

"Skeptics at the scene," the article states, "said the plank 'looked pretty ordinary' but Warren said the shape and condition of the four-inch thick plank appeared to be a portion of the hull of an ancient sailing craft." If the ship were identified as the Trinidad, Francisco de Ulloa would be the "discoverer" of California, rather than Cabrillo.

COAST MIWOK VILLAGE TO BE RECREATED

The May 1976 issue of the MAPOM Newsletter, of the Miwok Archaeological Preserve of Marin, reports that MAPOM will co-operate with the National Park Service and the Dixie School District in building an authentic reconstruction of a Coast Miwok village at Point Reyes. The village, to be named Kule Loklo (or "Bear Valley") in Coast Miwok) after the name of the area where the village will be built in Point Reyes National Park. Besides the rebuilding of structures, volunteers will be involved in demonstrating crafts and industries of the Coast Miwok, gathering raw materials, and conducting docent tours for visitors. A brochure is available to volunteers who wish to help with the project, and help is needed and welcomed from everyone who may be interested and able. For further information, write to Kule Loklo, c/o MAPOM, 2255 Las Gallinas Avenue, San Rafael, CA 94903.

A Management Board has been formed, including Sylvia Thalman and C. J. Goudreau of MAPOM, Ray Riley and Don Thieier representing the Dixie School District, and Ron Thomas, Diana Skiles, Marilyn Ecklleder, and John Suseing representing the Park Service. An Advisory Committee consisting of experts in fields and skills relevant to the project, and of participants from various Indian groups.

Information from MAPOM Newsletter, 5/76

DAWN OF THE WORLD: COAST MIWOK MYTHS

A new book of Coast Miwok Indian stories is now available through Marin Educational Consultants and the Marin Miwok Museum in Novato. Dawn of the World: Coast Miwok Myths is edited by Bonnie Peterson and illustrated by Martha Heldinger, two anthropology teachers in Marin County. These stories were told to C. Hart Merriam, famous California ethnologist, in the early 1900's by the Native Americans still living in Marin.

Included in this collection is "How O'-ye the Coyote-man Discovered His Wife" and "He'-kom-las the Sun-woman." The book is suitable for all ages and sells for $2.95. It is available at local bookstores in Marin and Sonoma or by mail through Marin Educational Consultants, P.O. Box 519, Novato, CA 94947. Mail orders should include a check or money order for $3.40 which covers sales tax, postage, and handling.

BONNIE PETERSON 5/1/76

BAY AREA ANTHROPOLOGY NEWS

The Bay Area Anthropology News Association is offering a special rate for subscribers to the Bay Area Anthropology Newsletter, BAAN, of $6 for a 15-month subscription ending in September 1977. The association, successor to the Area Teachers of Anthropology, will continue to publish BAAN as the anthropological and archaeological newsletter of the Bay Area Archaeological Cooperative (BAAC). Issues appear on a monthly basis except for July and August. Shirley Lee continues as Editor, with the assistance of an Editorial Board meeting the 3rd of each month. Bill Roop, President of BAAC, is also Sub-Editor on Bay Area archaeology; Tina Abshire-Walker is Sub-Editor on American Indians. Sharing of news between the BAAN and SCA Newsletters on Bay Area archaeology and other news of interest is being coordinated beginning with the current issue. If you have news to send directly to BAAN, or $6 for the special subscription rate through September 1977, write to Shirley Lee, Editor, BAAN, 660 Lathrop Drive, Stanford, CA 94305.
CHEMehueVI BURIAL GROUNDS
DESKED TO PARK DISTRICT

One acre of land comprising burial grounds of the Chemehuevi tribe has been conveyed to the Park and Recreation District of Twenty-nine Palms, according to legislation introduced by the late Rep. Jerry L. Pettis, and signed by President Ford. The Desert Trail of Twenty-nine Palms for April 19, page 1, quotes Rep. Shirley Pettis as stating that because the Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians is not located in the area of the land and does not have the means to maintain the cemetery plot, they are in favor of this conveyance to preserve the cemetery. An Indian museum in the Old Adobe (no longer standing) was earlier envisioned as a part of the park grounds. The local park district is currently unsure of what steps will be taken concerning the grounds and any proposed museum.

WASHINGTON WHALING VILLAGE EXCAVATED

Information on the excavations at the Makah whaling village of Ossete on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington, is given by director Richard D. Daugherty of Washington State University in a recent issue of Smithsonian magazine, as reported by the Los Angeles Times for May 2 (IV, page 2). The site was buried beneath 8 to 12 feet of wet clay some 300 years ago, as a mudslide from a steep slope behind the village suddenly swept down on the houses. Excavations over the past six years have yielded more than 21,000 artifacts, including baskets, mats, combs, and whale harpoons. The article points out that the high carbon content of steel in chisels and knives is consistent with the composition of primitive steel which was produced in Japan by the 8th century. Steel might have come from disabled Japanese junks which drifted across the Pacific and came ashore in this area, it is speculated.

KERN COUNTY SITE NUMBERS

As of July 1, 1976, Robert Schiffman at Bakersfield College will be issuing site numbers for Kern County. Persons with sites to be recorded should contact him at Bakersfield College, Department of Anthropology, 1801 Panorama Drive, Bakersfield, CA 93305; or call 609-4231.

ROBERT A. SCHIFFMAN 6/3/76

Bookshelf


PAPERS SOLICITED FOR SANTA BARBARA 1978 MEETINGS

The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is planning a Second Symposium on the California Islands, to take place early in 1978. Papers are invited which will make contributions to theory and will at least involve some analysis, rather than being presentations of raw data or new field observations. The organisers prefer to receive preliminary progress reports of incomplete research, and are therefore giving notice in advance to those who may have research in progress or planned. Fields in which they are interested include ecology, biogeography, evolutionary biology, geology and archaeology—presumably including archaeological research. Publication of proceedings is planned.

Anyone who wishes to be placed on the mailing list for future notices should send his name and an indication of his research interests to Dr. Dennis Power, Director, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR YOUR AREA!!

Does it seem to you, too, that some regions and some topics are over-represented in the Newsletter? Which is to say, that your area and your interests are not covered as well as you (and doubtless others) would like to see them?

TO CUT THIS, WE HAVE SAVED THIS AREA FOR YOUR AREA. You are the Correspondent to clue us in on what is happening there, and what you and others are doing, so that everyone can find out what is happening in your area. If you are not fully qualified, do not fear—those who are "fully qualified" are not letting us know what is going on. Maybe you can nudge them also—but do scrawl a few lines to clue in the rest of us! THANKS.

UCLA MEMORIAL FUND FOR HARRY HOIJER

Many who have had occasion to meet and hear Harry Hoijer, one of the founders and prime movers of the Department of Anthropology at UCLA, will be saddened to learn of his death on March 4th. A fund to assist the research activities of anthropology students (preferably those with linguistic interests) is being established, and tax-deductible contributions will be welcomed to this memorial fund enabling students to continue in the tradition of scholarship to which he was so strongly devoted. (Checks made out to the UCLA Foundation/Harry Hoijer Memorial Fund can be sent to W.A. Lessa, Professor Emeritus, in care of the department, UCLA, Los Angeles CA, 90024.)
Bakersfield, CA

One acre of land comprising burial grounds of the Chevemevi tribe has been conveyed to the Park and Recreation District of Twentynine Palms, according to legislation introduced by the late Rep. Jerry L. Pettis, and signed by President Ford. The Desert Trail of Twentynine Palms for April 15, page 1, quotes Rep. Shirley Pettis as stating that because the Twentynine Palms Band of Mission Indians is not located in the area of the land and does not have the means to maintain the cemetery plot, they are in favor of this conveyance to preserve the cemetery. An Indian museum in the Old Adobe (no longer standing) was earlier envisioned as a part of the park grounds. The local park district is currently unsure of what steps will be taken concerning the grounds and any proposed museum.

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Information on the excavations at the Makah whaling village of Ozette on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington, is given by director Richard S. Naugher of Washington State University in a recent issue of Smithsonian magazine, as reported by the Los Angeles Times for May 2 (IV, page 2). The site was buried beneath 8 to 12 feet of wet clay some 300 years ago, as a mudslide from a steep slope behind the village swept down on the houses. Excavations over the past six years have yielded more than 21,000 artifacts, including baskets, mats, combs, and whaling harpoons. The article points out that the high carbon content of steel in chisels and knives is consistent with the composition of primitive steel which was produced in Japan by the 8th century. Steel might have come from disabled Japanese junks which drifted across the Pacific and came ashore in this area, it is speculated.

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POSTING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
—AN INTERIM MITIGATING MEASURE?

The County of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division, is attempting to determine viable protective measures which can be implemented when sites are subject to indirect impacts, or delayed direct impacts. Archaeological sites which will be subjected to direct impacts as a result of development must go through procedures which have been approved by the San Diego Board of Supervisors. There are currently no guidelines for indirect impact mitigation. One reason for the lack of guidelines is that it is extremely difficult to identify what the indirect impacts will be.

In the past, sites subject to indirect impact have been left unattended. It was the philosophy of this office that people would probably avoid the site or would not notice its presence. What has occurred is that some of these sites have been impacted by O.R.V activities, surface artifact collecting, clandestine excavation, brushing, and even "borrowing" the midden for garden plots.

Recently the District Attorney's office was notified that a portion of a site had been removed. Upon investigation, the D.A.'s office stated that they cannot prosecute on the case because Title 14, Section 662.5 of the California Penal Code states the "Knowing and willful destruction..." of archaeological amenities is a misdemeanor. They felt they could not prove the individual knew he was disrupting an archaeological site. Their advice to this office was that if we hope to obtain protection under existing laws then we will have to identify the sites in some manner, or change the reading of the law.

Posting of cultural resources is not the best solution to the problem, but it may be a viable interim alternative. I would propose that sites which cannot be directly protected by C.E.Q.A should be posted with a statement identifying the site as a cultural resource and sourcing laws and ordinances which protect it from vandalism. I fully realize that there are those who will argue that this will identify sites to pothunters, but what we are talking about is probably 20-30 sites per year which are adjacent to developments or have been identified in the Initial Studies process or as the result of lot splits. I am requesting input from the archaeological community, Should sites subject to indirect or uncontrolled impacts be posted—Yes or No?

Please submit your response to:

RUSSELL L. KALDENBERG
6/2/76
Environmental Management Specialist/Archaeologist
County of San Diego
Environmental Analysis Division
9150 Chesaapeake Drive
San Diego, CA 92123 (Telephone 714-565-3968)

Sites should/should not be posted.

Reasons (if any):

CALL FOR DRAFTING OF A HERITAGE DECLARATION

To All Concerned:

Reflecting back upon this year's Society for California Archaeology Meeting in San Diego, we were left with a feeling of uneasiness over the fact that the business of archaeology and the practice of archaeology are rapidly becoming two very distinct and contradictory enterprises.

Can the exclusion and alienation of Native Americans from archaeology be rectified? Shall archaeology meet the needs of the people or is it to be forever yet another function of government, individual profit and personal gain? Does not the culture history of California belong to all its citizens?

We do not think that seeking answers to these questions is the responsibility of a single individual, elite group or organization. These problems are a collective responsibility requiring a consensus of opinion and goodwill from which archaeological study may proceed in the future. For this reason, we call for a participatory Congress of all concerned individuals, outside of other institutional or organizational affiliations and restraints, to draft a declaration of California Archaeology and Heritage. The intent of such a declaration will be to provide for community of effort and understanding as well as to identify points of potential action for ourselves and others. We conceive of this Congress in the spirit of the Cocoyoc Declaration of 1974 of which this letter is a preamble.*

Please make it an individual responsibility to consider the idea of such a heritage congress with friends, comrades and associates. Clyde Kuhn and Beth Jersey offer their services as temporary Secretariat until such time as the Congress convenes and exercises a collective authority.

CLYDE KUHN 5/1/76
BETH JERSEY
5915 Hollis St., 2nd Floor
Emeryville, CA 94608
(415) 655-1317, 655-1318

*Appended to the above was a copy of the Cocoyoc Declaration, adopted by the participants in the United Nations Development Program/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development symposium on "Patterns of Resource Use, Environment and Development Strategies," Cocoyoc, Mexico, Oct. 8-12/74. Please send comments to Beth and Clyde at the address given. Copies of comments for publication will also be welcomed by the Newsletter editor.
Effects of off-road vehicle use on California desert areas are considered in the June 1976 issue of *California Geology*, published by the state Division of Mines and Geology (address below). The annual Barstow to Las Vegas cross-country motorcycle race course, traversed by up to 3000 entrants in a one-day contest, was studied for both short- and long-term changes in a variety of aspects.

Soil compaction was found in the study to be the dominant consequence of motorcycle use. Coupled with denudation of much plant cover and stripping of the protective desert pavement, this has resulted in a significant increase in the potential for erosion, according to the study by R. H. Wilshire and J. K. Nakata, of the U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park. "Initial vehicle impact resulted in substantial direct mechanical erosion of more than 600 tons of soil in one race" according to the BLM evaluation report of the 1974 race. Wind erosion of fine-grained materials has followed shortly, and the more significant impact of water erosion has substantially increased its potential over large areas.

Archaeological features, such as the Indian intaglios near Blyth are used to give estimates on the life-expectancy of vehicle scars. "Vehicle tracks on and around the intaglios have exposed softer materials and confirmed by penetrometer tests on a natural and scraped surface near the intaglios...The Blythe intaglios are already too severely damaged by vehicle tracks to warrant direct soil tests on them." The Blythe intaglios are not as vulnerable to water erosion, however, (since they are located on alluvial fans above main drainage channels) as are trails leading from these sites across more vulnerable terrain.

Impact on wildlife and plant life in the race areas has been great, according to preliminary BLM studies of the 1974 race, the article states. Archaeologically, damage was also considerable:

"An effort was made by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to minimize and to determine actual impact on cultural resources, including archaeological and historical sites (BLM, 1975). Of 16 sites examined, five sustained more than 5% additional damage, and four sustained 1 to 5% additional damage due to the 1974 race alone. This compares with prerace anticipated additional damage to only three sites (BLM, 1975). One of the archaeological sites, described as heavily damaged (BLM, 1975), was not known before the race. An additional unrecorded site was discovered during this study and also appears to have been heavily damaged by the race."

The conclusions of the article are the following:

"The 5th annual and preceding Barstow to Las Vegas races have destroyed desert pavement, mature vegetation, and other natural barriers to erosion that required centuries to form within areas now totaling more than 2000 acres of desert lands (BLM, 1975). The races have produced mechanical erosion of hundreds of tons of soil and laid bare large areas to future wind and water erosion. Major loss of animal and plant life has occurred and their habitat in tracked areas have been seriously modified. Some archaeological intaglios and geological records have been destroyed and others have been greatly damaged. The races rutted miles of land that will require many years to restore. Broad swaths of pristine desert were carved up by the 1974 race despite the availability of dirt roads.

"Significant damage was caused by the 1974 race even though an exhaustive environmental impact statement was prepared and many steps were taken cooperatively by the Bureau of Land Management and the sponsoring motorcycle club to mitigate environmental impact. Except for control of litter and damage to cultural sites, the other adverse effects from racing cannot be adequately mitigated. These other adverse effects on the desert cannot be significantly decreased unless (1) the race is restricted to existing roads and certain dry lakes, (2) repair of damaged roadways is assured, and (3) participants are required to stay on the roadways."

In their recommendations for sites to be used by ORVs, they suggest: "Criteria by which ORV sites may be selected to minimize the inevitable damage caused by vehicle use should include the following: (1) closed basin drainage with minimal soil-plant variation between catchment and discharge areas; (2) prevailing wind conditions (established by detailed monitoring before use) that minimize airborne removal of material from the site; (3) minimum sacrifice of nonrenewable geological, cultural, and biological resources."


**BLM PINPOINTS DESERT SITES ON NEW RECREATION GUIDE MAP**

The Bureau of Land Management has published a new recreation map pinpointing a number of archaeological sites, according to a news item in *California Geology* for June 1976, page 141 (California State Div. of Mines and Geology):

"The publication is BLM's High Desert Recreation Resources Guide designed to assist visitors to the 'high desert' or the Mojave Desert region of the California Desert. This map is intended as a general guide to the High Desert for the tourist or newcomer to the desert, but will also be useful to the intensive user like the rockhound or off-road vehicle enthusiast.

"The guide lists such cultural features as Indian petroglyph sites, BLM campgrounds, geologic formations and popular off-road vehicle recreation areas, as well as locating rockhounding areas where 25 different materials are found."

"The guide is printed in brown ink on beige paper symbolic of desert hues, and has a map on one side and text and photos on desert points of interest on the other. The 17 x 22 inch publication folds to pocket size."

Readers who may wish to comment to the BLM on the inadvisability of locating Indian sites on maps put out for the general public, in view of the tremendous problems of vandalism on desert sites (see Los Angeles Times: 4/7/76 for the BLM's own estimate of a quarter of a million dollars annual damage—plus the destruction of invaluable petroglyphs and pictographs) should write to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, 2600 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825, and/or the Washington, D.C. offices of the BLM.

A new series of maps, beginning with the Turtle Mountains, Sacramento Mountains, New York
Mountains, and Midway Well areas of the desert will also be available to the public shortly at $1 per map, 24 x 34 inches in size. Each has a copy of the California Desert Vehicle Management Program on the reverse side. The California Geology article does not state whether or not cultural resources such as Indian sites are shown. Public comment on these maps is solicited by the Riverside and Bakersfield BLM Districts after the initial distribution of 1000 copies to user groups, conservation organizations, and state and local government agencies.

The article continues: "The desert vehicle management program designates lands as open, closed or restricted to 'existing vehicle routes' or 'designated roads and trails.' There are some 12,000 miles of roads and trails on the desert. BLM's program also provides 21 areas totaling some 2.1 million acres available for competitive OHV events. The California Desert comprises the 25 million acres of which more than 12 million, or about half, are national resource lands administered by BLM."

POINT HUNTER PUBLICIZED IN NAPA

A typical newspaper article glorifying a local "collector" appeared in the May 24, 1976 Napa Register under the title, "Arrowheads Fascinate This Napan." The collector, Richard Granlee, began collecting about seven years ago, and now has a collection of about 500 points. He is said to know personally about 50 other collectors—some local ones who have been working for 20 to 30 years—and others from Marin County, San Francisco, and from as far south as Los Angeles.

Some quotations will serve to give the flavor of the article. Granlee is quoted as saying, "I know some guys that are maniacs. They thrive on finding 'em.' It's the feeling you get when you find one, the 25-year-old Granlee says. 'The hiding and stuff is good for you. But it's really strange when you find them...I wonder what was happening that day.' You get a 'connection,' says his wife, Jan. 'Everything you find is a link to another human being...It's a spiritual thing.'"

Not only does this article extol the collecting activities, but diplomatically specifies the locations where sites may be expected, and the materials by which they may be identified. The value of artifacts is also brought out: "Indian artifacts are increasing in value, the collector says. 'You have to be careful—people will try to rip it off.' He isn't sure how much his collection is worth but he made a bank loan on it once for two grand. He has a friend in Berkeley with a collection worth ten times much. A fair size point sells in local stores for about $2.50.

"Granlee's collection is not for sale, however. 'It's something the valley owns,' he explains. 'I didn't pay for it. I just see myself as taking care of it until I die.' When that happens, he hopes a museum will take over.

"He expects the current interest in Indian lore to fade in a few years. Most newcomers are in it for the flash and are not really committed. 'That's what bums me out,' he says. 'The place will be cleaned out by that time.' Agriculture is also taking its toll: 'There's so many Indian things around here but the disc is tearing them to hell.'

"Grantee hopes to start an archaeological society and perhaps an Indian lore museum here—currently the only place the public can view artifacts is in stores.

"Although pickings are getting slimmer, Granlee still spends two or three days in a row on the mounds when he can. 'It gets to the point where I don't even care if I find anything,' the article concludes.

SCA members Yolande Beard and Felicia G. Shinnamon of San Francisco immediately responded to the letter with a protest against publication of the article. Mrs. Beard's letter of May 26th and that of Mrs. Shinnamon, archaeology instructor at Napa College both bring out the irresponsibility of collecting from these nonrenewable cultural resources; the efforts made by scientists to record and study sites are thwarted by newsprint articles and magazines.

Not only does this article extol the collecting methods. Granlee's reply in the Napa Register, dated June 8, points out that the original article had no reference to his digging on a site, although he fails to say that he does not do so. He cites plowing and later burials in Indian cemeteries as site disturbance. His collection, he feels, being framed and on view for his family and friends to enjoy, is better off there than catalogued and filed away in a university basement. He also has learned to make the various kinds of artifacts he finds. He invites anyone interested in forming an archaeological preserve to contact him. This would be on the model of MAPCM.

OF concern to SCA members, as well as those of MAPCM and the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, is his claim to membership in these societies. Search of membership lists for the SCA has not revealed his name so far up through the 1975 membership listing. (Whether he has joined during 1976 is being checked now.) Members of SCA, of course, sign a promise to abide by the Code of Ethics of the Society for California Archaeology, which precludes this kind of activity.

Ms. Shinnamon and Mrs. Beard are to be commended for responding quickly and thoughtfully to the article in the Register, and bringing out some of the important considerations to counteract the harmful and misleading effects of such an approach to the individuals who take artifacts simply to possess them for themselves, without any understanding of the importance of the placement and context of artifacts in increasing knowledge available to all the people. Ms. Shinnamon states it clearly:

"My greatest fear in seeing a newspaper article such as this is that it will encourage more and more collectors to scavenge what remaining artifacts there are. I am glad to see so many people interested in our prehistoric past these days but their interest must be channeled in the right direction using the right techniques otherwise the very prehistory they're interested in will be destroyed for future generations to appreciate.

Many counties do have avocational archaeology groups which train enthusiasts in identifying, excavating, and preserving sites so that they can participate in organized excavations. There are also summer archaeological field schools which people may attend to learn and practice correct methods. As the Granlees point out, finding and touching an ancient artifact is an incredibly exciting experience however, reconstructing the entire past cultural setting can be even more exciting and gives us all insight into how our ancestors lived.

If anyone else feels moved to respond to the problem, the address of the Napa Register is 1615 Second Street, Napa, CA 94558.
The recent Annual Meeting in San Diego was apparently highly successful. Those I spoke to were delighted with the accommodations and found the papers and reports stimulating. The avocationalists welcomed the start of avocational meetings in order to have a forum to share their accomplishments and problems. There was, however, heavy criticism of the manner in which their two meetings were conducted. Some said, "Too formal!" some said, "No real opportunity to rap!" and some said "They took forever to get started." One said, "The real rap session for avocationalists took place one night in someone's room."

Most agreed they wanted to continue the meetings each year, but organize them with far more relevancy to the avocational. The professional archaeologist knows he needs to monitor the areas in which the avocational society operates—local government, local archaeological sites. The avocationalists know he must have the professional to provide guidance and technical advice. It's a beautiful working relationship. Both need to lean on and assist each other in this period of mass destruction of sites. Most are doing a fine job, as noted in this column.

Organization of the Avocational Council (again) will consolidate efforts. Mary Brown and Micki Farley will coordinate Southern and Northern California, respectively. Agreement has been reached for individual societies' certification programs to be submitted to these two representatives, who will comment on them and forward them to the SCA Executive Board for review and approval.

Action
** Three months ago a member of an Orange County group affiliated with Cal State U., Fullerton, PAST, appeared before the PCAS Board to express concern over a Negative Declaration. As a result, PCAS wrote the Planning Commission and appeared before it in protest. In addition, archaeologist Van Eggers and some others appeared and spoke and the Planning Commission reversed itself and demanded an EIR.

** This month a proposal was forwarded to the Orange County Board of Supervisors by the Natural History Foundation of Orange County, Van Eggers, PCAS, and The Irvine Company for the employment of both a staff archaeologist and paleontologist. Considerable push for the archaeologist has been going on for about a year by the County Historical Commission, PCAS and Van and you truly. State officials have entered the picture previously. Nudge, nudge, nudge.

** Kern County Archaeological Society laments massive land-leveling to increase agricultural production, obliterating you-know-whats. Their objective is to pursue the education of the farmer and solicit his cooperation, according to President John Blackman. The Society seeks help in combating legal complexities preventing even salvage. Sounds like a natural for a question-and-answer session at the next data-sharing. San Diego County Archaeological Society has worked extensively with these problems. Kern County Archaeological Society is currently working with the Planning Commission on the problem.

Publications
** PCAS' wonderful Quarterly.

** San Diego County Archaeological Society has two issues out: Publications 1 and 2. No. 1 entitled Two Papers on the Archaeology of San Diego County; No. 2 entitled Learning to Spell Archaeology: How An Archaeological Society Assisted A Small City.

** Archaeological Survey Association, LaVerne, produces Papers in its Newsletter which runs up to 50 pages per issue. They're into Volume 22. Established in 1948, they are, as far as is known, the oldest amateur group in California.

** Kern County is discussing a publication production.

** San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society has produced a volume on the Chumash which includes seven occasional papers, complete with maps and drawings.

In the Field
Kern County Arch. has come on a pictograph at Lake Isabella that relates to astronomical interpretation. In conjunction with Bakersfield College and SOARC, PCAS is also undertaking a study and analysis of local bead types with the aid of leading bead experts in California.

Archaeological Survey Assoc. Survey at Anza Borrego with the aid of Marge Morin, Park Archaeologist. Excavation at Calico. Salvage excavation at Cucamonga for two months under Dr. Bernice McAllister of Chaffey Community College. Excavation at Avocado Grove in Cucamonga, assisting Dee Simpson, San Bernardino County Museum.

PCAS has finished excavation of the Huntington Beach site. Work at Temaja-Wale continues.

San Diego Co. Arch. Soc. conducted a survey of portions of Blair Valley at the request of Marge Morin (above). Coming excavation at the Presidio throughout the summer.

Certification
Some members of SDCAS have finished their certification in the areas they are interested in and are working for one or two firms and assisting the archaeologists locally. Palomar College, which provided the instruction, is so enthusiastic about the response they are constructing an anthropological and archaeological lab complex.

ASA is well under way with a certification program, with approximately 15 in attendance, under the instruction of Florence Crago.

Correction
The paragraph in the last issue of the SCA Newsletter concerning the EIR Review Committee, chaired by Tom Campbell, should be credited to the SDCAS and not ASA.

*** What's your group up to?? Let your light shine!

MARIAN PARKS
6/1/76
During the annual meetings of the SCA in San Diego in April 8-10, one entire afternoon was set aside for a session on Historical Archaeology, chaired by James Moriarty III. The first half, with eight papers was devoted to the most recent excavations at the Mission at Ventura. These papers giving details on all aspects of the dig were presented by Roberta Greenwood's students. The second half of the session included the following papers: The University of San Diego's Decade of Historic Site Archaeology by Ray Brandes; Four and Three-quarter Million Acres of History and Archaeology (The National Parks in California) by Roger Kelly and Gordon Chappell; Historic Resource Preservation under the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 in San Diego County, Calif by Ronald May; Historic Chinese Porcelain and Stoneware in Indian Context by Paul Chace; Architectural Problems at the San Diego Presidio by Paul Exell; and The Interpretation of Fort Ross by William Pritchard. Most of this material has been previously reported in the Newsletter or is included in the following.

**New Melones Reservoir**

A sample of 20% of the known historical sites within the New Melones Reservoir Project has been evaluated by Roberta S. Greenwood under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. These sites are among the 400 localities originally recorded by survey teams under the direction of M. J. Moratto.

The sites include gold mining (placer, hard rock, hydraulic, and dredge) and processing (arraystra, stamp mill, bell mill, and related facilities); homesteads; railroad and flume beds; and four whole communities, most notably the Town of Melones with more than 100 identifiable structures. These cultural resources will be subject to adverse impact from the construction and filling of the New Melones Dam and Lake. Each site was visited and assessed for the purpose of making recommendations to the Corps.

Even with the very limited amount of independent research possible within the scope of work, it was possible to attach the patent names to 10 of the mines, identify remains of the Angel's Branch of the Sierra Railway, associate residential structures with known pioneer homesteaders, verify ferry locations, and begin an interpretation of such resources as parts of the total network of transportation, economic, and social development of the Mother Lode.
The application of the original site of La Purisima mission, Mission La Purisima Vieja, to the National Register of Historic Places was unanimously passed by the California State Historical Resources Commission and has been forwarded to the National Register office in Washington, D.C., for final approval.

This site was occupied from its founding in 1787 until its destruction in the 1812 earthquake. At that time the Pueblos decided to move the mission to its present location in Los Berros Canyon. It is this reconstructed mission site which most people are so familiar. The original site, meanwhile, was neglected and has been eaten away by housing developments until last year when the city put a hold on the few yet undeveloped sections of the site (including a portion of the Chapel building) so that we can at least preserve the information that is left from this early Spanish mission.

Work has continued adjacent to the San Buenaventura Mission in Ventura since the Phase One and Two excavations held in the summer of 1974. The research is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Phase III—Winter 1974. Testing to inspect related areas of street improvements and construction, south and west of the site, within the archaeological district.

Phase IV—Summer 1975. Excavations funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and block community grants through the Ventura Redevelopment Agency, directed by Roberta Greenwood. New features include an indigenous earth oven; an adobe borrow pit and well thought to date to the 1860's and associated with the construction of adobes on Main Street; three trash pits and six privies. An extensive collection of ceramics with pattern names and maker's marks should provide an excellent basis for a type collection that will aid in the identification of similar ceramics found in other sites dating from the 1840's through 1900's, and will be presented in the forthcoming report.

Phase V—Fall 1975. Stabilization of the foundation remains and sections of the aqueduct with wood shoring, lining of the well with a steel sheath and back filling of the room interiors with sterile gravel. These measures were temporary and preparatory to the site becoming a permanent historic park following the Ventura City Council decision to withdraw the parcel from redevelopment.

Phase VI—Spring 1976. Excavation of a Chinese occupation area west of the main site and dating to the 1890's.

Phase VII—1976-1977 Acquisition of property by the Redevelopment Agency, design of a permanent interpretive facility and completion of the historic park from a grant through the California History Plan.

At the annual Society for California Archaeology meetings eight papers stemming from the Phase IV excavations were presented; these included the well and borrow pit (Bente'), a mission era trash pit (McIntyre), photogrammetry application (Finney), foundations (Gates), faunal analysis (Romani), soapstone (Larson), fish remains (Roeder) and a late trash pit (Schaumier). These and other research studies will be included in the report on the 1975 season.

The success enjoyed at Ventura in continued investigation and preservation of cultural resources should be incentive to all. The two factors primarily responsible for this are the continued labors of the principal investigator and the positive attitude toward their resources held by the Redevelopment Agency, headed by Thomas White, the City Council and the residents of Ventura. All should be recognized for their efforts in preserving these resources and the advancements made in the continued understanding of California's heritage through a cooperative program.

San Diego County

At the Presidio of San Diego, being excavated by San Diego State University, the hypotheses that two features uncovered during the 1975-76 season were, respectively, the remains of the baptistry and of a false wall—a façade—outside the west wall (front) wall of the chapel have not yet been discredited at least, hence their probability is regarded as increased. Outside (to the west) of the façade a floor made of smaller tiles than those used in the floor of the nave of the chapel has been uncovered along the width of the structure and westward as much as ten feet in places, at an average level of two feet below that of the floor of the nave. Excavation is not yet completed, but testing outside the fenced area has shown this floor to extend thirty feet west from the façade. The testing also showed remains of a paving of pebbles and cobbles bordering this lower floor along the west side, with no evidence that steps between this lower floor and ground level had been necessary. It now appears most probable that the feature was a terrace, probably without a roof, in front of the chapel. At the north and south sides of the front of the chapel and bordering the recently discovered floor, the remains of features earlier thought to have been either buttresses or, less probably, walls including an anteroom to the chapel, are now thought to have constituted buttresses against the façade and balustrades bordering the terrace in front of the chapel. In the west portion of the cemetery area the remains of pebble paving have been encountered, suggesting a walkway into the cemetery.

At the Bancroft Ranch House Site, Diane Barbolla and her classes from San Diego Mesa College have identified at least one aboriginal floor, with some post molds, indicating a structure. In view of the documentary evidence that the Kumeyaay were occupying the site into the nineteenth century, and of the recovery of European beads and a projectile point flaked on porcelain during the excavations, it becomes increasingly probable that a "contact period" site exists here, with its enhanced potential for information on aboriginal adaptations to the immigrant Euro-American culture.

San Bernardino County

The San Bernardino County Museum in its Newsletter, Vol. XI, No. 1-6, January-June 1976, has been publishing a series of short articles on military artifacts found at the forts and camps along the Old Government Road in the Mojave Desert, written by William Zito. It covers Fort Mohave, Arizona; Pah-Ute Fort, California; Camp Rock Springs, California, Camp Marip Springs, California, and others.
Northern Nevada.

In the summers of 1973 and 1974, Gene Hattori excavated an early historic period Indian settlement on the Comstock. A report of this was submitted as an M.A. thesis at Washington State University and is being published as "Northern Pahutes on the Comstock," Occasional Paper No. 2, Nevada State Museum.

Last summer, the Central Division of the Nevada Archaeological Survey, Nevada State Museum, excavated a sample of an extensive historic period Indian settlement in Lovelock. In addition, limited test excavations were made near two structures still standing and the contents of a loft of one of these buildings (the only one with artifacts from the Chinese period) were collected. This site is in the path of the Lovelock Bypass of I-80 and the work is being supported by a contract with the Nevada Department of Highways. When they obtain right-of-way through the Chinese settlement proper, additional excavations will be conducted. Claudia Mazzotti has written a professional paper for a M.A. degree at the University of Nevada, using much of the material recovered during this project. Helen Wells was field supervisor and Mary Rusco is project director.

Under the same contract, a series of test excavations was made around an adobe (really poured mud) structure, purported to have been part of George Lovelock's ranch and station and the oldest building still standing in the Lovelock area. John Townley and others at the Nevada State Historical Society served as consultants and concluded that the building was an outbuilding of the ranch of Lovelock's son-in-law, built subsequent to his acquiring the land in the 1880's—probably around 1897, the date scratched in the plaster under the eaves. Preliminary reports are on file.

Don Hardesty, Anthropology Department, University of Nevada, conducted a field school last summer working on a lumbering-sawmill complex in the central Sierra. He will continue to work on that project, particularly on an associated Chinese contact laborer camp. He is also working on two historic sites in Churchill County, Nevada. These are the site of one pony express station and another structure thought to have been a pony express station later used as a telegraph station.

Paul J.F. Schumacher
4/27/76
Ron May, Regional Editor for the San Diego area, has interviewed a number of archaeologists on their recent field work, and has turned in some accounts which should be of interest not only for the data, but the methods being used in current San Diego research. Ron writes, "I suspect you will ask why I didn't simply list them under Current Research and be done with it. However, this does not share data or exciting research. I believe the finds should be known to all. This may enable distant researchers to learn of and possibly request copies of information or reports."

The Editor endorses these sentiments, with a loud Hurrah! (see previous pleas along this line in the Dec. and Feb. Newsletter), and hopes others will be encouraged to share their current work in reports of short to moderate length. Work in progress, short summaries of work completed, interesting discoveries, problems solved or unsolved—what have you? Others will benefit from your findings, and may be able to contribute additional information which will help you. Send it in! Try us!

A TUBATUHALABAL PICTO

A recent investigation of archaeological sites in the Lake Isabella area located a pictograph now believed to be a calendar. The Tubatulabal, like other California Indians, painted pictographs. Design motifs found throughout their territory consist of anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and numerous other forms. One assemblage of designs, however, is interpreted as being a calendar, comprised of symbols of known, suggested and unknown meaning. The drawings are precise, balanced and can be associated with lunar, solar and stellar phenomena as well as climatic (seasonal) events. It appears that the Tubatulabal were recording numerical and seasonal events; rainy and dry seasons; and the North Star, sun and lunar cycles which appear as other forms. One assemblage of designs, however, is interpreted as a calendar, comprised of symbols of known, suggested and unknown meaning. The drawings are precise, balanced and can be associated with lunar, solar and stellar phenomena as well as climatic (seasonal) events. It appears that the Tubatulabal were recording numerical and seasonal events; rainy and dry seasons; and the North Star, sun and lunar cycles which appear as a 12 or 13 cycle year. (According to Kroeber, 12 and/or 13 month years were common in California.)

The field of archaeo-astronomy (or paleo-astronomy) is largely unexplored and information on Tubatulabal pictographs and celestial concepts is virtually nonexistent. With nothing to base my data on I resorted to conjecture and hypothesis testing. The results were rewarding. Of those objects that could be made out, 11 of 13 symbols can be interpreted clearly as having numerical or pictorial significance to calendrical events or celestial bodies. The remaining two designs are as yet unexplained with two more symbols badly faded.

I believe that the field of astronomy has too often been ignored when considering interpretations of rock art forms and I encourage others to investigate the possibilities in their own areas. Since I first saw the pictograph I have seen several others that share some common properties with the pictograph calendar. It is hoped that additional research will help us develop an insight into the imaginations of the Tubatulabal and their universe.

I would be most interested in sharing ideas, suggestions and questions with others interested in this problem.

ROBERT A. SCHIFFMAN 6/3/76
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Research Reports

SUNDESSERT TRANSMISSION LINE

The San Diego Gas and Electric Company has contracted Wirth Associates to prepare a study which would inventory the potential for impacting archaeological sites in areas of the proposed alternate transmission line corridors between the San Diego Gas and Electric Company in San Diego, California, was hired to supervise the study. Ronald V. May and Marge Mozin were later retained to prepare the Phase II Inventory and Impact Model under Mozin's supervision and review.

Myriad alternate corridors were plotted through the southern portion of Riverside County, across Imperial County, and down through San Diego County to the Miguel Substation. These study corridors were made two miles wide for study purposes. The choices were based upon biological sensitivity, geological hazards, visual quality, and access. All together, this comprised over 1,000 miles in length.

Dr. Meighan began the study in his Phase I report by preparing a model of site density based upon recorded sites at UCSD and on rainfall. This was used to some extent in choosing the alternate corridors.

The Phase II study included 915 recorded and unrecorded sites from UCSD, San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego State University, Imperial Valley College Museum, University of California, Riverside, Bureau of Land Management, and Archaeological Research Incorporated. Thirty-seven archaeologists and environmental specialists were interviewed. Eighteen of the total number of sites were added during spot-check reconnaissance of problem areas.

The inventory model consisted of correlating these sites in association with hydrology, geomorphology, geologic resources, and special vegetation. Earthquake faults and hydrology were extremely important determinants of both biological resources and site location. Segments of the corridors were then studied mile by mile with photographs, field descriptions, and resource maps provided by Wirth Associates. The resulting model allowed for the prediction of degrees of probability of encountering sites. Portions within the corridor which lie in National Register Sites and Nominees were called of maximum probability. Areas of known and suspected high densities were rated as of high probability. Areas lacking known sites but containing criterion variables of prediction were rated as of moderate probability. Areas lacking both recorded and suspected sites and criterion variables were rated as of low probability.

This model will assist the San Diego Gas and Electric Company in choosing the alternative corridors which are least likely to encounter high site densities. These corridors will then be surveyed every foot of the way by the Bureau of Land Management, which is the lead agency in the preparation of the environmental impact report. The Phase II report should be available for review next fall.

RON MAY 5/21/76
MAMMOTH EMBAYMENT STUDY

Probably one of the least assessed but certainly most promising areas in California for future archaeological research is the Northeastern Sierra Nevada. The geologic history of the Mammoth Lakes Sierra (as it is popularly known, or the Mammoth Embayment, as geologists know the same region) involved tectonic upheaval, periodic volcanic eruptions as well as valley and piedmont glaciation lasting throughout the Pleistocene and into the present. It is an area of exceptional natural beauty, exhibits unusual geobotanic characteristics and is an important year-round recreation area.

In June of last year, the Forest Service contracted with Clyde Kuhn to conduct a cultural resources assessment of some 34,000 acres of Inyo National Forest lands in what is termed the Mono-Long Valley Known Geothermal Resource Area. Natural steam-generated or geothermal power is considered a national energy alternative, but before Federal plans to develop such resources can proceed, the government is required by law to evaluate the impact this undertaking would have upon the natural, cultural and social environment.

Beth Jersey served as research associate throughout this study and the original contract was broadened in scope with the inclusion of an additional 3,680 acres of contiguous Bureau of Land Management administered KGRA lands.

Notwithstanding the fact that archaeological research has been conducted intermittently in Mono County for the past twenty plus years, the researchers were astonished to discover that there is evidence of almost continuous human occupation of the Mammoth Embayment from at least late Pleistocene times to the present. Some of the most intriguing features and suggested associations encountered by this survey include: (a) occupation of the embayment by an acorn processing California Central Valley people at a time when it appears an oak forest grew throughout the Eastern Sierra; (b) apparent California Early Horizon "bedrock" seed grinding stations; as well as (c) unquestionable lithic or Paleo-Indian obsidian tool assemblages in association with remnant physiographic features of Pleistocene age.

Post-field interviews have revealed from informants the existence of stratified sites in the embayment overlain with layers of pyroclastic debris and burned forest. Great antiquity is suggested in the description of such features. So many chronometric indicators fortuitously exist in the embayment that there is little doubt but that interrelated environmental, cultural and geomorphological changes can be correlated with further interdisciplinary research.

The cultural resource potential of the KGRA lands surveyed is so extreme that the researchers have recommended a moratorium on all existing and projected development undertakings in the embayment until such time as an interdisciplinary research authority (something akin, but with far greater scope than the Tule Springs project of the 1960's) develops and implements a regional design fully assessing the scientific potential identified by their study...

...The irreplaceable paleogeographic and cultural resources of the Mammoth Embayment are threatened with destruction unless steps are taken immediately to conduct an intensive interdisciplinary regional mitigation of both existing and anticipated adverse impacts.

Two pre-field, one post-field and a final research report as well as Archaeological Site Survey Record Forms were prepared by Jersey and Kuhn in the course of their study. All of these reports and record forms are filed with the SCA District 09 Clearinghouse and arrangements are being made for the archival placement of their reports throughout California.

These reports are also available to the SCA membership from the authors for the price of duplication and mailing. For further details, write: Clyde Kuhn and Beth Jersey, 3215 Hollis Street, Second Floor, Emeryville, CA 94608, or telephone (415) 655-1317, 655-1318.

CLYDE KUHN 4/28/76

CHINA LAKE PROGRAM

The China Lake Program is now in its seventh year of interdisciplinary research in Great Basin/Mojave Desert prehistory. The scientific team is composed of G. J. Smith and David Weide (Geology); George Jefferson and David Fortsch (Paleontology); Peter Mehringer (Paleoecology); Caroline Panlaqui and Emma Lou Davis (Archaeology); Mary Ann Henry (Field Botany).

Results of field work so far are as follows: mapped with plane table, deposits of Paleoindian site materials covering more than 4 km²; documented 4 cases of secure association of these animals with PaleoIndian hunters, and 6 other instances where association is highly probable; recorded a long series of varied cultural manifestations. Ending with Proto-Historic Shoshone who made pottery, the cultural remnants range back through several Pinto Phases (2,500-6,000 B.P.); a Basket-like intrusion from the north (?) probably about 8,000 years ago; a Transitional Phase (not yet defined) between Pinto and Classic Clovis at Basalt Ridge Sites 1 and 2; Pre-Classic Clovis of two Traditions—Lanceolate Origin and Ovate Origin; Proto-Clovis of Lanceolate Tradition; and I think we have multiple evidence that Clovis and Lake Mojave tools are cultural/technological units at all progressive stages.

The most important discovery so far is that there are numerous buried sites of different ages—and that these sites have a 1:1 relationship with remnant paleosols.

Three major publications based on this work are now in press with different publishers. In order to continue the Program, a new institute, The Great Basin Foundation, is being organized by Davis and Panlaqui. The Foundation has a reciprocal relationship with The Natural History Museum of L. A. County and affiliation with the Maturange Museum is contemplated.

EMMA LOU DAVIS 6/14/76
CAROLINE PANLAQUI
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BLAIR VALLEY SURVEY IN ANZA-BORREGO STATE PARK

On April 1 and 2, 1976, the San Diego County Archaeological Society assisted Marge Morin, Park Archaeologist, in surveying portions of Blair Valley. The survey area is in the west portion of the Anza-Borrego State Park, but east of State Highway 9-2.

Jay Hatley, Research Chairman and Vice President of the SDCAS, directed three teams in a sweep from Blair Dry Lake four miles to the base of several mountains. Radios were used to coordinate the survey. All sites were recorded on modified site forms developed by the Society and copies were given to the State Parks.

The survey revealed over 50 sites. The majority are roasting pits, which were situated at the base of mountains and in small arroyos. Milling stations and small camps were found close to the base of the mountains. Only isolated flakes and midden drops were found in the open areas, suggesting the existence of previous trails. One previously known site was revisited to better record it for the Park files.

It may have been a small village, since there are numerous midden, some photographs, and the mysterious "rain rocks"

The SDCAS has offered to assist the State Park and Recreation Department at Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in inventorying unknown or threatened areas. Marge Morin accepted the offer for the State Parks. However, the SDCAS will not assist in lieu of funded work by professionals.

RON MAY 5/21/76

BAY AREA ARCHAEOLOGY

An article by Kathy Flynn in the June Bay Area Anthropology Newsletter (pages 11-12) details information on recent work in the San Francisco Bay area. Some of the work discussed includes a survey of Pinheiro Ridge, Novato, in which a midden site (previously recorded by Nelson in 1909), numerous historic dumps, and 2 petroglyph sites showing cupules on basalt were reported by Archaeological Resource Service of Novato, with a recommendation for fencing and limited access to the site areas within a proposed industrial park. A similar recommendation is made for two previously known small sites in the Renaissance Fair area, by Thomas Jackson of Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc. (ACRS). Survey of Hamilton Air Force Base and a study of Ring Mountain are other ACRS projects in Marin County.

In Santa Clara County, Archaeological Resource Service (ARS) and Bob Gibson’s West Valley College field class did a salvage excavation on SCL-196, a small knoll in southern San Jose, east of the Santa Teresa Hills. Twenty-two excavators were involved, with local Indians as observers and excavators as well. The article notes this as a vegetable processing station. "No burials were uncovered; however, artifacts recovered indicate the presence of both hunting as well as vegetable food processing, decorative art (such as bird bone 'beads' and hair ornaments of bone) in the prehistoric period. The historic period use of the site appeared to date to the American ranching period, and artifacts indicative of ranch life abounded. A report will be forthcoming on the analysis of artifactual and feature data."

The West Valley Field class has been excavating another site, SCL-204, which was disturbed in house construction without previous archaeological reconnaissance of the parcel. It is hoped that a way will be found to press legally for protection of this site, which is along Coyote Creek. Chester and Linda King will continue work on this habitation site, which has numerous rock features (possibly firepits) and two human burials so far. San Jose AIM has been cooperating with the Kings and Gibson. The developer is holding up construction until site significance has been determined.

The largest site in the southern Santa Clara Valley, SCL-2, "supposedly situated on the shores of Laguna Seca, has been re-recorded by ARS and is located (along the lake's margins) with at least 2 undisturbed areas of artifact concentration (chipped and ground stone tools) with midden at two out of three sites. A report is being filed on this project, and meanwhile ARS is requesting that (1) either the site be fenced off and not used in development plans at all, or (2) sampling be undertaken to (a) determine site dimensions and depth, (b) age and duration of occupational period(s), (c) record presence of burials, and propose plan modification which would preserve the site, if possible, from residential/commercial development. The Coyote Valley Community Plan, which proposes to substantially damage SCL-2 and one other site, and seriously disturb a third, appears to be a very controversial plan which warrants attention being paid by the archaeological community in upcoming weeks. An SCL-2 appears, from Chester King's mission record analysis, to be the largest protohistoric village of the Mescaleno tribe of Costanoans, what happens to this resource will define the attitude of the planning bodies to significant cultural resources in the Valley."

In Santa Cruz County, the Beach Hill site, SCL-12, was sampled by ARS and recommendation was made to prohibit building with subsurface excavation in areas of high site integrity, with archaeological excavation and placement of townhouse buildings on caissons above areas of low site integrity. In Monterey County Mnt-615, Carmel Highlands, will be excavated by ARS and the land owner will place his house on piles above the site. "Surface indications of the site, a habitation site with associated bedrock mortars, will be masked by a sterile layer of soil. Should burials be encountered, it has been agreed to by archaeologists and Indians that reburiul on the site (not to be disturbed by home construction) will be attempted if less than the required 6 burials (for legal cemetery status) are recovered." In Monterey itself, Mnt-666, a site recorded by Bill Roop of ARS as over 96 cm. in depth, with midden, shell, and artifact scatter, has been sampled by Joe Winter. His report proposes total site preservation, disallowing proposed commercial construction, with possible purchase of the site as a park. A Victorian house is now situated on the midden, and a formal garden once existed on the midden of this site.

Information from KATHY FLYNN, in 6/76

BAY AREA ANTHROPOLOGY NEWSLETTER
Between April 29 and May 17, 1976, Richard Carrico directed a team of twenty-one archaeologists and one geologist in the salvage of the remainder of the La Jollan shell midden within the compounds of the proposed Los Compadres Plaza, Encinitas, California. The salvage consisted of a 5% sample of 920 square meters of surface area, or 46 square meters.

The site was first tested by this reporter and Peter Ainsworth in an initial assessment by the County of San Diego. The "post-hole" data was reported to the Environmental Review Board as supportive of a test recommendation. Los Compadres Corporation then authorized Mark Rydymski to perform a more formal test, which included backhoe trenches and three test units. A second opinion was then sought from Nelson Leonard of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, San Diego. Leonard submitted samples of shell from the site to the University radiocarbon laboratories. The upper sample dated around 5,000 years ago and the lower dated around 6,000 years ago. Leonard recommended preservation, or at least salvage.

The salvage strategy involved gridding the surviving area of the site and numbering each grid. Ten random numbers were selected and the units excavated. The information gained suggested that one particular area was richest in information. It was excavated in a block of 4 meters by ten meters. Ten-centimeter levels were employed.

Carrico's crew consisted of Keith Bhoade, Janet Hightower, Becky McCorkle, Rosemary Vasquez, Jackie Jones, Pam Loomis, Margaret Weidauer, Marci Lilburn, Jane Lenker, Cathy Crouthamel, Mike Frieshberg, Kre Hasland, Brian Hunter, Ross Hunter, Billie London, Sue Carrico, Janet Ehshurn, and Phil Brunson. Ginger McPeek and Butch Hancok doubled as excavators and cartographers. John Cook served as the excavation foreman. Frank Kingery made geological observations.

The analysis is now underway and the site appears to have been a La Jollan kitchen midden. The deepest date is very close to the terminal date of the San Dieguito component Claude Warren reported at the Harris Site and similarly close to the Transition reported by Russell Kaldenberg for Rancho Park North. Almost totally lacking flaked stone, this site is characterized by 30-40 unifacial manos, a few metate fragments, and an almost complete metate. Site features include "pockets" of shell, suggesting pits or piles, and four rock-packed fire hearths. Preliminary data suggests 60% of the shell to have been Chione, 30% Pecten, and 10% other (24 species). A single chione was discovered to have been drilled at the hinge and a possible flat quartz disc bead was also noted.

Ecological information appears to be the primary contribution this site will make to regional research. About 30-40 specimens of fish vertebrae were recovered. Carrico probably will consult Lloyd Findley of the Unidad de Ciencias Marinas, Ensenada, Baja California, for identification. Seasonality study will be conducted by Chris Drover of Orange County. Column of midden will be floated and analyzed by Pam Loomis and Margaret Weidauer. A piece of deer bone will be sent to Pat Helfman, University of California, San Diego, for amino acid racemization dates. Geologist Frank Kingery believes the midden to have formed by aeolian deposition and human transportation of sediments along with the shellfish.

This report will not be finished until July 1976. It will then be submitted to the County of San Diego for review and final acceptance. Copies will be sent to the District 11 Clearinghouse, where they may be reviewed by archaeologists interested in La Jollan sites.
In January of 1976 a team of archaeologists led by Stan Berryman sub-contracting for Multi-Systems Environmental Consultants conducted a detailed mapping of a quarry site at the proposed subdivision of Vista del Lago in Spring Valley, San Diego County. The goal was to map the surface distribution of quarried materials to determine possible social organizational units of the prehistoric users of the site.

Berryman was assisted by Judy Berryman, Pat Welch, Janet Hightower, Mike Friesen, Phyllis Basland, Carolyn May, and Cliff Netz. The report was edited by Dick Glyn and Brad Underwood. Jay Hatley did the cartography.

The technique employed was the mapping of every flake, detritus, core, hammerstone, and other artifact within ten-meter squares inside a transect measuring 28 meters on a north-south axis and 140 meters on the east-west tranverse. This is similar to the transect and mapping method employed by Emma Lou Davis in the China Lake studies (American Antiquity, January 1975).

The site location lies in the Sweetwater Formation which forms the banks of the Sweetwater Reservoir in Spring Valley, San Diego County. This formation is an expansive layer of clayish sands which is intermixed with clasts of metavolcanic materials. It is very prone to slipping from the lower sandy materials and therefore will have to be entirely graded out before construction.

The surface of the Sweetwater Formation has been severely eroded in sheet fashion since the Pleistocene, leaving cobbles/clasts of fist- to head-size on the surface and near gullies. The metavolcanics include basalt and felsite porphyries which are suitable for flaking into durable scrapers and choppers.

The mapping recorded 800 artifacts. For every core, there was a ratio of only three flakes present. It was concluded by Berryman and the editors that the prehistoric quarriers recovered every possible flake and transported them away from the site. They note that numerous small flaking stations and workshops can be found in the nearby Bonita Miguel and Proctor Valley areas. Perhaps more interesting was the discovery of the distinct "micro-workshop" areas which were easily discernible by the maps.

This salvage is important for a number of reasons. Foremost is that this information will not be lost in the grading necessary to make the location safe for houses. The mapping of the surface distribution of these widely scattered cobble quarries "has never been considered significant in EIRs" before 1974. Uncountable hundreds of these sites have been dismissed by archaeologists. However, this study has demonstrated a significant value in these sites in the form of correlating social organization with land use. It is hoped that more of these interesting studies will be conducted in the future.

RON MAY 5/21/76

2. Report of the President: John Fritz is reorganizing the affairs of the Society. He passed out a sheet defining the affairs of the Society as he understands them.

3. Committees: John Fritz is writing to each SCA committee outlining its activities and responsibilities. These "changes" will be published in the Newsletter. A Committee on Development is being formed to solicit and develop ideas for activities of the SCA and for sources of support monies. Bob Edwards has been placed in charge of the Membership Committee. The Operations Committee has formed to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Society. It consists of the Secretary, Treasurer, and three others.

Several committee chairmen will continue in the coming year: Bobby Greenwood, Directory; Keith Dixon, Traffic in Illicit Antiquities Committee; Bob Hoover, Publications; Paul Hampson, Native Peoples/Archaeologists Communications Communication; Marcia Wire will continue to edit the Newsletter.

Nelson Leonard will serve as Program Chairman for the Annual Meeting. The Data Sharing meetings in the fall will be chaired by the Vice-Presidents, Mike Glassow in the South and Peter Jensen in the North. The Avocational Council will also have a north-south division with Micki Farley in the North and Mary Brown in the South. Joe Winter, as President-Elect, will be in charge of the District Clearing Houses.

4. Legal Counsel: The desirability of having a legal counsel was discussed at length. The need for advice on organizational issues and liabilities was raised.
5. John Fritz announced that starting in September he will take an appointment at SUNY, Binghamton. In the discussion of his continuing role as SCA President, the Executive Board requested that John remain in his status of President. It was decided that he complete necessary paperwork and appointments prior to leaving; day-to-day affairs of the Society are to be delegated to the Executive Committee and to others under the general supervision of Joe Winter. If John cannot accomplish more general duties of the SCA Presidency at that distance, he will resign—but the Board does not feel that this will be necessary.

John Fritz also urged each officer and committee chairman to keep a notebook which details their activities on behalf of the SCA. This will enable the following officers as well as the membership to have an idea of the amount of work and the actual details each office involves. Concern was expressed concerning Executive Committee turnover with yearly elections. At present the President-Elect is the only continuing officer and link of continuity. Various suggestions were made; that some offices serve for two years, that other offices have officers-elect, and that some offices alternate on the ballot. m/s/p That each officer on the Executive Board would present a written annual report to the President of the Society.

6. Operations: John Fritz passed out a proposed budget for the 1976-77 fiscal year and an estimated cash inflow from membership dues for the same period.

7. Annual Meeting: Mike Glassow will call the Miramar meeting regarding committing the SCA to April 6, 7, 8 and 9 of 1977. There is still no local arrangements person in the Santa Barbara area.

8. Clearinghouses: Joe Winter discussed several ideas concerning Clearinghouses and the possibility of more communication between them, i.e., the possibility of setting up a common set of objectives; of sending out lists of EIRs and EISs; and of statewide Clearinghouse newsletter, if not a permanent column in the SCA Newsletter. Joe hopes that each Clearinghouse will submit the research designs for their area. He would like to start organizing a symposium for the 1977 meetings around the topic of EIRs. Nancy Walter pointed out that the applied anthropologist is also running into different interpretations of contract anthropology and suggested a joint symposium.

9. A Research Committee is being established. This committee will consider standardization of site forms, their expansion, techniques for filling them out and possibly will develop a manual for filling out forms. They also will look into regional research designs.

10. Several members of the SCA have been requested to look over a report from the Bureau of Reclamation where the main question is whether to bury a site or to excavate.

11. The Heritage Protection Plan for the City of Irvine was passed on to the board, with comments. The board passed the document on for further comment to Peter Jensen.

12. The Publications Committee is currently at work on the papers from last fall's Data Sharing Meetings. The Directory Committee is currently at work on a second edition of the Directory. The possibility of a third publication was discussed; included proceedings from the 1976 meetings; proceedings from the 1977 meetings; small module publications on specific topics; the Southern California Academy of Sciences papers from their Chumash Symposium.

13. John Fritz had a copy of AB 4239 as submitted by Senator Knox. It will be sent on to Marcia Wire for the Newsletter.

Respectfully submitted,
NANCY FJELSTROM WALTER

CLEARINGHOUSE CHARTER COMMITTEE

Joe Winter, SCA President-Elect, has been appointed Chairman of a new Clearinghouse Charter Committee of the Society, which will investigate ways of restructuring the Clearinghouses to involve development and review of research designs as well as being institutions for data storage and information service, and to establish communications with Native Americans to increase understanding of common goals and approaches and involve them with us in setting up research designs of common benefit. Establishment of the Committee results from concerns expressed by SCA members concerning Clearinghouse matters, from the District Coordinators' meeting in San Diego in April, response of Coordinators to a May 4 inquiry by John Fritz, and from discussion at the May 15 Executive Board meeting.

Winter has sent a letter to the District Clearinghouse Coordinators and some other interested SCA members asking them to join him on this committee and to consider four areas: research orientation of the Clearinghouses, communications within and among them, budgets, and relations with Native Americans. Comment from other SCA members will also be greatly appreciated. A condensation of the main points of his letter follows:

Research Committee of the Clearinghouses: The role of the Clearinghouse as a regional institution for the development and review of research designs is as important as its data storage and information retrieval role. Individual consultants must interpret as well as describe data generated by their EIR procedure. The Clearinghouse staff should review theoretical contributions of each EIR, and should take the lead in developing suitable theoretical questions which can be addressed to EIRs. Feedback and constructive criticism between Clearinghouse and consultants will need to take place. Committee members and Coordinators are asked to review their institutional or Clearinghouse files, and summarize local research questions which could be applied to EIRs. The Committee can then make a master list of the problems being investigated throughout the state, which can be applied in local environmental impact surveys.

Clearinghouse Communications: Local District meetings and correspondence (such as the District Monitor) should be the main way to establish data exchange and development of research models. Regional and statewide information exchanges should also be developed, preferably through existing SCA channels of communication. Theoretical issues applicable throughout the state (e.g., semi-arid environments, "tribal" boundaries, trade networks) and problem areas such as intra-Clearinghouse factionalism, economic feuding and lack of professional standards could benefit from increased communication in three proposed ways: brief reports from each District in the Newsletter; master lists of EIRs and the research questions they address could be distributed; and biannual meetings of Coordinators (to coincide with the fall Data Sharing and spring Annual Meeting). Procedural issues, standards, budgets and other operational matters could be discussed, and also progress on regional research model development. Symposia could be organized at the meetings which involve some of the above topics, the research models developed, and the involvement of Native Americans in EIRs. Ideas for such discussions and symposia should be sent to Winter.
or to the Northern/Southern Vice Presidents, who are setting up agendas for the fall meetings.

Clearinghouse Budgets: Supplemental funding will be needed for clerical staff, file organization, publications, etc., in addition to present SCA fund sources. State funds should be available to most of the Clearinghouses as data repositories for the Office of State Historic Preservation. Use fees can be charged to users who request information from District files. Grants-in-aid from non-profit organizations, private foundations, or even local industries and utilities, may be available for development of research designs. SCA is offering a mini-grant of $100 to an SCA member to develop a proposal which will hopefully generate additional sources of revenue. Project directors or co-directors from the SCA membership will be needed to develop the proposal and organize the research model around which the proposal will be structured. The general theoretical orientation of the proposal should be the concept of regional research designs as vehicles for EIRs; the specific application of this model has to be developed through local input.

Winter notes that the funding question ties in the research commitment of the Clearinghouses. He envisions a series of regional research stations which are investigating theoretical questions that are developed, applied, modified, etc., through local EIRs. Questions could be general (locational analysis, site/resource distribution) or area-specific. All would be applied to local questions. Funding for the background research necessary to develop and refine these questions, for review of the files for initial data, and for the development of a statewide mechanism of overview and interpretation would be supplied by the grants. Funds for a regional research journal, or for C14, obidian hydration, pollen and other studies might be obtained, thus supplying the final ingredient necessary for a functioning scientific community.

Winter requests specific information from the Committee by November 1: summaries of applicable research designs and individuals applying them; and lists of SCA members who might be interested in developing grant proposals organized around the model of regional research cooperatives.

Native American Involvement in Research and Clearinghouse Affairs: The increased involvement of Native Americans in deciding how archaeological field work should be carried out and who should do it provides a chance for Native Americans and archaeologists to work together in preserving fragile resources for present and future generations. While certain of our short term goals and methods may differ, it is imperative that a working understanding of our common goals and approaches be reached. To develop a healthy critical dialogue with Native Americans in each District and involve them in the creation of research questions which will benefit them as well as ourselves, each District must contact representatives of local Indian groups and invite them to participate in Clearinghouse activities. Winter is asking a Native American to serve on the Clearinghouse Charter Committee also, and to offer information about Indian needs in terms of critical research questions.

Response from Committee members is requested, and will be welcomed from all SCA members who would like to contribute their ideas on implementation of Clearinghouse goals. SCA members should also take note of the offer of a $100 mini-grant for a proposal organized around the Clearinghouse regional research design model.

Information and text from JOUR WINTER, 6/15/76

DISTRICT 12 EIRs UP-DATE

Travis Hudson submits a list of EIRs on file in District 12, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, updated to May 17, 1976. Previous District 12 reports are listed in the SCA Newsletter 2(2):7-8, April 1975.

Brandoff, Joan
1975 Mono Canyon type conversions, Santa Barbara District. Los Padres National Forest.

1975 Archaeological reconnaissance for Administrative sites, Los Padres National Forest; Refugio Guard Station, Cachuma Saddle Guard Station, Apache Saddle Guard Station, Piedra Blanca Equestrian Campground, Beaver Campground, Los Padres National Forest.


Costello, Julia
1975 Archaeological impact evaluation of proposed East Side Storm Drain. City of Santa Barbara.


Dills, Charles E.

1975 Archaeological reconnaissance of Duskwis Professional Complex area. Ms, McKibben Enterprises, Los Osos.

1975 Condominium on Santa Ynez: Archaeological Reconnaissance, McKibben Enterprises, Los Osos.

1975 Archaeological reconnaissance of Nelson property on South Street, San Luis Obispo.

1975 Archaeological reconnaissance of Prospect Heights Subdivision.


Edwards, Robert L.
1973 Huasna Oaks Ranch Land project--environmental impact statement--archaeological review.

Esmann, Margaret and Michael Perez
1975 Archaeological reconnaissance of areas affected by the proposed Burnham Oil Pipeline and Tank lots. Dames and Moore.

Greenwood, Roberta S.
1975 Archaeological investigation: Goleta Sanitary District, Wastewater Treatment Plant Evaluation.

1976 Archaeological investigation 11/12 KV Switchyard, Morro Bay Power Plant.

Horne, Stephen F.

1976 Archaeological reconnaissance, Alisos Group Campground site (proposed), Santa Barbara District, Los Padres National Forest.

Hoover, Robert L.

1975 Cultural resources inventory—Evergreen Tree Project, San Luis Obispo.


1976 Archaeological evaluation for the SSLOCSD Oceano Outfall.

1976 Archaeological evaluation of the Pismo Creek Bridge Realignment (Job No. 120120).

1976 Archaeological element of the Cambria water distribution system improvements project, Coastal Valley Engineering.

King, Chester
1975 Letter to Mr. John R. Armetta concerning the Hammond's Estate Site, Ms.

Munley, Ralph K., and Robert J. Garing

Spanne, Laurence
1975 Purchase order No. F04684, dated 09 Dec 75 for archaeological survey and report.

Wilcoxon, Larry R.
1976 An archaeological survey of the Jesuit Property.

Wilcoxon, Larry R., and Susan Pulliam

CURRENT RESEARCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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<th>DATA AVAILABLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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